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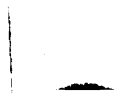
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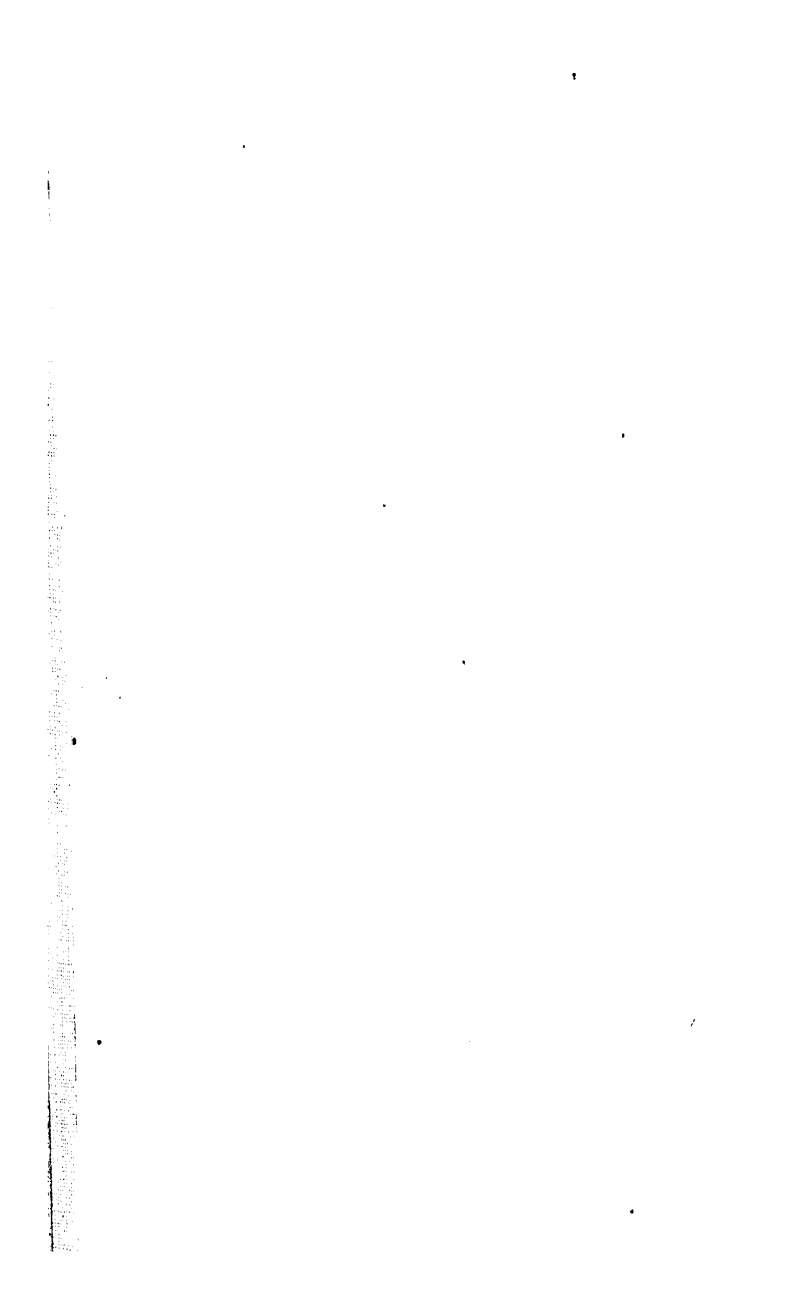
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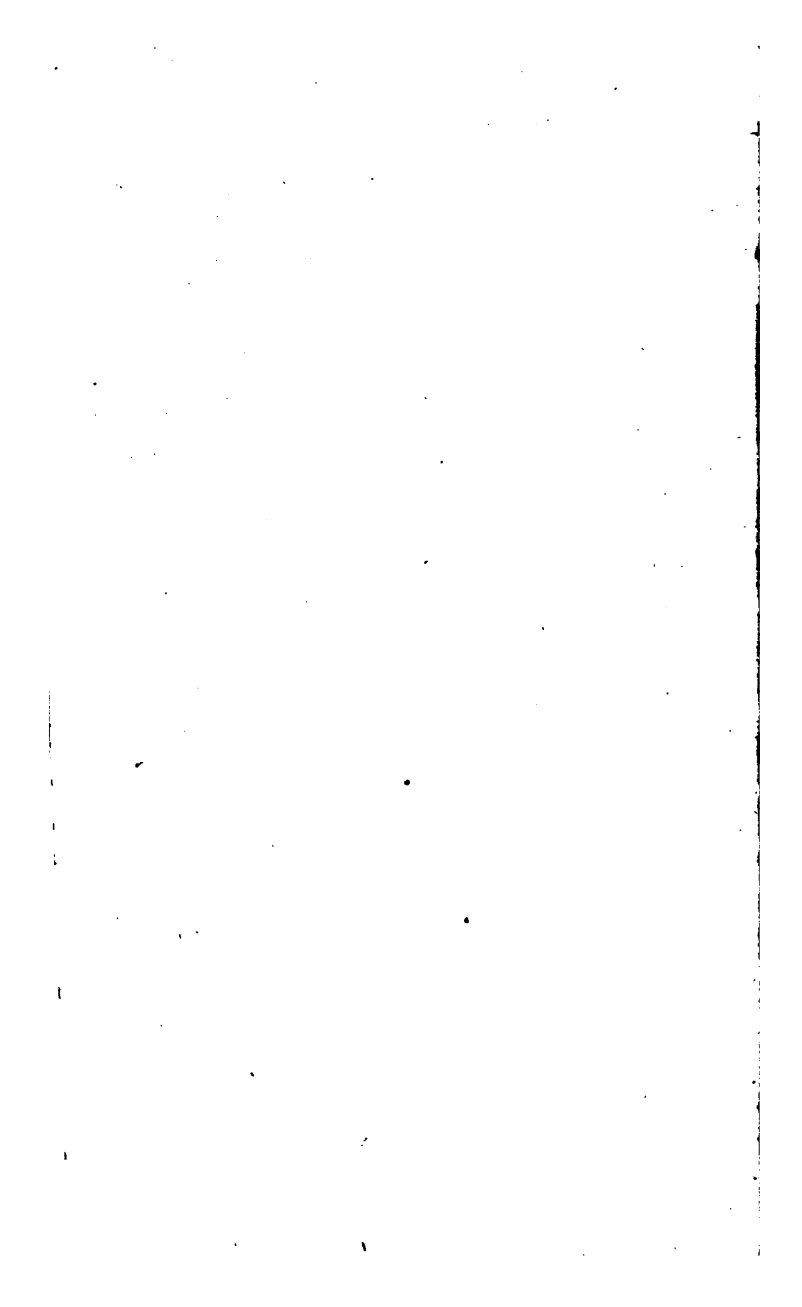








Kimberly  
History  
Co



THE  
HISTORY  
AND ANTIQUITIES OF  
WINCHESTER,  
SETTING FORTH ITS

ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION, GOVERNMENT, MANU-  
FACTORIES, TRADE, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION;  
ITS SEVERAL WARDS, PARISHES, PRECINCTS, DIS-  
TRICTS, CHURCHES, RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE  
FOUNDATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC EDIFICES:

TOGETHER WITH THE  
CHARTERS, LAWS, CUSTOMS, RIGHTS, LIBERTIES,  
AND PRIVILEGES OF THAT ANCIENT CITY.

ILLUSTRATED WITH A VARIETY OF PLATES.

---

IN TWO VOLUMES.

---

VOLUME I.

---

W I N T O N :  
PRINTED AND SOLD, BY J. WILKES. SOLD ALSO BY S.  
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MDCCLXXIII.

11/11/24

TO THE WORSHIPFUL

SIR PAULET ST. JOHN, BARONET,

M A Y O R,

AND TO THE



CORPORATION AND CITIZENS

OF WINCHESTER,

THIS WORK, AS A TESTIMONY

OF GRATITUDE AND ESTEEM,

IS MOST HUMBLY DEDICATED,

BY THEIR OBEDIENT, AND DEVOTED

SERVANT,

Winton, Sept. 2,

1772.

THE AUTHOR.

1875

1876

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881

1882



# P R E F A C E.

**T**HE universal desire of Knowledge in matters of Antiquity, which peculiarly distinguishes the present Age, seems to arise from the excursions that fashionable places and the convenience of travelling, have pointed out for Summer amusement and relaxation. Hence, the Mind, developed of domestic anxiety, and relieved by a redundancy of fresh objects, (the magnificent works and venerable remains of our Ancestors) becomes inspired with a liberal Curiosity, and receives Information with pleasure and delight.

A desire of contributing towards the gratification of so innocent a pursuit, and

## P R E F A C E.

of recalling from oblivion a remembrance of the former greatness and splendor of this ancient City, gave occasion to the present Publication; which, though committed to the public with some inaccuracies, and unembellished with an elegance of style, that neither the work itself may admit of, nor the abilities of the Author possibly pretend to; yet, as truth and perspicuity have been his chief aim, he flatters himself with the hopes of attaining such a degree of candor and indulgence from them, as his endeavours to please and entertain, without the view of private emolument, may entitle him to expect.

For the more immediate satisfaction of the reader, it may be proper to observe, that this Work is compiled from the best private information, from a strict examination

# P R E F A C E. vii

tion into the particulars on the spot, and from a variety of passages relating to the subject, dispersed in Dugdale, Stevens, Tanner, Camden, and many other Historians, which have been carefully collected, and properly disposed. The Bishops Registers, the Archives in the Tower of London, and other original papers have been consulted, and carefully transcribed.

For the Historical Part, we are much indebted to an original manuscript, in the possession of John Duthy Esq, written about the year 1620, by Mr. Truffell, who was Steward to the Bishop of Winchester, and one of the Aldermen of this city; and, who seems to have began a Work, that (considering the time) would, had he lived to finish it, have done him great honor. From this manuscript, which is founded on indisputable

disputable authority, many curious particulars have been collected, that never before came within the knowledge of the public.

As no accounts of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene ever yet transpired, and persuaded that such a one would be acceptable to the public, particular regard has been had to render an amusing and comprehensive detail of that ancient and remarkable charity; the particulars of which were collected from original manuscripts, ancient records, and other papers, in the possession of the Master of that Hospital.

Throughout the whole, great care has been taken in rendering the Latin Epitaphs, Inscriptions, and other occasional passages into English, to the end, that men of all denominations may be gratified in those enquiries which a veneration for Antiquity may

## P R E F A C E. ix

may excite, and which the want of a liberal education, may otherwise render difficult. And, as the only aim, in attempting a literal translation of such obscure and almost unintelligible inscriptions, was merely to indulge the public, men of Letters, and of more refined Parts, will excuse whatever improprieties THEY may occasionally discover.

From the foregoing materials, the most interesting matter has been collected, and brought into so narrow a compass, as renders the Work convenient to the traveller, and within the purchase of all the inhabitants of this city, to whose amusement it is devoted. Sensible, however, that a more perfect and enlarged Compilation might have been collected from the same materials, the Author has only to hope, that  
the

## x P R E F A C E.

the above reasons will apologize for his epitomizing the subject. And should the hours he has employed in the present attempt, furnish entertainment to the reader, and, at the same time, lay the foundation of a Complete History of Winchester, which has been by much too long neglected, it will afford to him the highest matter of reward and gratification.

Directions

## **Directions for placing the CUTS.**

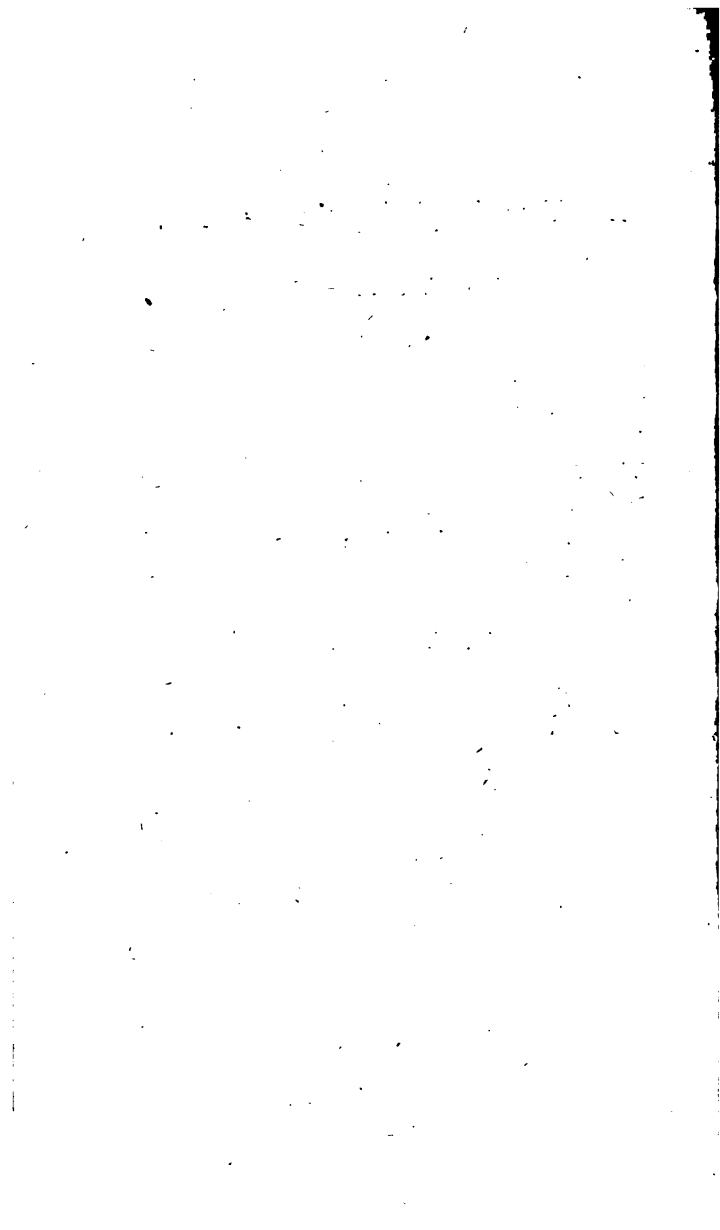
### **VOLUME I.**

	<b>Page</b>
• <b>Frontispiece to face the Title.</b>	
• <b>View of the King's Palace</b>	<b>6</b>
• <b>View of the Cathedral Church</b>	<b>32</b>
• <b>View of the Episcopal Palace</b>	<b>86</b>
• <b>View of St. Mary's College</b>	<b>90</b>
• <b>The Trusty Servant</b>	<b>92</b>
• <b>View of the Widew's College</b>	<b>224</b>
• <b>View of Winchester Cross</b>	<b>227</b>

### **VOLUME II.**

• <b>Frontispiece to face the Title.</b>	
• <b>View of the County-Hospital</b>	<b>149</b>
• <b>Magdalene Hospital in its original State</b>	<b>155</b>
• <b>A View of ditto in its present state</b>	<b>201</b>
• <b>A View of the Hospital of Cross</b>	<b>230</b>

**THE**





THE  
HISTORY  
And ANTIQUITIES of  
WINCHESTER.

**T**HIS place has a name among the most ancient cities, of the Britons; and is generally supposed to have been the fourth in number, founded by them. From its situation on a chalky soil, it was called by the Britons, *Caer Givent*, *Caer Guen*, or *Caer Guent*, which signifies the White-city; by the Romans, it was called *Venta Belgarum*, and was probably one of their cities, as appears from the discovery of a pavement of brick, and some coins of Constantine the Great, found in digging the foundations of the royal palace; by the Saxons it was called *Wittanceartæn*; by the Latin Historians *Wintonia*; and by the Monkish Chronologers, *Ventanus*, *Wentanus*, ut in *vita Anselm*.

fol. 4. quartus a Duſtano Alphegus Wentanus Epus. Et apud nonnullos magis depravate Wenlanus. Warner, and many other reputable hiſtorians agree, that it was built by Ludor Rous Hudibras, the ſon of Liel, and grandſon of Brute Greenſhield, in the year of the world 2995, about 892 years before the birth of Chriſt, which, to the preſent year 1772, is two thouſand fix hundred and ſixty-four years ſince its firſt foundation.

It is ſaid to have been firſt fortified with walls and ramparts, by Guiderius, king of Britain; which being afterwards demolished in the civil wars of ſome of thoſe princes, the preſent walls, were erected, in their ſtead, by Moleutius Dunwallo, A. D. 341. On the ſouth and eaſt ſides of the city, for ſome diſtance they remain entire; and many fragments of them are continued to a conſiderable extent on the north and weſt, particularly to the weſtward, where are the ruins of a baſtion called the Hermit's Tower, the external appearance of which denotes it to have been of conſiderable ſtrength. The circumference of the walls is near two miles, to which originally belonged ſix gates, only one of which now remains, except a poſtern, called King's Gate\*, which gives

\* Though Leland ſays, that ſome ancient writers call it St. Michael's-gate, from St. Michael's church, which ſtands near it. It ſeems, however, more probable, that the ſtreet  
now

## WINCHESTER.

3

gives name to the street adjoining. On the west, and on part of the north and south sides, is a foss of prodigious breadth and depth, which added considerable strength to the fortification; but to the meadows, which were easily floated by the river, such a defence was thought unnecessary.

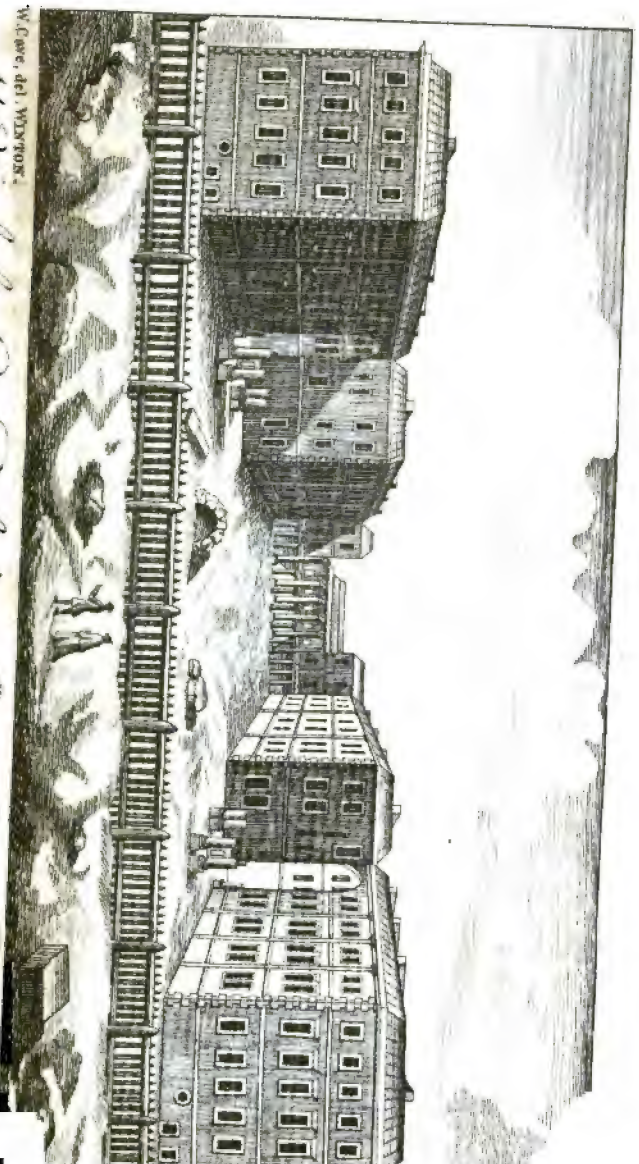
Near the Westgate of the city are some small remains of a strong and stately castle, which, according to tradition, was built by the renowned king Arthur, A. D. 523. By a plan of it, drawn A. D. 1630, it appears to have been a quadrangular structure, with a tower at each angle; and we find by a sketch in Speed, that the entrance from the west was over a bridge, thrown across the western foss, leading to a gate-way, contiguous to the south-west angle of the building; and it appears, by the same author, that it had out-works, with towers, to the south. Heylin informs us, ' that it was a gallant but not a great ' castle, bravely mounted on a hill for defence and

now called King's-gate-street, might have given the gate that name, as it was most likely called St. Michael's street, till the gate was erected; which was about the year 1210, after which, we might suppose, that it was some times called King's-gate-street, and sometimes St. Michael's; and the gate, at that time, might be called St. Michael's-gate, as leading into that Street, though it had before been properly named King's-gate, by its royal founder.

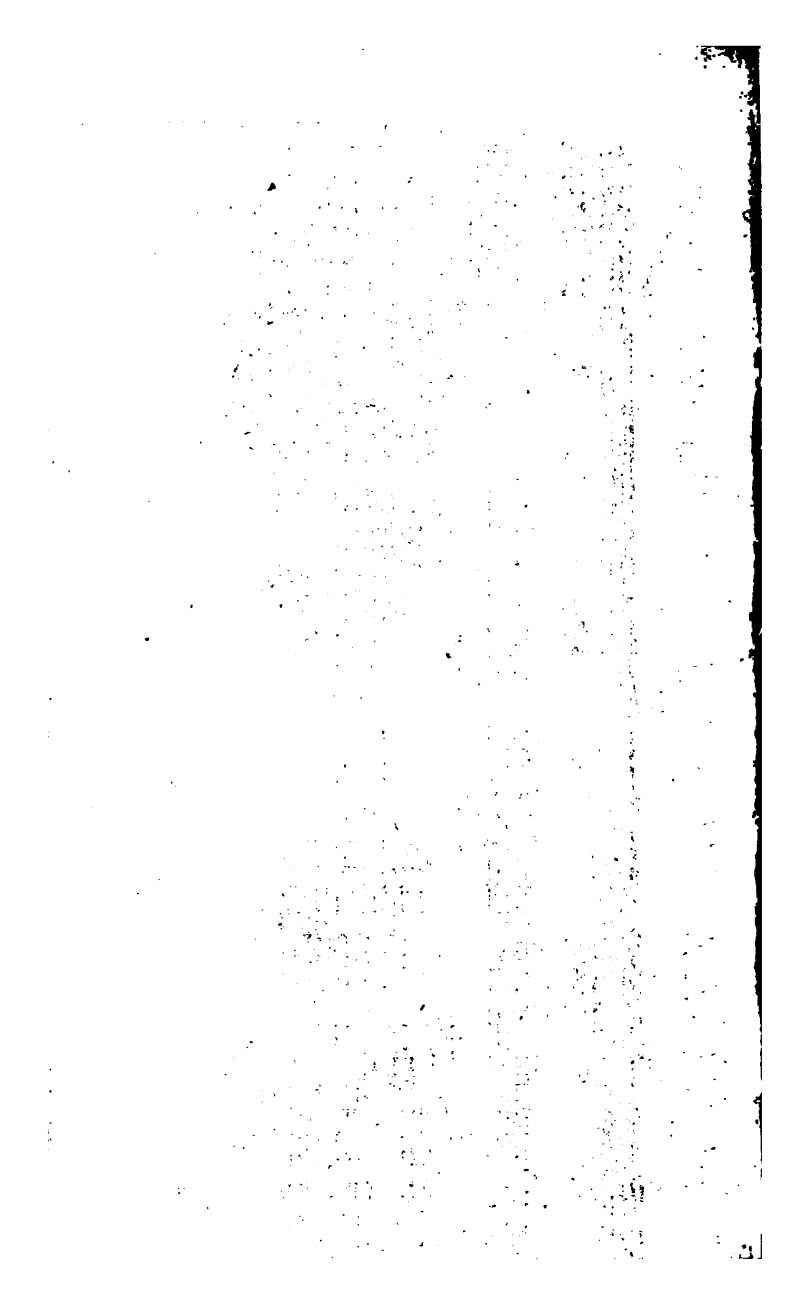
## 6 THE HISTORY OF

of Sir Christopher Wren, the first stone of which was laid March 23, 1683. It was intended by the king for his summer's residence, and was to have been sufficient to entertain the whole court, with all kinds of sport and diversion. There was particularly intended a large cupola, which was to have been carried thirty feet above the roof, so as to be seen a great way at sea. The south side is two hundred and sixteen feet, and the west, three hundred and twenty-eight; and the shell, when it was discontinued, is said to have cost upwards of twenty-five thousand pounds, although the building was no further prosecuted, than barely carried up to the roof, and covered in. The principal floor consists of a noble range of apartments, twenty feet high, and the whole building contains no less than an hundred and sixty rooms. The great stair-case was to have been supported by fine pillars of Italian marble, which were presented to the king by the grand duke of Tuscany; but were afterwards given to the duke of Bolton by king George the First, and are now to be seen at the duke's seat at Hackwood Park. The centre of this palace, being exactly in a line with the centre of the west end of the cathedral, the city was to have been laid open from north to south, the breadth of the transept, or cross of the cathedral, in a street about two hundred feet broad, which was to consist of  
houses

W. C. Gore, del. WINTON.



*View of the Ruins of the King's Palace at Winchester*



houses for the nobility, and persons of rank. The foss, which now surrounds the edifice, was to have been converted into a fine canal, over which four bridges were to be thrown, opposite the centre of each of the four fronts. A park was also laid out near ten miles in circumference, which terminated west upon the open Downs, in view of Stockbridge; but the sudden death of the king prevented the progress and execution of this noble plan. The house, with a royal revenue was afterwards settled by parliament, as an appendage upon prince George of Denmark, for his life, in case he had outlived the queen; but his royal highness died before her majesty; so that all hopes of ever seeing it brought to perfection are now totally vanished. It was afterwards fitted up for the French prisoners, taken last war, wherein upwards of five thousand of those unhappy wretches were at one time confined.

The city of Winchester is remarkable for having been the first place in the kingdom, incorporated by a free charter, and governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. It was then divided into six Wards, or Aldermanries, in the following manner, viz.

I. The Ward of the North side of the High-street.

II. The South side of the same.

## THE HISTORY OF

III. Of Jewry-street.

IV. Of Tanner-street.

V. Of Colebrook-street.

VI. Of Gold-street.

The four last of which Wards, were sub-divided into the following Streets, viz.

Bridlin-street,

Parchment-street,

Jewry-street,

Fleahmonger-street,

Chilworth-street,

Tanner-street,

Wongar-street,

Colebrook-street,

Buck-street,

Calpe-street,

Gould-street,

Garr-street,

Northgate-street,

Southgate-street.

Several of which streets are now entirely lost and converted into gardens, &c. and others are greatly depopulated, as not to contain near a sixth part of the houses which formerly stood in them\*.

This city is likewise celebrated for the great variety of churches with which it formerly abounded;

\* See more particularly the Appendix, No. II.



## WINCHESTER.

ed; infomuch, that, as Mr. Trussell writes, 'pass-  
 ' fingers could no way enter into this cittie, ether  
 ' through any of the gates, or the single posternes,  
 ' but of necessitye, ether they must goe under a  
 ' church, or so close unto a church, or some ora-  
 ' torye, that they might not touch, at the entrance  
 ' hereunto, any thing so soone as the walls of  
 ' such places. The testimonyes whereof are at  
 ' this tyme\*, by the ruines of the churches, and  
 ' such places, as for instance, whosoever then came  
 ' in at the Northgate, must come under the church  
 ' of St. Marye, built uppon that gate, and close  
 ' by the church of St. Allhollows, built close  
 ' within the wall, both of which were burnt downe  
 ' in the tyme of king Stephen, att the entrie of  
 ' Henrye de Bloyes, the king's brother, that way :  
 ' Yf they came through King's-gate, then likewise  
 ' under the church of St. Swythyn's, built over  
 ' that gate, and which is att this day used as a  
 ' parish church ; Yf through Westgate, then close  
 ' to a chapple builte without the walls, but ad-  
 ' joined to the gate, parte whereof is their yet  
 ' standing, or by the church of St. Peter's, White-  
 ' bread, built on the same side of the waye, but  
 ' within the gate ; but that with the former  
 ' perished in the flames ; Yf they came through  
 ' the East-gate, they came close to the walls of  
 ' the church of the White-fryars, built within the

\* A. D. 1620, about which time Mr. Trussell wrote.

• sittie, on the North side of the High-street, their,  
 • and ruined in the tyme of the suppression of  
 • such places, intended for holy divotion, and  
 • then by the chapple of St. John's their yet stand-  
 • ing, which in these dayes is made useful for some  
 • pious purpose; Yf any came through the south-  
 • gate, then they must needs goe by the church of  
 • St. Mary Ode, built within the cittie, on the  
 • Westside of Gould-street, some parte of the  
 • ruines whereoff are yet apparant, their, but  
 • whether this church perished in the flames with  
 • the other, or was battered downe as standing  
 • betwixt Maude the Queen besiedging, and  
 • Maude the Empreffe, besiedged, is verie uncer-  
 • tayne, but about that time yt was ruined; Nay,  
 • if the entrance had been through Durngate pos-  
 • terne, (though no ordenary way) yet it must  
 • needs have beene close by the walls of the church  
 • of the Black-fryars, a most curious piece of work-  
 • manship, of full square black flint, and yet re-  
 • mayneth visible in the ruins thereof \*.' And  
 indeed, we cannot wonder that so many churches,  
 should in this manner be situated at the extremities  
 of the city, since fifty at least, were standing therein  
 at one and the same time †. Out of which num-  
 ber there now remains only nine, a distinct account

• See Mr. Trussells, M. S. fol. 26, 27.

† See a List of Churches, in the Appendix, No. I.

## WINCHESTER 15

of which will be hereafter given. Here were likewise, an infinite number of monasteries, conventual buildings, and other religious foundations, the most considerable of which was that dedicated to St. Swithin, and belonged to the Cathedral church, being situated on the South side thereof. But besides this, of which we shall speak more at large hereafter, there was a very eminent one, first founded by king Alfred, near the present cathedral, whose abbots had a seat in Parliament. The best accounts of this monastery we find in the Monasticon, which are as follows.

“ At Winchester was a college of secular canons, built by king Edward the elder, in pursuance of his father Ælfrid's will. It was called Newminster, to distinguish it from the Oldminster or cathedral, within the precincts of whose cemetery it stood, no less than two hundred years from the time of its first erection, till the removal of it to a place called Hyde, without the city walls of Winchester; whereupon the convent lost its name of Newminster, and was ever after distinguished by the title of Hyde abbey. The occasion of this translation was on account of the several differences arising from the too near neighbourhood of these two great churches; to prevent which for the future, the monks of Newminster, being of the latter

“ latter foundation, submitted to transplant them-  
 “ selves as aforesaid. On the original establish-  
 “ ment of this convent by king Edward, which  
 “ was in the year 903, seculars were placed in it  
 “ according to the founder’s direction, and St.  
 “ Grimbold nominated to preside over them.  
 “ But his death happening before the same was  
 “ fully settled, I cannot find who else was sub-  
 “ stituted in his stead, or by whom the same ca-  
 “ nons were governed. However, it is plain that  
 “ they did not continue above sixty years; for,  
 “ on the promotion of Ethelwold (the great pa-  
 “ tron of the monks) to the see of Winchester,  
 “ anno 963, he found means to dissolve this col-  
 “ lege the next year, viz. anno 964, (the occa-  
 “ sion of their removal, the Monasticon tells us,  
 “ was the wicked life of those secular canons) and  
 “ appropriate the revenues to the maintenance of  
 “ an abbot and monks; on whom, as well be-  
 “ fore their removal to Hyde, already mentioned,  
 “ as since, were conferred large privileges, not  
 “ only by the munificence of the founder king  
 “ Edward, but also by several of his successors,  
 “ kings of England, viz. king Athelstan, king  
 “ Edward, king Edred, king Edgar, king Ed-  
 “ mund Ironside, king Edward the Confessor,  
 “ king William the Conqueror, and particularly  
 “ king Henry the First; and his queen Maud, as  
 may

“ may be seen in the several charters in the Monasticon. However, this house was not without its misfortunes; for William the Conqueror, at his first coming, finding the abbot, and twelve of his monks in arms against him, seized upon their estate, and held it above two years; and, in the reign of king Stephen, Henry de Blois, his brother, then bishop of Winchester, was so oppressive that he wrested from the monks almost all their church plate, and dispersed them to such a degree, that from forty they were reduced to ten. The reason of the bishop’s thus treating them was, that they being but newly fixed at Hyde, of which there had been only one abbot, who died in the eleventh year of his government, he took advantage thereof to reduce them to his measures, which are said, were to erect his see into an archbishoprick, and convert this abbey into a bishoprick, and subject it and Chichester, to the jurisdiction thereof, &c. Besides, as this monastery had often rivalled the cathedral, while it stood in its old place, so he was apprehensive it might still vie and contend therewith, it having been so celebrated and famous for the sepulchres of divers princes, &c. there interred, viz. king Edmund, and his son Ælfred, St. Eadburgh, daughter of king Edward, Ælfred, son of king Edulf, king Ælfred, and, as some others tell us, king Ed-

“ Ed-

“ Edred, notwithstanding there is an inscription  
 “ for him in Winchester cathedral. All which  
 “ princes bones, &c. being with great solemnity  
 “ removed to Hyde, created further emulation, on  
 “ their deposing them with great ceremony there,  
 “ where they rested in quiet till the general ha-  
 “ vock of religious houses; which storm fell so  
 “ severely on Hyde, that there continue not, at  
 “ this day, the least remains of the grandeur of  
 “ this once magnificent abbey, but the name; the  
 “ very ruins being as it were perished, not so much  
 “ as the bare walls of this godly church appearing,  
 “ which stood just without the city gate, and was  
 “ dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Peter and  
 “ St. Grimbald, and endowed with lands valued  
 “ 26 Henry 8. at 865 l. 18 s. That this destruc-  
 “ tion was made soon after the Reformation, and  
 “ the monuments then pulled to pieces, we may  
 “ judge from Leland, who gives us the follow-  
 “ ing account thereof.

“ In the suburb stood the great abby of Hyde,  
 “ and hath yet a parochie church. This abbey  
 “ was called Newanminster, and stood in the  
 “ close hard by St. Swithin's, otherwise called  
 “ Ealdenminster; but when it was translated  
 “ thence to Hyde, it bore the name of Hyde.  
 “ The bones of Alfredus, king of the West Sax-  
 “ ons, and of Edward his son and king, were  
 “ tran-

“ translated from Newanminster, and laid in a  
 “ tomb before the high-altar at Hyde. In which  
 “ tomb was of late found two little tables of lead,  
 “ inscribed with their names. And here lay also  
 “ the bones of St. Grimbald and Iudoce.”

This monastery was translated from the neighbourhood of the cathedral, by an edict of king Henry the First, A. D. 1121. The church, which was built with flint, cased with stone, appears, from its ruins, to have consisted of three isles, and to have been at least two hundred and forty feet long. Of the monastery, nothing remains, except some out-buildings towards the street, and one gate-way, the mouldings of which exhibit on each side the head of a king. The same head occurs on a wall towards the south. Great part of the precinct wall is still standing. The church of St. Bartholomew, now called Hyde church, originally stood within the precincts, as did many parish churches in other places; and the tower of St. Bartholomew was probably built with the same stone collected from the ruins of the abbey.

Next to this in point of eminence, was a Benedictine nunnery, called St. Mary's abbey, founded by Alswithe, the wife of king Alfred, A. D. 900. It was situated near the house of Sir Paullet St. John, Bart. the present worthy Mayor of this city, in whose garden, the only remains of this edifice, is to be seen, which is now reduced

duced to one small heap of stones. This piece of antiquity is however carefully preserved, and may be seen by the curious traveller. It originally consisted of an abbess and twenty-one nuns, and was valued at the dissolution at 175l. 7s. 2d. This part of Winchester is still called the Abbey; and Camden acquaints us, that the ruins of it shewed it to have been a stately fabric. From this nunnery king Henry the First took his wife Maud, daughter of Malcolm the Third, king of Scotland, by which marriage the royal families of the Saxons and Normans were united.

The hospital of the Almonry of the church of St. Swithin, commonly called the Susterspytak, was a foundation maintained by St. Swithin's convent, and adjoined to the present college on the west.

The eminent college of St. Elizabeth was founded by John de Pontiffara, bishop of Winchester, A. D. 1300. It stood in a meadow, called St. Stephen's, near the present college on the east; and is described by Leland, thus: "The college of St. Elizabeth of Hungarie, lyith straite est up-  
 " on the new college (Winchester college): and  
 " there is but a little narrow causey betwixt  
 " them. The myne arme and stream of Alsford  
 " water, divided a little above the college (Elizabeth college) into two armes, runnith on each  
 " side." Afterwards he adds, " within these  
 " two



“ two armes, not far from the college church of  
 “ St. Elizabeth, is a chapel of St. Stephen.” The  
 best particulars of this college, we collect from the  
 Monasticon, which are here quoted, from a per-  
 suasion of their being acceptable to most of our  
 readers.

The bishop, in his statutes, sets forth “ That he  
 “ founds this college before the gates of Wolvesey  
 “ castle, in a certain meadow, called St. Stephen’s  
 “ Meadow, containing six acres, in which also  
 “ stands the ancient chapel of St. Stephen; that  
 “ there should be three altars erected in the same;  
 “ the high altar of St. Elizabeth, one of St. Ste-  
 “ phen and St. Lawrence, and the third of St.  
 “ Edmund, king, and St. Thomas of Canterbury,  
 “ martyr, and placed there seven chaplains, with  
 “ six clerks in holy orders, three of them to be  
 “ deacons, and the other three sub-deacons. One  
 “ of the chaplains to be chief, at the appointment  
 “ of the bishop of Winchester, and so the chap-  
 “ lains and clerks all to be placed by the said  
 “ bishop. The chaplains and clerks to be satis-  
 “ fied with one dish, and their pittance, and on  
 “ Sundays, and double festivals, the chaplains to  
 “ have a second dish.

“ The chaplains and clerks to be obedient to  
 “ their chief in all things lawful, and grave in  
 “ their habit and behaviour; sober, modest, good  
 “ livers,

“ livers, and of good conversation, remote from  
“ laymen. The chief for his cloathing, over and  
“ above meat and drink, to have six marks per  
“ annum, each chaplain forty shillings, and each  
“ clerk twenty shillings.

“ All of them to eat and drink together in the  
“ same house, the chief and chaplains together  
“ at one table, the clerks at another. Each chap-  
“ lain to lie in the room allotted him, the clerks  
“ all in one place. Each chaplain to have a young  
“ clerk from ten to eighteen years of age, to serve  
“ and sing at church in a surplice, and to serve him  
“ in his chamber, to be provided with meat and  
“ cloaths by the chief, and no chaplain to have  
“ any other servants to serve him in particular, and  
“ those young clerks to eat in the same hall, se-  
“ parate from the others. The chief, with the  
“ advice of the chaplains, to order the rest of the  
“ family.

“ They were enjoined to behave themselves  
“ devoutly in the chapel, to say the Mattins of  
“ our Lady in the morning, in a low voice, and  
“ distinctly all together; and then to say the  
“ mattins of the day, so that one part of the choir  
“ should not begin before the other had done, and  
“ that there should be a pause between every  
“ verse. After Prime to sing the Mass of the  
“ Blessed Virgin, according to the use of Sarum;  
“ and so to sing all the hours, and then to say the  
“ hours

" hours of the Blessed Virgin in a low voice.  
 " Then to sing the Mass of St. Elizabeth, and  
 " three Masses at proper times to be said; two  
 " for the Dead, and the third of the Holy Ghost;  
 " so as not to hinder the singing service. All this  
 " being done, about nine to begin the High So-  
 " lemn Mass. Every chaplain, at each Mass, to  
 " say a particular collect for the founder of the said  
 " chapel; another particularly for him after his  
 " death; another for the bishop of Winchester  
 " departed; a fourth, for the king and queen; a  
 " fifth, of the kings queens; and all the faithful  
 " departed; and a sixth, for the living and dead,  
 " and especially for the prior and monastery of  
 " Winchester. The chief and chaplains to say  
 " Mass every day, unless there be any lawful im-  
 " pediment.

" Before evening song, the chaplains and clerks  
 " all to meet in the chapel, and say distinctly  
 " the Placebo and Dirige. When a dead body shall  
 " be in presence, or on an anniversary, or thirtieth  
 " day the Placebo and Dirige to be sung, with the  
 " nine lessons, excepting the Paschal time. After  
 " which they are to begin the Vespers of our La-  
 " dy in a low voice, and then the Vespers of the  
 " day sung. Lastly, to sing the Complin of the  
 " day, and say that of our Lady. This is to be  
 " done every day for ever, excepting only those  
 " days, the solemn service of which shall obstruct

" it

“ it. The office to be performed according to the  
 “ solemn use of Sarum.

“ The chief to take charge of all affairs both  
 “ at home and abroad, to give an account to the  
 “ chaplains, and the bishop’s treasurer, of the  
 “ state of the chapel, and all that belongs to it;  
 “ and, with the advice and consent of the said  
 “ chaplains, to order and dispose of the reve-  
 “ nues of the same. If the chief be negligent,  
 “ or a dilapidator, the same to be made out to  
 “ the bishop of Winchester; but not by any par-  
 “ ticular chaplain, without the consent of the  
 “ major part of them.

“ No chaplain to be absent, without leave, at  
 “ any hours in the chapel.

“ None to be admitted to it without being well  
 “ examined as to his learning, singing, and un-  
 “ derstanding of the divine office.

“ No women to come within the inclosure of  
 “ the house, any farther than into the church, or  
 “ the hall.

“ The chaplains and clerks, at their first ad-  
 “ mission, to swear to observe these statutes, dated  
 “ in the year 1301.”

This college was valued, at the dissolution, at  
 112 l. 17 s. 4 d.

On the north side of the church-yard of St.  
 Mary’s abbey, before described, stood the chapel  
 of

of the Holy Trinity, consisting of a warden, and several priests.

Here was a convent of each of the four orders of Mendicant Friars. The Augustine Friars were situate on the south of the city, in the road to Southampton; the Grey Friars, or Minors, on the east, and the Dominicans on the north, just within the city. To these we may add the prior, and brethren of St. Peter in the church of St. Maurice, and the church of St. Mary Kalendar.

But the most noble and magnificent of these kind of buildings in Winchester, was the monastery and cathedral, originally founded by Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, who is said to have consecrated it to the honour of our Saviour, on the 4th of Nov. A. D. 169. This stood about an hundred and two years, and was destroyed in the persecution of the emperor Dioclesian, A. D. 266.

We find it afterwards restored, and consecrated by Constantius to Amphibalus, martyr, A. D. 309. About the year 542, the sons of Mordred flew into it to avoid the cruelty of Constantine, who, disregarding the sanctity of the place, murdered one of them before the altar. It continued under this name, in the full enjoyment of its privileges till the time of Cerdic, first king of the West Saxons, who driving away some, and killing others of the monks, turned it into an idol temple.

Kin-

Kingelife, one of his successors, and the first Christian king of the West Saxons, again restored it; and demolishing the old cathedral, laid the foundations of a new one, A. D. 611, which was finished by his son Kenwalch, who succeeded to the regal authority. Birinus and Agilbertus were the two first bishops of this new foundation; but on some dispute, the see of Dorchester was removed hither, A. D. 660; and Wina was appointed to the bishopric, who falling afterwards under the displeasure of Kenwalch, purchased the see of London of Wulphire, king of Mercia, and is reckoned the first simoniacal bishop in England. The chapter of this new foundation, who were seculars, continued about three hundred years; but were at length removed by the persuasion of bishop Ethelwold in the reign of king Edgar, A. D. 963, who substituted a convent of Benedictines, which remained till the reformation.

The present edifice was began, A. D. 1079, by bishop Walkelyn, a Norman, in the reign of William the Conqueror, who finished the tower, the choir, the transept, and, probably the West end; accordingly, the monks, in the presence of almost all the bishops and abbots in the kingdom, passed, with much state and solemnity from the old monastery to the new one, A. D. 1093, on the feast of St. Swithin, to whom it was consecrated; and, in the most solemn procession,

trans-

translated the shrine of that Saint to the new church. The whole was afterwards nobly improved by William of Wykeham; and at length finished, as it now appears, by bishop Fox, of whose ample benefactions and alterations, we shall speak more at large hereafter.

When this eminent convent, which consisted of a prior and forty-two monks, had flourished in its splendor and magnificence for near nine hundred years, it was dissolved by Henry the Eighth, November the 15th, 1539, who seized the gold and silver plate, images, and other rich ornaments, both of the church and convent: an inventory of which, for the satisfaction of the public, we have here introduced.

Copy of the Inventory of the Cathedral Church of St. Swithin, in Winchester, as it was given in by the Prior and Convent to Cromwell, Secretary of State, and the King's Vicar-general over all spiritual men.

And, first, Of the things that are abroad in the Church.

**I**M PRIMIS, The nether part of the high-altar, being of plate of gold, garnished with stones. The front above being of brodering work and pearls, and above that a table of images of silver, and gilt, garnished with stones.

Item,

Item, Above the altar a great crofs, and an image of plate of gold, garnished with ſtones.

Item, Behind the high altar, St. Swithin's ſhrine, being of plate ſilver, and gilt, and garniſhed with ſtones.

Item, In the body of the church, a great crofs, and an image of Chriſt, and Mary and John, being of plate ſilver, partly gilt.

Item, A crofs of plate of ſilver, and gilt, with an image over the iron door. And the two images of Mary and John are but copper gilt.

The inventory of the Sextre. Jewels of gold.

Imprimis, There are in Sextre, five croſſes of gold, garniſhed with precious ſtones. And one of the five is but of plate of gold, fixed upon wood.

Item, One ſhrine of plate of gold garniſhed with precious ſtones.

Item, One pair of candleſticks of gold.

Item, One little box of gold, with his cover to bear the holy ſacrament.

Item, Three chalices of gold, and one of them garniſhed with precious ſtones.

Item, One little pax of gold.

Item, One little ſacring bell of gold.

Item, Four pontifical bells of gold, with precious ſtones.

Item,



Item, One pectoral of gold set with stones.

Item, One pectoral partly gold, partly silver and gilt, set with stones.

Item, Two faints arms of plate of gold, garnished with stones.

Item, St. Philip's foot, covered with plate of gold, and with stones.

Item, A book of the four Evangelists, written all with gold, and the outer side is of plate of gold.

JEWELS OF SILVER.

Imprimis, One table of our Lady, being of silver and gilt.

Item, Nine crosses of silver, and gilt, and one of crystal.

Item, One and twenty shrines, some all silver and gilt, and some part silver and gilt, and part copper and gilt, and some part silver and part ivory, and some copper and gilt, and some set with garnished stones.

Item, Twelve chalices of silver and gilt, belonging to the sextre, and to the altars, and chauntries founded in the church.

Item, Four paxes of silver and gilt, belonging to the sextre, and other altars.

Item, Six casts of candlesticks, belonging to the sextre and chauntries, being of silver and gilt.

26 THE HISTORY OF

Item, One candlestick of silver belonging to St. Swithin's shrine.

Item, Six pair of cruets of silver, belonging to the sextre and chauntries.

Item, Seven censers of silver and gilt.

Item, Two farys, one of silver and gilt, and the other only of silver.

Item, Three pair of basons of silver and gilt.

Item, Two ewers, one of them silver and gilt, and the other only silver.

Item, Six images of silver and gilt.

Item, One and thirty collars, six of them garnished with plate of silver, and gilt, and stones, the residue of broidering work, and pearls.

Item, Six pectorals of silver and gilt, garnished with stones.

Item, Three pastoral staves of silver and gilt.

Item, One pastoral staff of an unicorn's horn.

Item, Three standing mitres of silver and gilt, garnished with pearls and precious stones.

Item, Ten old mitres, garnished with pearls and stones, after the old fashion.

Item, One rector's staff of unicorn's horn.

Item, Four processional staves of plates of silver.

Item, Four sacring bells of silver and gilt, belonging to the sextre and altars.

Item, Nine pixes of chrystal, partly garnished with silver and gilt.

Item,

## WINCHESTER.

27.

Item, Seven tables with relicks fixed in them, and four of them are of plate of silver, and gilt, and the three others of copper and gilt.

Item, Five saints heads, and four of them of plate of silver and gilt, and the first painted.

Item, Three saints arms, two of them covered with plate of silver and gilt, and the third is painted.

Item, Seven hooks, the outer parts of them being plates of silver and gilt.

Item, One book of king Henry the Seventh's Foundation, covered with velvet, and garnished with bosses of silver and gilt.

## C O P I E S.

Imprimis, One cope of needle-work, wrought with gold and pearls.

Item, One chysible, two tymasyles, and parel of the albes of the same work, of my lord cardinal Beauford's gift.

Item, Eight and twenty other copies of divers other works and colours, and divers mens gifts.

Item, Forty-two copies of tiffue, the one half of them blue, and the other of red.

Item, Twenty copies of red bawdkyne, wrought with corners.

Item, Eight white copies, four of them of white velvet, and the other four of white damask, broidered with white and red roses.

C 2

Item,

Item, Twenty-eight copies of white bawdkyne, woven with copper gold.

Item, Nine and twenty copies of blue filk, woven with rays of gold.

Item, Thirty other copies, of divers colours and works, and many of them perished.

#### CHYSIBILS, TYNNIKILS, (TUNICLES) and STOLYS.

Imprimis, Eleven principal chyfibilis with tynnikils, of divers forts and suits.

Item, Six and thirty old chyfibilis of divers colours and works, and been commonly used, and some of them perused.

Item, Fourteen stols of needle-work.

#### HANGINGS for the ALTARS.

Imprimis, Eight divers hangings for the high altar, some of them precious, and some of them of less value.

Item, One and twenty pair of hangings for the altars of the church.

#### VESTMENTS, ALBES, &c.

Item, Twelve Albes of filk.

Item, Of linnen Albes, belonging to the sextre and other altars, three hundred and twenty-six.

Item ,

WINCHESTER. 29

Item, Vestments belonging to the altars and chauntries are of divers values and works, to the number of twenty-six.

Item, Corporowes cases, and corporowes thirty-six.

Item, Altar cloths of diaper, and linnen one and twenty.

Item, Mass Books thirteen, belonging to the sextre and altars.

THE INVENTORY OF OUR LADY'S CHAPEL.

Imprimis, Five little shrines of copper and gilt.

Item, Three chalices of silver and gilt.

Item, Two paxes, the one of silver and gilt, and the other of silver.

Item, Two pair of beads, and silver and gilt, being but of ten stones apiece.

Item, Three chappels of divers suits.

Item, Two copies of filk.

Item, Thirteen albes, and three of them white filk.

Item, Three collars for the three altars of filk, garnished with plate of silver and gilt, and with stones.

Item, Four altar cloths of linnen.

Item, Two altars of filk for the altar.

THE INVENTORY OF THE PRIOR'S HOUSE.

Imprimis, Six salts, with three covers of silver and gilt.

C 3.

Item,

## THE HISTORY OF

Item, Six spoons of silver and gilt.

Item, Five and twenty other spoons of silver.

Item, Three standing cups, and plain, the other two swaged, with their covers of silver and gilt.

Item, Seven bollys of silver and gilt, with one cover.

Item, Six silver cups, with one cover.

Item, Four nuts, with three covers.

Item, Two masers, with one cover.

Item, Two silver basins, with their ewers.

Item, Two gallon pots of silver gilt, to serve, Peter and Paul.

Item, Two silver pots.

Item, Two chalices silver and gilt.

## THE INVENTORY OF THE SUB-PRIOR'S HOUSE.

Item, Two salts of silver and gilt, with a cover.

Item, One little salt of silver, with a cover.

Item, Three silver peeces.

Item, Eighteen silver spoons.

Item, Three old masers perus'd.

## THE INVENTORY OF THE HORDAR'S HOUSE.

Item, Two salts of silver and gilt with a cover.

Item, One standing nut with a cover.

Item, Three silver peeces.

Item, Eighteen silver spoons.

Item, Three old maser's perus'd.

The

# WINCHESTER. 31

## THE INVENTORY OF THE FRATRIE.

Inprimis, One standing cup of mother of pearl,  
the foot and cover being of silver and gilt.

Item, Two great bollys of silver.

Item, One standing cup of silver and gilt, with  
his cover.

Item, One standing masar with a cover of wood.

Item, Three great bollys of wood, with bonds  
of silver and gilt.

Item, Seven and thirty silver spoons of divers  
fashions.

Item, Four old masers perus'd.

Such were the immense riches with which this  
church and convent was ornamented when sup-  
pressed by Henry the Eighth, who soon afterwards  
instituted the present foundation, and dedicated  
it to the Holy Trinity. It consists of one dean,  
twelve prebendaries, six minor canons, ten lay-  
clerks, or singing-men, eight choiristers, and other  
members. The revenues, at the dissolution,  
were valued at 1507 l. 17 s. 2 d. the greatest part  
of which was appropriated to the new dean and  
chapter. The last prior was William Basyng,  
alias Kyngsmill, who was made the first dean,  
and died A. D. 1548. Great part of the monas-  
tery and out-buildings of St. Swithin's were, about  
this time, demolished, as useless to the new founda-

dation ; and the cathedral, since its dedication to the Holy Trinity, has bore the common appellation of Trinity church.

The length of this magnificent fabric, from east to west, is five hundred and forty-five feet; of these, our Lady's chapel includes fifty-four, and the choir one hundred and thirty-six. The length from the iron door, near the entrance of the choir, to the porch at the west end, is three hundred and fifty-one feet; the length of the transepts is an hundred and eighty-six feet; the breadth of the body, below the transepts, is eighty-seven feet; and, of the choir, forty. The vaulting in the inside is twenty-six feet high; the exact height of the tower is one hundred and thirty-eight feet and a half; and its breadth fifty feet by forty-eight. This tower is carried up but a very little height above the roof, not more than twenty-six feet, and has no proper finishing; but is covered in as if the building had been left off; which, very probably, might be the case, for there is strength enough below to support a steeple higher than that of Salisbury. The prospect from the west end of the middle ile to the east window, beyond the choir, must strike every mind susceptible of those "awful feelings that arise from the contemplation of that greatness and extent which are peculiar to the proportions of Gothic architecture."

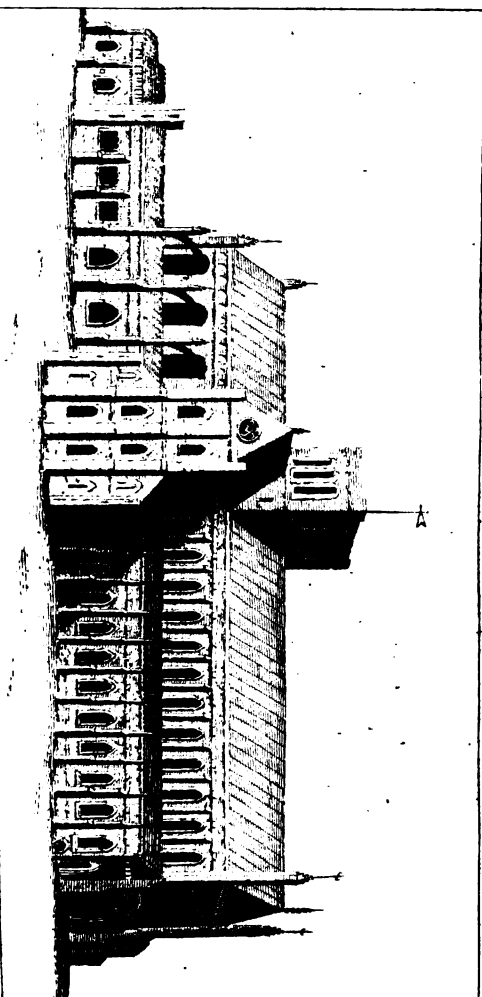
A judi-



W. G. W. W. W.

A View of the Cathedral Church of Winchester

1341





A judicious and entertaining passage from Lowth's life of William of Wykeham we have here properly introduced. ' This ile was originally of the Saxon architecture, not greatly differing from the Roman; with round pillars much stronger than Doric or Tuscan, or square piers, adorned with small pillars; round-headed arches and windows; and plain walls on the outside without buttresses; as appears by the cross-ile and tower which remain of it to this day. ' The nave of the church had been for some time in a bad condition. Bishop Edyngdon undertook to repair it in the latter part of his time, and by his will ordered his executors to finish what he had begun. And whether in pursuance of his design, and by his benefaction, or otherwise, it appears, that in the year 1371, some work of this kind was carrying on at a great expence. However, Wykeham, upon due consideration and survey, found it either so decayed and infirm, or else so mean in its appearance, and so much below the dignity of one of the first episcopal sees in the kingdom, that he determined to take down the whole from the tower westward, and to rebuild it both in a stronger and more magnificent manner. This great work he undertook in the year 1394, and entered upon it the beginning of the next year,

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upon

‘ upon the following conditions, stipulated between him, and the prior and convent, who acquit the bishop of all obligation to it, and acknowledge it as proceeding from his mere liberality, and zeal for the honour of God. They agree to find the whole scaffolding necessary for the work ; they give the bishop free leave to dig and carry away chalk and sand from any of their lands, as he shall think most convenient and useful for the same purpose ; and they allow the whole materials of the old building to be applied to the use of the new. He employed William Winford as architect : Simon Membury was appointed Surveyor of the work on the bishop’s part, and John Wayte, one of the monks, controller on the part of the convent. As the church of Winchester is situated on a low ground, which, without great precaution and expence, affords no very sure foundation for so weighty a structure, Wykeham thought it safest to confine himself to the plan of the former building, and to make use of a foundation already tried, and subject to no hazard. He even chose to apply to his purpose some part of the lower order of pillars of the old church, though his design was in a different style of architecture ; that which we commonly call Gothic, with pointed arches and windows, without key-stones, and pillars con-

‘consisting of an assemblage of many small ones  
‘closely connected together, but which is more  
‘properly Saracen, for such was its origin. The  
‘Crusades gave us an idea of this form of archi-  
‘tecture, which afterwards prevailed throughout  
‘Europe. The pillars, or piers of the old build-  
‘ing, which he made use of, were about sixteen  
‘feet in height; of the same form with those in  
‘the east side of the northern cross-ile: these he  
‘carried up higher, according to the new design,  
‘altering their form, but retaining their strength,  
‘and adopting them as a firm basis for his own  
‘work. The new pillars are nearly equal in  
‘bulk to the old ones; and the intercolumnia-  
‘tion remains much the same. These circum-  
‘stances, in which stability and security were very  
‘wisely in the first place consulted, have been at-  
‘tented, however, with some inconvenience, as it  
‘seems owing to them, that this building has not  
‘that lightness and freedom, and that elegance  
‘of proportion, which might have been expected  
‘from Wykeham’s known taste in architecture,  
‘and from the style and manner of his other  
‘works in this kind; of which we have evident  
‘examples in the chapels of both his colleges,  
‘especially in the western part of that of New  
‘College in Oxford, which is remarkably beau-  
‘tiful. To the further disadvantage of its pre-

‘ sent appearance, an alteration which could not  
‘ then be foreseen has since happened. At that  
‘ time the buildings of the monastery covered the  
‘ whole south side of the church, so that it seemed  
‘ needless to be at a great expence upon orna-  
‘ ments in that part which was like to be for  
‘ ever concealed. By the demolition of the mo-  
‘ nastery this side is now laid open, and discovers  
‘ a defect of buttresses and pinnacles, with which  
‘ the north side, which was then the only one in  
‘ view, is properly furnished. Another alteration  
‘ of the same kind has been made in the inside, and  
‘ with the like effect. Immediately before the  
‘ entrance of the choir stood the vestry, which  
‘ extending from side to side of the nave, pre-  
‘ vented the entire conformation of those pillars  
‘ against which it rested to the new design; but,  
‘ at the same time, concealed the irregularity. In  
‘ the time of Charles the First this was pulled  
‘ down, and the present beautiful skreen, the work  
‘ of Inigo Jones, was erected; but no care was  
‘ taken, by an easy and obvious alteration, to cor-  
‘ rect a deformity, which was then uncovered, and  
‘ still continues to disgrace the building, in a part  
‘ which, of all others, is the most frequently ex-  
‘ posed to observation. However, with all its de-  
‘ fects, which appear thus to be owing partly to  
‘ an accidental and unforeseen change of circum-  
‘ stances,

‘stances, partly to the care of avoiding greater inconveniencies, there is no fabric of its kind in England, after those of York and Lincoln, which excells this part of the cathedral church of Winchester, in greatness, stateliness, and majesty. This great pile took up about ten years in erecting, and was but just finished when the bishop died. He had provided in his will for the entire completion of his design by his executors, in case of his death; and allotted two thousand five hundred marks for what then remained to be done, besides five hundred marks for the glass windows. This was about a year and a half before it was finished; by which some sort of estimate may be made of the whole expence.’

From this ile, by a stately flight of eight steps, we approach the choir. The skreen above mentioned is of the composite order, in which, on each side of the entrance, are two recesses, enriched with entablatures and compass pediments, wherein are placed the statues of the kings James and Charles the First. They are both of copper, and were given, with the skreen itself, by the latter of these monarchs. In the civil wars, the rebels, among other outrages, barbarously defaced and abused both these statues, but particularly that of Charles; attempting to break off the crown, and declaring, with much malicious vehemence, that

that they would bring him back to the parliament.' The stalls are of Norway oak, and are a masterly piece of Gothic spire work, being at once elegant and majestic. They were erected by prior Silkested, as appears by his name cut out on the pulpit, with which they are terminated on the north side. On the same side stands the organ, which was removed thither by command of king Charles the First, from the front screen above mentioned, where it was justly supposed to intercept the view from the west to the east end. The stalls, on the south side, are bounded by the bishop's throne, erected by bishop Trelawney; the pediment of which is embellished with a mitre, and the arms of the see impaling those of his family, and is supported by fluted columns of the Corinthian order. The vaulting of the roof of the choir was executed in the reign of Charles the First, there being, before this, an opening from the choir into the first story or room of the tower; on which account the side arches of the first story, being intended to be seen from below, are wrought and ornamented. We find the same opening in the tower of St. Cross, which was built about the same time. It was undoubtedly looked upon as a beauty in architecture; and had, in some measure, the same effect as the *touvre*, or open lantern, formerly used in great halls. Height of  
roof



roof in the inside was also a favourite circumstance in structures of this kind, which was produced by this expedient, in a very striking degree. The arms and initials of the king, with those of his consort, queen Mary, and of John Young, dean at that time, are introduced among the ornaments of the vaulting, which is of wood. The two branches are the gift of the late Dr. Cheney, by whose benefaction the choir was paved with marble. In the panels, below the stalls, under the organ, on the opposite side, are some memorials of the new foundation of Henry the Eighth, with the date 1540, in which the new establishment commenced; the king's arms, with H. R. viz. Henricus Rex; the arms of the church, given by the said king; the portcullis, and the arms of William Kyngsmill, the first dean, with W. K. and the arms of a bishop of Winchester, as appears by the garter and a mitre, with the initial S. and another letter illegible. In the area, leading to the high altar, is a plain raised monument, of a greyish stone, without any inscription, under which William Rufus was buried, A. D. 1080. This prince, when hunting in the New Forest, was accidentally shot with an arrow by one Walter Tyrrel, a French knight, who immediately embarked for France. The king being killed, and deserted by his courtiers, was taken up, put into a collier's

a collier's cart, and, in that manner, conveyed to this cathedral, and laid under the tomb of which we have just been speaking. It is remarkable, that two sons, and one grandson, of William the Conqueror, were killed in this forrest. This tomb was opened by the rebels in the civil wars, who stole from thence the remains of a cloth of gold, a ring set with rubies, said to be worth five hundred pounds, and a small silver chalice. With this area the presbytery begins, which is ornamented with a roof highly finished, in a different taste from that of the tower, and is separated, on each side, from the north and south aisles, by a well executed partition wall of open work. On the top of each wall are placed three shrines or chests, beautifully carved, painted, and gilded, with a crown on each, in which are deposited the bones of several of the West Saxon kings, bishops, and some later princes, who had been originally buried behind the altar, or in different parts of the church. These remains were thus carefully collected and deposited by bishop Fox, A. D. 1525. The ascent to, and area of the high altar, is paved with marble, by the benefaction of Dr. William Harris, prebendary, and schoolmaster of Winchester college, who dying A. D. 1700, bequeathed eight hundred pounds for ornamenting the altar. The wood work about  
the

the altar was erected by bishop Fox ; but the canopy, with its festoons, and other ornaments, were added about the time when the new screen of Inigo Jones, at the entrance of the choir, was built, as appears by C. R. in the cornice. The two doors, or entrance on each side, still remain, through which the priest approached the altar from the Sanctum Sanctorum. The tops of three niches are likewise remaining over the altar, which probably contained three images, representing the Trinity. Behind is a very lofty screen or partition of stone, charged with most exquisite embellishments of Gothic workmanship, and infinitely superior, in point of finishing, to one of the same kind in St. Alban's abbey church. The niches, before the Reformation, were filled with statues of solid silver ; but are at present supplied with urns, which were the gift of Dr. William Harris before mentioned. The screen, side-partition walls, roof of the presbytery, and of the adjoining side iles, with their walls and windows, were finished at the expence of bishop Fox, A. D. 1525, as appears by his name and arms carved in many places. The same liberal benefactor, with painted glass, which he caused to be made, new glazed the windows of this part of the church ; that is, the choir windows, and those of the parallel iles. He likewise fronted the boundary of the  
the

the choir on the outside, with two beautiful pinnacles, and other ornamental architecture, among which his statue is placed, cloathed with the episcopal habit. He probably intended to complete the remainder of the east end in the same style; and it seems, that he reduced the windows in the west side, to their present form. It is conjectured, from good authority, that the bishop was assisted in this work by prior Silkested; this prior, at least, co-operated with bishop Fox, in improving the church, by building the stalls, and a chapel, about the time when Fox began these alterations. His initials, T. S. are in the roof of Fox's presbytery. It should seem that cardinal Henry Beaufort left some money for this purpose, as H. B. appears on the outside of the south partition wall, and over its entrance. He died not many years before Fox was advanced to the bishopric. In the grand rebellion, the altar screen, just mentioned, was artfully protected from the violence of the rebels by means of an extemporaneous wall, or partition, erected in a parallel line just before it, so as entirely to conceal its beauties from the observation of the sacrilegious intruders. Other parts of the church, however, did not escape the mistaken zeal of these enemies to all that was graceful or majestic; for on the 16th of December, 1642, the soldiers, under Sir William Waller, entered

tered the church, where they broke in pieces the carved work of the choir, containing the story of the Old and New Testament, in admirable imagery. They destroyed the organ, seized the rich tapestry, cushions, and vestments of the choir, with the vessels of the altar, threw down the communion table, and carrying off the rails which encompassed it, they burnt them in their quarters. They found great store of popish books, pictures, and crucifixes in the prebendal houses, which, after a mock procession, were burnt, together with the organ pipes in the street. After this, they defaced many of the monuments; and pulling down some of the chests which contained the remains of the Saxon kings, they threw their bones against the painted glass, which they destroyed throughout the church, except the beautiful window, over the altar, exhibiting the portraits of several saints and bishops of this church, which, being more out of their reach, and less exposed than the rest, is still preserved entire, together with a few figures on the windows contiguous. The grand west window seems to be made up of the dispersed fragments, which, imperfect as it is, has a fine effect, and 'leaves the pensive imagination to supply that religious light, which 'was diffused over all the church, when every window retained its original splendor.' In this general destruction, however, the elegant tomb of Wil-

William of Wykeham was happily preserved by one Cuff, a rebel officer in Sir William's army; who having received his education at the college of this city, held himself under an indispensable duty of protecting, with his life, the monument and remains of that munificent founder. The repairs of the devastations committed by these fanatic enthusiasts were made about A. D. 1663; soon after the return of the dean and chapter; who having been expelled during Cromwell's usurpation, did not retake possession till Aug. 19, 1660; although a sermon was preached in it on the proclamation of king Charles the Second, in May preceding, as appears by the following extract. ' At Winchester, the mayor and aldermen, in their scarlet gowns, met at the market-cross, and went down to the cathedral, where they heard a very loyal and eloquent sermon from Mr. Complin, minister of Avington, near Winchester. Marching thence into the High-street, the mayor, with the rest of the corporation, ascended a scaffold, covered with red cloth, and there solemnly proclaimed king Charles. The which ended, the musqueteers gave a gallant volley: then, silence being commanded, the remaining part of the cathedral singing-men, whereof Mr. Burt, a gentleman of eighty years of age, was one, with the master of the choiristers, and other musical  
' gen-

“gentlemen, sung a solemn anthem, in a room  
 “built on purpose somewhat above the mayor’s  
 “scaffold, the words, O Lord, make thy ser-  
 “vant Charles our gracious king, to rejoice in thy  
 “strength, &c.

The east end of the church is terminated by three chapels. That on the south is adorned with the tomb of Thomas Langton, bishop of Winchester, by whom it was built. The rood-loft of this chapel consists of elegant Gothic carving in wood, and both the sides are finished in the same taste; but the work has been much damaged. Under the windows are several niches for statues. The roof is painted with a hen on a tun, being a rebus on Henton, the place of the bishop’s nativity, and partly on his name; the inscription, *Laus tibi Christi*.

The chapel in the centre is dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it was erected by prior Silkested before mentioned, and is used at present for morning prayers. The prior’s name is on the roof; and, on the sides, which were adorned with ancient paintings, are embossed the arms of England, of Silkested, of the see, and a rebus of T. Langton, as in the chapel just described, and who was bishop in the former part of Silkested’s priorate; for whom also a tun is introduced on the cieling,  
 the

the inscription 'ad gloriam Dei.' The same emblems appear on the outside of the building in the church-yard. In this chapel queen Mary was married to Philip king of Spain; and the chair in which she was seated during the ceremony, still remains near the altar. On the north-side of the Virgin Mary's chapel, is a small chapel, dedicated, perhaps, to St. Michael; as the portraiture of that angel appears in many parts of the roof. In this chapel are the monuments of bishop Edington, and dean Mason. Here is, likewise, the magnificent monument of the earl of Portland, lord high treasurer of England, in the reign of king Charles the First. His effigy is in copper armour at full length, with his head raised on three cushions of the same.

In the southern transept is another chapel, built, as some imagine, by Silkested, which is called by his name; though others say he was not the founder, but only made use of it as a private oratory: he, however, seems to have borne some relation to it, for, on the opposite side, are the remains of a canopy, under which the presses for the choir vestments are placed, which formerly seems to have been the covering of stalls, and still preserves in the cornice the initial letters of Silkested's name, often repeated. It is probable these  
origi-



originally belonged to the opposite chapel. It is not unlikely that Silkestede altered the windows on this side of the transept; for, on the library window, contiguous to them on the outside, is carved T. S. for Thomas Silkestede, as is, before observed. The elegant screen of this little chapel was, at least, erected by this prior; for on it is carved, in large ornamental Gothic characters,



A few years since, that part of the screen before the family vault of serjeant Eyre, adjoining to this chapel, was beautified, and brought to its present perfection by that family.

The library, at the south end of the southern transept, was reduced to its present form, and replenished with a valuable collection of books, by bishop Morley, A. D. 1686. But it evidently was a room belonging to the convent, as appears by the initial letters of prior Silkestede's name, cut in a moulding of the east window, answering to the arms of the see in the opposite moulding. The present chapter-house, being the western ile of the south transept, was appropriated to that purpose A. D. 1621. In the northern transept are some imperfect traces of ancient painting, supposed to  
repre-

represent the combat of Guy Earl of Warwick with the Danish giant before mentioned. About the middle of the great western ile stands an ancient font: it is a square, massy block of jet coloured marble, in which a circular bason is formed for the water. It is three feet three inches over, supported by a plain pedestal of stone. The sides of the squares are ornamented with rude bass relievos, which seem to represent the miracles of some saint belonging to this church; and, if we may judge from the style of the architecture introduced in the carving on the south side, this singular monument of antiquity was the workmanship of the Saxon times. Under the Sanctum Sanctorum, behind the altar, is the royal vault, or burying place of the Saxon kings, whose remains were collected by Fox, as before observed, and deposited in the chests on each side the altar. The first of these chests on the south side has this inscription:

*Edredus Rex, obiit anno 955.*

*Hic pius in tumulo Rex Edredus requiescit,*

*Qui has Britonum terras rexit egregie.*

In English thus.

King Edred died in the year 955.

Here rests the pious king Edred in his tomb,  
Who notably governed these lands of the Britons.

The

## WINCHESTER.

The second chest has this inscription.

Edmundus Rex, obiit . . . . .

Quem theca hac retinet Edmundum suscipe, Christe,  
Qui vivente Patre Regia sceptrâ tulit.

King Edmund dy'd . . . . .

Receive, O Christ, Edmund, whom this chest  
contains,

Who sway'd the regal sceptre while his father was  
living.

The third chest formerly contained the bones of  
Canutus, and William Rufus, who were interred  
below ; and had formerly this inscription.

Hic jacent ossa Cnutonis, & Gulielmi Russ.

Here lye the bones of Cnute and William Rufus.

Instead of which, there has since been put on it  
the following inscription.

IN HAC ET ALTERA REGIONE CISTA, RELI-  
QUE SUNT OSSIBUS Cnuti, & RUGI REGUM;  
EMMÆ REGINÆ; WINÆ & ALWINI EPIS-  
COPORUM.

In this, and the other opposite chest, are the re-  
mains of the bones of Cnute, and Rufus, kings;  
of queen Emma; Win and Alwyn, bishops.

On the outside of the first chest from the altar  
on the north partition wall, is this inscription.

D

Rex

## THE HISTORY OF

Rex Kingilfus, obiit 641.

King Kingilife dy'd 641.

On the choir side of the same chest.

Adulphus, obiit 857.

Kingilf in cista hac simul ossa jacent, & Adulphi,  
Alter fundator, hic Benefactor erat.

Adulphus dy'd 857.

In this chest lye together the bones of Kingilife  
and Adulphus.

The first was the Founder, the latter a Benefactor.

The second chest has this inscription.

Kenulphus Rex, obiit 754.

King Kinulphus dy'd 754.

On the choir side.

Egbertus, obiit 837.

Hic Rex Egbertus pausat cum Rege Kenulpho  
nobis egregie munera uterque tulit.

Egbert dy'd 837.

Here king Egbert lies, with king Kinulphus,  
Each of them brought us noble presents.

On the third chest was formerly this inscription.

Hic jacent ossa Winae Episcopi.

Here lye the bones of bishop Wina.

With

With the bones of bishop Wina, were enclosed those of Stigand, at first bishop of Winchester, afterwards translated to the see of Canterbury, A. D. 1052; and on the north side of the coffin was this inscription.

*Hic jacet Stigandus Archiepiscopus.*

Here lyes Archbishop Stigand,

But now the inscription upon it is,

IN HAC CISTA A. D. 1661, PROMISCUE RECONDITA SUNT OSSA PRINCIPUM ET PRÆLATORUM, SACRILEGA BARBARIE DISPERSA A. D. 1642.

In this chest, in the year of our Lord 1642, were promiscuously laid up the bones of princes and prelates, which had been scattered about with sacrilegious barbarity, in the year of our Lord 1642.

Upon the partition walls, are some ancient monuments to the memory of several noble personages; viz. under the second chest in the south wall, is a monument with the following inscription,

*Intus est corpus Ricardi, Willielmi Conquestoris filii, & Beornix ducis.*

Within is the body of Richard, son of William the Conqueror, and duke of Barré.

Barré, or Berry, is a government in France, bordering towards the south on Bourbonnois and Marche, to the west on Touraine, to the north on Orleanois, and to the east on Nivernois: its extent from west to east is between twenty-seven and twenty-eight miles, and from south to north, between thirty-five and thirty-six. It was formerly under the jurisdiction of William the Conqueror, and gave the title of Duke to that family; it is now subject to the parliament of Paris, but has its own laws. This Richard was the brother of Rufus, and was killed in the New Forest. Near his monument, is entombed the heart of Ethelmare, Bishop of Winchester, which was found in an ewer, and has this inscription:

Obiit anno 1261.

Corpus Ethelmari, cujus cor nunc tenet istud  
Saxum, Parisiis morte datur tumulo.

The body of Ethelmare, whose heart this stone  
contains, lies interred at Paris.

He died in the Year 1261.

Near the entrance of the choir in the same wall,  
is this inscription:

Intus est cor Nicolai olim Wintoniensis Episcopi,  
cujus corpus est apud Waverly.

Within

## WINCHESTER. 53

Within is the heart of Nicholas formerly Bishop of Winchester, whose body is buried at Waverly.

On the north side of the wall formerly stood a fourth chest, containing the bones of the bishops Elmstan and Kynulphus, with this inscription :

Pontifices hæc capsa duos tenet incineratos,  
Primus Elmstanus, huic successorque Kynulphus.

This chest contains the remains of two bishops,  
The first Elmstan, and his successor Kynulphus.

The monument of Bishop Alfymus was on the same wall, eastward of bishop Elmstan's, with this inscription :

Alfymus plumbo præful requiescit in isto.

Alfymus, a Bishop of this church, rests in that  
leadern urn.

Under Kingulstus's chest, in the same wall, is this inscription :

Qui jacet hic Regni sceptrum tulit Hardicanutus  
Emmæ Cnutonis gnatus et ipse fuit.

Obiit 1111.

Hardicanute, whose body lies here, held the scepter of this kingdom; he was the son of King Canute and Queen Emma. He died 1111.

In the same wall, is this inscription :

Alwinus, obiit 1047.

Hic jacet Alwini corpus, qui munera nobis  
Contulit egregia, parcito Christe pio.

Alwyn died 1047.

Here lies the body of Alwyn, who made us several  
rare presents, Christ spare his pious soul.

Alwyn was bishop of this See, in the reign of Edward the Confessor ; -and was confined in one of the monasteries of this city, on suspicion of a criminal connexion with queen Emma, who cleared the bishop and herself from that aspersion, by performing the Fiery Ordeal, that is, the walking blindfolded over nine plow-shares, red hot. This she is said to have done at the east end of the cathedral, without receiving the least injury ; upon which memorable event, and by way of thanksgiving for her deliverance, she added nine manors to the revenues of the church. Her monument is in the same wall with the bishop's, and has this inscription :

Hic Emmam cista Reginam continet ista,  
Duxit Etheldredus Rex hanc, et postea Cnutus ;  
Edwardum parit hæc, ac Hardicanutum  
Quatuor hos Reges hæc videt sceptrā tenentes ;  
Anglorum Regum fuit hæc sic Mater et Uxor.

This



This chest contains Queen Emma, who first married King Ethelred, and afterwards Canute; she bore Edward and Hardicanute, and lived to see them reign; thus was she both Mother and Wife of English kings.

Under the monument of bishop Alfamus, we read this inscription:

Defuncti corpus tumulus tenet iste Johannis  
Pontois, Wintoniæ præfulis eximii.

Obiit anno 1304.

This tomb contains the body of John Pontois, an amiable bishop of Winchester Cathedral.

Who died in the year 1304.

He is sometimes called John de Pontiffara, who built St. Elizabeth's college, described in page 16. In the wall on the same side under the chest of Bishop Wina, is the monument of Bishop Toclive, with this inscription.

Præfulis egregii pausant hic membra Ricardi  
Toclive, cui summi gaudia sunt poli.

Obiit anno 1189.

Here rests the remains of the pious bishop Richard Toclive, may he enjoy the delight of heaven.

He died in the year 1189.

At the east end of the southern partition wall, lies the body of Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, the pious founder of Corpus Christi College in Oxford, who died A. D. 1528. His monument is a most finished specimen of the improved Gothic; here is no inscription to his memory; but he is represented by the effigies of a skeleton. Within, there is a small oratory, or chapel, called Fox's study, which he usually frequented for his devotion. The roof is highly finished; and the passion of our Saviour is represented over its altar in beautiful painted carved work. At the east end of the northern partition wall, is interred Stephen Gardiner, bishop of this See, under a monument of plain architecture. He is likewise represented by the figure of a skeleton; which received great injury in the civil wars. He died A. D. 1555. The traverse wall, betwixt these monuments, under which is the entrance into the *Kommunion*, or Resting-place, has the arms of Charles the second at the top, and was formerly ornamented with the statues of several Saxon kings, bishops, &c. who had been buried near this spot, with these inscriptions under them, in Saxon characters.

Kyngulstus Rex. Kinewaldus Rex. Adulphus  
Rex. Edwardus Rex Senior. St. Birinus, Epif-  
copus. Egbertus Rex. Alfrédus Rex filius ejus.  
Athel-

## WINCHESTER.

37

**Athelstanus Rex filius ejus. Edredus Rex. Edgar Rex. Emma Regina. Alwinus Episcopus. Etheldredus Rex. S. Edwardus Rex filius ejus. Canutus Rex. Hardicanutus filius ejus.**

That is,

**King Kyngulstus. King Kinewalke. King Adalphus. King Edward the Elder. Saint Birinus, Bishop. King Egbert. King Alfred's Son. King Athelstan's Son. King Edred. King Edgar. Queen Emma. Bishop Alwin. King Ethelred. King Edward's Son. King Canute. King Hardicanute's Son.**

Over each name, is a well executed niche and pedestal, which seem to have been made and ornamented by Bishop Fox. Under the whole is this distich.

*Corpora sanctorum sunt hic in pace sepulta,  
Ex meritis quorum fulgent miracula multa.*

The bodies of Saints here rest in peace, through whose shining merits many conspicuous miracles were wrought.

Besides the Saxon kings already mentioned, Ethelwulf, Edred and Edwin were interred in this church; together with some of its more ancient bishops, viz. Denewulf, Ethelwold, Brithwald,

Walkelyne, Henry de Bloys, &c. In the area on the east side of this traverse wall, is a sumptuous and stately monument to the memory of Henry Beaufort, son to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; he was bishop of this See, cardinal of St. Eusebius, general of the Pope's forces against the Bohemians, and four times lord high chancellor of England; and was a noble benefactor to this church. His effigies is represented in the cardinal's habit; but the inscription is now totally lost, this being all, according to Godwyn, that remained legible near two hundred years ago.

*Tribularrer si nescirem misericordias tuas.*

I should be in tribulation, if I was ignorant of thy mercies.

Opposite to this, and designed in evident imitation of it, is the superb shrine and monument of William Wainfleet, bishop of Winchester, lord high chancellor of England, and the munificent founder of Magdalen college, Oxford, who died A.D. 1486. He is represented on his tomb in his episcopal habit, grasping his heart betwixt his hands. The roof and spire work of his shrine is equal, if not superior, in exuberance of ornament and height of finishing, to any structure of the kind in England.

It

It was repaired by the master of Magdalen college, A. D. 1741. It is recorded of bishop Wainfleet, that he proposed to the heads of New-college, Oxford, to enlarge their revenues to double their value, provided the members of that body would pray for his soul jointly with that of William of Wykeham. But their veneration for the memory of their founder, was so great, that, upon considering the proposal, they judged, that the complying with it would be derogatory to his honour, and therefore refused the offer. Westward of his monument are the traces of the effigies of a bishop of this church, said to be Saint Swithin; it appears to have been formerly inlaid with brass, which was carried off in the civil wars. Near this, is a tomb raised somewhat higher than the pavement, said to be that of Lucius, the first christian king of Britain, and original founder of Winchester cathedral. Here is, however, no inscription to illustrate this conjecture. At the bottom of the steps, on the south side of the choir, are two very ancient monuments; one of which has no inscription; the other belongs to a prior of the convent, who died in the year of our Lord 1295, and is thus inscribed:

Hic jacet Williemus de Basing, quondam Prior  
istius Ecclesiæ, cujus animæ propitietur Deus,

## 60 THE HISTORY OF

& qui pro anima ejus praverit, tres annos & quinquaginta dies Indulgentiæ præcipiet.

Here lies William of Basing, formerly Prior of this Church, to whose Soul may God be propitious; and he who shall pray for him, shall obtain an indulgence of three years and fifty days.

The adjoining monument, may with equal probability be his predecessor's, whose name was William de Basyng and who died A. D. 1284.

Against one of the pillars in the body of the church, is a stone pulpit, from whence orations or sermons were formerly delivered; and has since been appropriated to that use, by the Hessian chaplains, a little before their encampment near this city. Near this pulpit, lays the remains of William Kingsmill the first dean of this cathedral, and has the following inscription:

Wilhelmus Kingsmill, Prior ultimus, Decanus  
primus Ecclesiæ. . . . .  
Obiit. 1548. . . . .

William Kingsmill, the last Prior and first Dean  
of this Church. . . . .  
Died, 1548. . . . .

Almost contiguous is this inscription:

Robertus Horne, Theologiæ Doctoreximus, quondam Christi causæ exul, deinde Episcopus Winton, pie obiit in Domino Jun. 1. 1580. Episcopatus sui anno 19. Robert

## WINCHESTER.

61

Robert Horne, an Excellent Doctor in divinity, formerly banished for the cause of Christ, was since made bishop of Winchester. He piously died in the Lord, June 1st. 1580, in the 9th year of his Episcopacy.

Opposite to the former upon another marble this inscription appears.

D. Johannis Watson hujus Ecclesiæ Winton. Præbendarius, Decanus ac Deinde Episcopus, Prudentissimus Pater, Vir optimus, præcipue erga inopes misericors. Obiit in Domino Januæ. 23, anno Ætatis suæ 63, Episcopatus 4. 1583.

Dr. John Watson, prebend, dean, and afterwards bishop of the church of Winchester, was a most prudent father, a good man, and very charitable to the poor. He died in the Lord, on the 23d of January, 1583, in the 4th year of his Episcopacy, and in the 63d year of his age.

Nearer the choir, is the tomb of William of Edington, bishop of Winchester, with the following epitaph.

Eddynghon natus Wilhelmus hic est tumulatus,  
Præsul prægratus, in Wintonia Cathedratus,  
Qui pertransitis, ejus memorare velitis,  
Providus & mitis, ausit cum mille peritis,

Pervigil

Pervigil Anglorum fuit adjutor populorum,  
 Dulcis egenorum Pater, & Protector eorum ;  
 M. C. tribus junctum, post LXV fit I punctum  
 Octava Sanctum notat hunc Octobris inunctum.

1366.

William of Edington is here interred,  
 A munificent Bishop of Winchester cathedral.  
 Ye passengers, recollect him in your devotion,  
 For he was provident and mild ; of great erudition ;  
 A vigilant Patron of the English nation ;  
 A tender Father and Protector of the poor.  
 This holy Prelate died on the eighth of October,  
 M. thrice C. with LXV. and I. being the year

1366.

Edington, while bishop of this See, was elected arch-bishop of Canterbury ; but when the arch-bishopric was presented him, he rejected it, saying, " If Canterbury is the higher rack, Winchester " is the better manger." He was made lord high treasurer of England, and was a noble benefactor to this church. He was succeeded in his Episcopacy by the famous William of Wykeham, so denominated from the village where he was born ; which is about fifteen miles south east of this city, in the road to Gosport ; and lies buried in a magnificent chapel, built at his own expence thirteen years before his death, for  
 his



his private devotion. Its situation, however, seems not at all well chosen, if we consider it with regard to the beauty of that part of the church in which it stands, where it creates an irregularity, by projecting on each side beyond the pillars; but Wykeham was determined to the choice of this particular spot, by a strong religious impression, which had been stamped on his mind from his childhood: for in this part of the old church there had been an altar formerly dedicated to the B. Virgin Mary, where mass used to be celebrated every morning, which seems to have been a favorite one, and much frequented when Wykeham was a boy; it had a particular name among the people, and was called PEKISMASSE, from the name of a monk of the convent, who usually officiated in it. Wykeham, though young, was constant in his daily attendance at this mass, and seems even then to have chose the blessed Virgin for his peculiar patronness, and, in a manner, to have dedicated himself to her service. This, it was, that determined the situation of his oratory; and which seems to have been the reason of his dedicating to her his two colleges, and calling them by her name; over all the principal gates, of which he has carefully represented himself in the act of adoration to her, as his and their common guardian. He erected this chapel between the very pillars where he performed

formed his daily devotions in his younger days, against one of which stood the altar above mentioned: this chapel he dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the altar was continued in the same place as before. The bishop ordered his body to be deposited in the middle of this chapel; and, so great was his perswasion of the reasonableness and efficacy of prayers for the dead, that he himself, a little before his death, directed that Masses should be perpetually said for him, in the following manner. 'The Prior and Convent, in consideration of a benefaction made to them by the bishop, of about the yearly value of twenty marks; and, in consideration of his having at a great expence, in a most decent and handsome manner, rebuilt from the foundations, his and their cathedral church of Winchester, and given to it a great number of vestments and other ornaments; as also in gratitude for many other favours and benefits most generously conferred on them by him; being desirous to the utmost of their ability, to compensate with spiritual goods the many benefits both temporal and spiritual received from him, engage, for themselves and their successors, to perform for ever the following service for the health of his soul, and for the souls of his parents and benefactors. In the first place, in the chapel in the nave of the church,

church, where the bishop has chosen to be buried, three masses shall be celebrated daily, for him and his benefactors particularly, by the monks of the convent: the first mass, De Sancta Maria, early in the morning throughout the year; the two other masses later in the morning, at Tierce, or at sixth hour, either De Sanctis, or De Temporalis, as the devotion of the person officiating shall incline them; in each of which masses the collect Rege quæsumus shall be said during the bishop's life for his good estate, and the prayer Deus cui proprium, for the souls of his parents and benefactors. After the bishop's decease, instead of the collect Rege quæsumus, shall be said the prayer Deus qui inter Apostolicos, for the bishop, and for him only. The prior to pay to each of these monks every day, one penny; the sacrist to provide for them bread, wine, book, chalice, vestments, candles for the altar, pall, and all other necessities and ornaments. They further engage, that the charity-boys of the priory, shall, every night for ever, sing at the said chapel in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, the anthem Salve Regina, or Ave Regina, and after it say the psalm De profundis, with the prayer Fidelium, or Inclina, for the souls of the father and mother of the bishop, and for his soul after his decease, and for the souls  
of

‘ of all the faithful deceased : for which the prior  
‘ is to pay to the almoner yearly, on the feast of  
‘ the annunciation of the blessed Virgin, six shil-  
‘ lings and eight-pence, for the use of the said  
‘ boys. It is farther ordered, that the monks of  
‘ the convent in priest’s orders, shall be appointed  
‘ weekly to the performances of these services in  
‘ a table by course ; and that, if any one so ap-  
‘ pointed, shall by sudden infirmity or otherwise  
‘ be hindered from officiating, he shall give no-  
‘ tice of it to the prior or his substitute, who shall  
‘ nominate another to supply his place.’

This engagement of the prior and convent was dated the 16th of August, 1404, about a month before the bishop’s death, which happened at South-Waltham, on Saturday the 27th of September following, about eight o’clock in the morning, in the 80th year of his age. His funeral was attended by a great concourse of people of all sorts ; some, as we may well suppose, were drawn thither by their affection for him, and regard for his memory ; and great numbers of the poorer sort, to partake of the alms reached out to them on this occasion ; for he had ordered in his will, that in whatever place he should happen to die, and through whatever places his body should be carried, between the place of his death and the cathedral church of Winchester, in all these places,  
to

to every poor tenant that had held of him there as bishop of Winchester, should be given, to pray for his soul, four-pence; and to every other poor person asking alms, two-pence, or one-penny at least, according to the discretion of his executors; and that on the day of his burial, to every poor person coming to Winchester, and asking alms for the love of God, and for the health of his soul, should be given four-pence. The abundant legacies, benefactions, and charitable donations bequeathed by this great prelate, may be seen at large in his life, written by the ingenious Dr. Lowth; to which we refer the reader, as it would be going too far from our subject to introduce them here. We shall only further observe, that though he had no large share of learning, he was a great promoter of it; his natural genius was much beyond his acquired parts, and his skill in politics beyond his ecclesiastic knowledge. He was keeper of the privy seal, lord high chancellor of England, and prime minister of state to king Edward the third; whom he put upon forming those two great projects, which made his reign so glorious, first, upon setting up his claim to the crown of France, and second, upon instituting the order of the garter, in which he obtained the honour for the bishops of Winchester to be always prelates of the garter, as an appendix to the bishopric; Wykeham himself was  
the

the first, and the ensigns of that order are joined with the episcopal ornaments, in the robing of his effigies on his monument. He built the castles of Windsor and Queenborough for the said king, founded New College Oxford, and St. Mary's College in this city; he repaired a great number of churches in his diocese, among which he distributed one hundred and thirteen silver chalices, and one hundred pair of vestments; he repaired and amended the roads between Winchester and London, and in many other places, when they were very bad and almost impassable; making causeys, and building bridges at a vast expence; he likewise purchased estates to the value of two hundred marks a year, in addition to the demesne lands of the bishopric of Winchester, that he might leave there some other memorial of his munificence, besides that of repairing and rebuilding the cathedral church.

Though the ornaments of his oratory were destroyed by the rebels, yet his monument was protected as before observed, and remains entire and unhurt to this day; it is of white marble, of very elegant workmanship, with his effigies in his pontifical robes lying upon it; and on a plate of brass running round the edge of the upper table, is the following inscription:

Wilhelmus

Wilhelmus dictus Wickham jacet hic nece victus,  
 Istius Ecclesiae praesul reparavit, eamque,  
 Largus erat, dapifer, probat hoc cum divite pauper,  
 Consiliis pariter Regni fuerat bene dexter.  
 Hunc docet esse pium fundatio Collegiorum  
 Oxoniae primum stat, Wintoniaeque secundum.  
 Jugiter oretis, Tumulum quicumq; videtis  
 Pro tantis meritis quod sit sibi vita perennis.

Here, overcome by death, lies William of Wickham,  
 Bishop of this church, which he repair'd ;  
 Bountiful and munificent to the poor ;  
 Useful to the kingdom as an able politician.  
 The noble college he endow'd at Oxford,  
 And that soon afterwards founded at Winchester,  
 Are standing monuments of his exemplary devotion,  
 For which, pray God reward him with eternal life.

On the north side of the choir, lays the figure  
 of a martial personage, much defaced ; we learn  
 his name from the following inscription :

Hic jacet Willielmus Comes de Insula  
 Vana alias Wineall.

Here lies William Earl of the Isle of  
 Vana, otherwise Wineall.

On the same side, under the stairs leading to  
 the organ, was found some years ago, in a little  
 tin

tin box, the heart of Hugh Le Brunn, some time prior of this church. His effigies in stone is now on the spot where the heart was deposited. Near the door of Langton's Chapel, is a black marble, raised a little above the pavement, with an inscription to the memory of Frances, Countess of Exeter, who died A. D. 1663, aged 87 years. Adjoining to this, is the monument of Lord Henry Powlett, who died A. D. 1672, with an inscription, and the arms of that family. Adjacent to these, lie the remains of the Countess of Essex, under a grey marble, with her coat of arms and inscription: she died A. D. 1656. Here is, likewise, the monument of the Right Honourable James Touchet, Baron Audley, and Earl of Castlehaven in Ireland, who died A. D. 1700. And near these, are the monuments of Bishop Levintz, Sir Thomas Higgons, and Sir John Cloberry, who, for his intrepidity and valour in the service of king Charles the second, was raised from the obscurity of a private soldier, to the honourable dignity of a knight, and had an adequate fortune given him by that prince.

On the north side of the steps leading up to the choir, between two pillars, is a large vault about four feet high, wherein is interred Bishop Morley, founder of the present Episcopal Palace; and Dr. Morely, his nephew, with their arms and  
in-



inscriptions. On the south-east side of the pillar at the head of this vault, is fixed a square piece of brass, with the following inscription:

A Memoriall

For this Renowned Martialist Richard Boles, of the Right Worshipful Family of the Bolfes in Linckhorne Sheire, Collonell of a Ridgment of Foot of 1300, who for his gracious King Charles the First did Wounders at the Battle of Edge-hill. His last Action, to omit all others, was at Alton, in this County of Southampton, was surprized by five or six thousand of the Rebels; which caused him, there quartered, to fly to the Church with near fourscore of his Men, who there fought them six or seaven Hours; And then the Rebels breaking in upon him, He slew with his Sword six or seaven of them, And then was slain himself with sixty of his Men about him,

1641.

His gracious Sovereign hearing of his Death gave him his high Commendation in that passionate Expression,

Bring me a Moorning Scarf, I have lost  
One of the best Commanders in the Kingdome.

Alton will tell you of that famous Fight  
Which this Man made, and bade this World good  
Night,

His

His vertuous Life fear'd not Mortalityty;  
 His Body must, his Vertues cannot die:  
 Because his Blood was there so nobly spent:  
 This is his Tombe, that Church his Monument.

Richardus Boles Wiltoniensis in Art. Mag.  
 Composuit posuitq; Dolens  
 An. Dni. 1689.

Near the monument of bishop Wainfleet, on the  
 south side, is this inscription:

Here lieth William Symonds, Gentleman,  
 Of Winchester twice Mayor and Alderman.  
 Alice his Wife lies buried by his Side;  
 The one in June, in July th' other died;  
     On the 18th Day 1601 Shee,  
     On the 27th Day 1606 Hee.  
 His Merit doth inherit Life and Fame;  
 For whilst this City stands, Symonds his Name.  
 In poor Men's Hearts shall never be forgotten;  
 For Poores Prayers rise, when Flesh lies rotten.

In the south ile, on a black marble stone, is the  
 following inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of Madam Mary Davies,  
 Daughter of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, of Tre-  
 lawny, in the County of Cornwall, Baronet.  
 A Lady of Excellent Endowments, and exem-  
 plary

plary Vertue, of Courage and Resolution above her Sex, and equal to the Generous Stocke whence she sprang.

She was Maid of Honour to Mary Princeffe of Orange, and Relict of Lieu. Coll. Davies, who, at the Siege of Namur, mounting the Trenches at the Head of the Grenadiers of the first Regiment of Guards, was the first that threw the Fascines (which others used to cover themselves with in theyr Attacque) over the Ditch, and with his Men passed it, beating the French out of theyr Works; which was a gallant Action, and greatly contributed towards the taking of the Towne. In performing of which, he received the Wounde, of which he died; and gain'd so just an Esteem, for the Boldnesse and Successe of it with the King, that he designed him the great Honour of a Visit the Morning on which he died; and being informed of his Death, he in kind and Honourable Terms, expressed his Concern and Sorrow for the Losse of so brave and deserving an Officer.

She died the xxiiiith of September, in the Year of our Lord MDCCVII.

In this church lies Bishop Cooper, the much admired author of Thesaurus. He was buried on the south side of the choir near the bishop's throne,

E

under

under a grey stone, which was removed on paving the choir with marble, he had this inscription to his memory :

Hic jacet Thomas Cooper olim Lincolnienſis,  
Nuper Wintonienſis Epiſcopus Munificentiffimus,  
Doctiſſimus, Vigilantiſſimus Preſul; qui  
Religioſiſſime in Domino obiit Aprilis  
29. An. Dom. 1594.

Theſaurus Chronicorum, Cooperi cetera ſcripta  
Dum remanent, celebris Cooperi fama manebit.  
Oxonienſis erat, Gloceſtrenſiſque Decanus,  
Continuus primæ Vice-Cancellarius Urbis,  
Tum Lincolnienſis fit preſul, & inde movetur  
Wintoniam, Denos ubi ſedit Epiſcopus annos,  
Summe doctus erat, ſummeque benignus egenis.  
Et ſummo Studio divina oracula pandit.  
Terra tegit Corpus, ſed ſpiritus eſt ſuper aſtra,  
Coeleſtes animæ coeleſti pace fruuntur.

In obitum D. Thomæ Cooperi, Sacrae Theologiae  
Profeſſoris, W. S. Διάνηξις.

Here lies Thomas Cooper, formerly Biſhop of  
Lincoln, but late of Wincheſter ; a munificent,  
learned, and vigilant Prieſt, who very  
piously died in the Lord, April  
29, in the year 1594.

Whiſt Cooper's Theſaurus and other writings  
Remain, his memory will be glorious.

He

He was Dean of Oxford and Gloucester,  
 And perpetual Chancellor of this diocese,  
 When Bishop of Lincoln, he was translated to  
 Winchester, where he remained ten years Bishop.  
 He was very learned; very bountiful to the Poor;  
 And by deep study disclosed many divine Mysteries.  
 The Earth contains his body; but his Soul is above  
 the Skies;  
 Celestial Souls enjoy celestial harmony!

On the Death of Doctor Thomas Cooper, profes-  
 sor of sacred Theology, we write this decaſtic.

In the northern tranſept is the following:

H. S. E.  
 Anna Rivers,  
 Thomæ et Mariæ  
 Filia,  
 Infantilis Innocentiæ,  
 O Felices Parentes!  
 Si idem noſtris tumulis  
 Poſſit inſcribi  
 Epitaphium,  
 Decimus Junii Dies  
 Vitam dedit;  
 Viceſimus abſtulit

1720.

## THE HISTORY OF

The English translation thus :

Here lies interred

Ann Rivers, daughter of Thomas and Mary,  
who died the 10th of June, 1720.

Here lies our pretty daughter Nancy,  
Cut off by fate in her INFANCY ;  
How happy would her Parents be,  
If innocent and young as she !  
Or on their tombs it could be told,  
They both did die just ten days old.

Adjacent to the above, is this inscription, on  
Thomas Harris, author of some unintelligible La-  
tin compositions,

H. S. E.

Thoma Harris,  
Richardi Harris Equitis Aurati  
Filius, natu et denatu sextus,  
Qui obiit Jun. 25,  
Anno { Ætatis 37  
          { Dom. 1724  
Natus unum tantum Nasciturum,  
Moriens unum tantum Moriturum  
Reliquit.

Here lies interred

Thomas Harris, who died 23d of June, 1724,  
aged 37.

Under

Under this Stone entomb'd doth lie  
The sixth Son of a Knight, who chanc'd to die,  
And what is yet more strange to tell---*dy'fee*,  
When born, left one to be born after *he* ;  
Who must die too, so mortal men are fated,  
Unless he and his works are both TRANSLATED.

In the South isle, this inscription upon an Organist:  
*Musicus et Medicus, Langton jacet ipse Johannes;*  
*Organa namque loqui Fecerat ipse QUASI.*

Just in this place John Langton lies,  
Doctor and Musician rare,  
Who made the Organs for to speak  
Eke, even, AS IT WERE.

In the north isle, under a window, lays the figure  
of a woman much defaced, supposed to have been  
a Governess of St. Mary's Abby. In the same isle  
is this inscription :

*Marthae Brexton Filiae maximae natu Thomas*  
*Et Mariae Brexton Tumulus.*

*Confurgunt Foliis Candentia Lilia Quinis*  
*Spirant Purpureis intus Amæna Crocis ;*  
*Hinc Crocus est Pietas Foliis Circundata Quinis,*  
*Justitia Cura Pace Lepore Fide.*

Sept. 1673.

The tomb of Martha Brexton, eldest daughter  
of Thomas and Mary Brexton.

As with five leaves the beauteous lillies blow,  
 And crocus's diffuse their fragrant smell;  
 So Honour, Justice, Faith, and Virtue grow,  
 With Peace, from Piety, wherein they dwell.

Sept. 1673.

The more modern Monuments and Inscriptions of this church, being numerous and elegant, cannot fail to engage the observation of every spectator; they will therefore be omitted here, as a formal and entire recital of them would extend our work to a tedious and unnecessary prolixity. Those already described, are not only the most ancient, but are most worthy of curious speculation.

From this survey of the inside of the church, we would conduct the spectator to the west end, which is a masterly specimen of the massy Gothic manner. It is finished with two small side spires, and a central pinnacle, in which is a niche and pedestal, containing an episcopal statue of William of Wykeham.

We may observe, that this See was never removed since its first foundation; as most or all in the south-west parts have been. It was first dedicated to St. Amphibalus, then to St. Peter, next to St. Swithin, and lastly to the blessed Trinity. Its Bishops, besides being prelates to the most noble Order of the Garter, are Chancellors

to



to the See of Canterbury. This diocese formerly contained the counties of Surry and Southampton, and the Isle of Wight; to which Queen Elizabeth added the Isles of Jersey and Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, once appendages of the Bishopric of Constance in Normandy. The counties, with the Isle of Wight, contain three hundred and sixty-two parishes; the Isle of Jersey an hundred and thirty-one, and that of Guernsey and the other two as many more. It was anciently valued in the King's books at 3885l. 3s. 3d. and before the reformation paid to the Pope for first fruits, 12000 ducats. It is now esteemed one of the richest Bishoprics in the kingdom. This See has yielded to the Church ten Saints; to Rome two Cardinals; to England one Lord Chief Justice, nine Lord's Chancellors, two Lords Treasurers, one Lord Privy Seal, one Chancellor of the University of Oxford, another to the Exchequer, and twenty-eight Prelates of the Garter. The Domaboc (Doomsday-book) of King Alfred was kept in this cathedral, whence it was called Codex Wintoniensis; the Domsday-book of William the Conqueror was likewise deposited here, till it was removed to Westminster Abbey, where it now remains.

On the south side of the church stood the Monastery of Benedictine Fryers, which was so long

famous for its splendor, magnificence, and extent of buildings; of which, however, nothing very considerable at present remains. Some parts we may reasonably suppose were demolished in the reign of Henry the Eighth, as useless to his new foundation, and others have given way to modern improvements. The principal part now standing, is the deanery, which was formerly the Prior's Hall. It was very lofty, with a roof of rafter work still to be traced, and was sixty-five feet long, and twenty-two broad; but as it is now sub-divided into several apartments, its height, length, and breadth, are at present lost to the eye. Five windows on the west side of this Hall still remain, with its end-window on the south. The traces of two windows, remarkably long and narrow, discernible in the east end of the Prebendal house now belonging to the Rev. Mr. Mulso, and of three arches on the north side of the same, indicate one end of the Refectory: and the house itself, which has several apartments with arched stone-roofs, seems to have consisted of the kitchen, buttery, cellars, and other offices. The cloisters of the monastery formed an area in the southern church-yard, and were built against this side of the church; which, on that account, was not ornamented with buttresses and pinnacles, as on the north side: and this, with

with the addition of other circumstances, appears from a precept in the register of Wykeham's Episcopate, to prohibit the inhabitants of Winchester, or others, from claiming a public way through the cloisters or court of the monastery. In the wall facing this side of the church, appears the vestiges of several arches, and of a large gate-way, which probably led from the cloisters to the refectory before-mentioned; or, perhaps, was the public entrance from the monastery into the cloisters, and from thence to the church. Through an ancient portico on the eastern square of these cloisters, near the deanry, they passed into the Chapter-house, which has been long destroyed, and makes up a part of the dean's garden. It was extended under the end of the southern transept, to the length of ninety feet, against which the heads of arches, with many of their pillars, still appear, and prove from their style, that it was built with the transept, by Walkelyn: some of the priors were interred in it, among whom was Godfrey, a famous scholar in his time, who died A. D. 1107, and was buried towards the east end. That side of the cloisters which was contiguous to the church, appears to have been terminated on the west, where the rough end of a wall, forming the outside of the western square, appears against the church; beyond which, the cloister ceasing, the

remainder of this side of the church is finished with a window lower than the rest, and of larger dimensions: under it appears to have been a lofty gate-way, which was an entrance into the church, on the outside of the cloisters. A little distant from this spot, at the west end of the church, are some ruinous walls of flint, which Camden conjectures to be the remains of a college, where Constant the Monk, son of Constantine, who usurped the empire against Honorius, A. D. 408, was educated; but the foundation and dissolution of such a college are so obscure, that we think it more reasonable to believe, that these walls are the remains of the most ancient part of the convent built by the Saxons, which was demolished by Walkelyn, on building the present cathedral; and the height of the ground hereabout plainly demonstrates the demolition of some considerable pile. It appears also, that there was a garden, with several houses, within the cemetery, under the west end of the church: an encroachment which arose after the reformation, and which, by Archbishop Laud's injunctions, was ordered to be removed, A. D. 1635. Leland observes, that there was a Chapel with a Carnary at the west end of the cathedral.

The most considerable part of the Conventual buildings seem to have been destroyed by the soldi-

Soldiers of Sir William Waller, in the civil wars; for at the same time that the sacrilegious outrages were committed in the cathedral, they demolished more than half the deanry, and eight Prebendal houses, and afterwards sold the materials. Most of the present Prebendal houses, and part of the deanry, were re-built after the Restoration. The arms of England, painted on the windows of the dean's hall, were put up in honour of King James the First, who was entertained at the deanry, A. D. 1621; during which time he planted a fig-tree in the dean's garden, which still remains, with an inscription on the wall behind it. In the same window is another coat of arms for King Charles the First and his Queen Mary, with the inscription C. M. viz. Carolus, Maria; the same as appears on the roof of the choir of the church. In the windows of the dean's library, which is twenty-eight yards long, and built soon after the Restoration, are some ancient pieces of stained glass, which originally belonged to the priory, and contain the following figures; viz. three Saints, the arms of King Edgar, or of Edward the Elder\*,

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of

\* The same arms, on the Presbytery partition-wall of the Choir, are inscribed EDWARDUS REX. But Edgar was properly the Founder of the Convent, See Dugd. Mon, vol. i. 37,

of the See, and of William Kingfmell, the first dean. Among the fragments, is the name of Thomas Silkstede, prior of the church, and who probably was a benefactor to the buildings of the deanry: at least it appears, that he added the stone-building, with round-headed windows, at the south entrance, as his initials T. S. connected with his usual device of a skain of silk, still remain in the uppermost windows. The entrance, or arched gate-way under this building, is, however, evidently much older than the superstructure. The precincts of the convent, which were extensive, were bounded by a lofty wall of flint, a great part of which still remains on the south and west sides, and some on the north-east. The communication between the episcopal palace of Wolvesey, and the church, was through a gate, which still remains to the eastward of the church, on which the arms and name of Bishop Fox appear. On the gate beyond is inscribed "Georgius Morley, epus 1670." To the right of these, is the dean's garden, with those of the prebendal houses, situate on the south-east side

38, and pag. 921, 922. Also Wilkins's Conc. vol. 1. pag. 244. In Speed's Hist. Eng. pag. 368. edit. 1614. Edward's arms are only the cross. But Edgar's, *ibid.* pag. 369, the cross with the birds, as in this window, and the partition-wall above-mentioned. Edgar was the first who added the birds.

of

of the close : these gardens are extremely delightful, being watered by a branch of the river Itchin, remarkably clear and rapid, disposed in an elegant taste, and opened on the east to a prospect of the extensive ruins of Wolvesey-castle, and other striking objects.

Wolvesey-castle was a palace belonging to the Bishops of Winchester, the ruins of which demonstrate the magnificence and splendor of its original state. It was built A.D. 1138, by Henry de Bloys, Bishop of Winchester, nephew to King Henry the First, and brother of King Stephen ; and it stood till the civil wars in the reign of Charles the Second, when it was demolished by the Parliament's forces, under Sir William Waller, who left no part standing that could afford them plunder. The chapel, indeed, escaped their fury, and still remains ; but it is evidently of a more modern date than was the original building. Leland says of it, that " Wolvesey-castle is well tourrid, and for the most part waterid about : " and Camden observes, that in his time it was very spacious, and surrounded with many towers. The residence of the Saxon Kings is by some conjectured to have been on this spot ; and the name WOLVESSEY is supposed to be formed from the Wulphian Kings, and Eye, which signifies the

the nook of a meadow.\* On the demolition of this noble palace, Bishop Morley, in order in some degree to supply its loss, expended upwards of 2800*l.* in erecting a convenient house for his successors, which stands near the former, and has this inscription on the front, "*Georgius Morley, Episcopus, has ædes propriis impensis de novo struxit, A. D. 1684.*" i. e. "*George Morley, Bishop, built this house a-new at his own expence, in the year of our Lord 1684.*" It afterwards received considerable improvements from Bishop Trelawney, since whose time it has remained unimproved, and is now almost totally neglected.

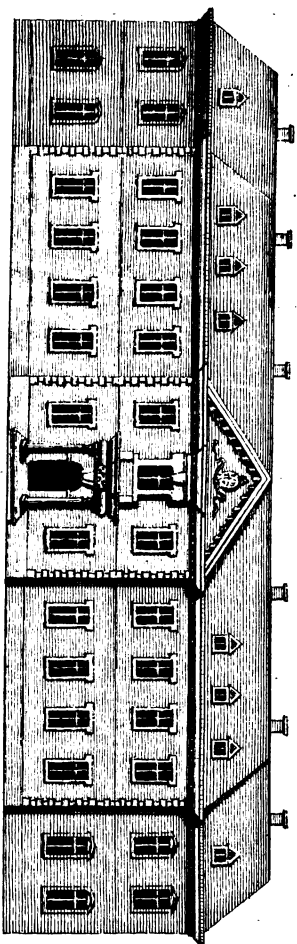
Within the site of this house, or nearly opposite, stands the College of St. Mary, of Winchester, commonly called Winchester College, which is situated to the south-east of the cathedral, just without the city-wall.

In the sketch already given of the character of William of Wykeham, we did not omit observing, that both this, and New College, Oxford, owe their existence to his extensive liberality. That the plan of both were formed early in his mind, is highly probable; for he was no sooner preferred to the bishopric of this city, than we find him intent upon and principally engaged in it. He had

\* Heylin's *Cosmograph.* p. 312, edit. 1666.

certainly





W. Carter del. W. Wilson sculp.

*View of the Episcopal Palace of Winchester*

J. Taylor sculp.



certainly long in view the noble design of manifesting his regard for posterity, by some singular act of benevolence, and none could conduce so much to that great end, as this foundation; for the great plague having a little before raged throughout the kingdom, swept away near one half of the people, and nine parts out of ten of the clergy; schools were shut up, and churches for the most part deserted, and left without divine service; so that out of mere necessity, great numbers of illiterate laymen, who had lost their wives in the plague, though they could hardly read, much less understand the scriptures, were admitted into holy orders. To remedy these evils, and relieve poor scholars in their clerical education, his two colleges were proposed; having at the same time in view the honour of God, the exaltation of the Christian faith, and the improvement of the liberal arts and sciences; trusting that men of letters, and of various knowledge, would see more clearly, and adhere to the paths of virtue which he should point out to them. The design was noble, uniform, and complete. It was to provide for the perpetual maintenance and instruction of two hundred poor scholars; to afford them a liberal support, and to lead them through a perfect course of education; from the first elements of letters, through the whole circle of the sciences; from  
the

the lowest class of grammatical learning, to the highest degrees in its several faculties. It properly and naturally consisted of two parts, requiring two establishments, the one subordinate to the other; the one, to lay the foundation of science; the other, to complete the superstructure; the former was to supply the latter with proper subjects, and the latter was to improve the advantages received in the former. This truly great plan being formed, Wykeham's next business was to complete and establish the two societies. A school was therefore set on foot at Oxford, called the greater, and one at Winchester, called the lesser. That in this city, commenced at Michaelmas 1373, at which time he agrees with Richard de Herton, that for ten years, he should diligently instruct in grammatical learning, as many poor scholars as the bishop should, from time to time, send to him, and no others, without his leave; that the bishop should provide and allow him a proper assistant; and that Herton, in case of illness, or his necessary absence, should substitute a proper master to supply his place.

This school had subsisted about fourteen years, when Wykeham began laying the foundation of this college; which is situated on, or near the spot where he, when a boy, was educated. His charter of foundation bears date October the 20th, 1382,  
by

by which he nominates Thomas de Cranle, Warden, and gives his school the name of *Sciat Marie College of Winchester*. At this time it consisted of a Warden and seventy scholars, and continued all along to furnish the society at Oxford with proper subjects by election. They were provided with lodgings in the parish of St. John upon the Hill, till the college was erected, the first stone of which was laid on the twenty-sixth of March, 1387, at nine o'clock in the morning; it took up six years in building; and the warden and society made their solemn entrance into it, chanting in procession, at nine o'clock in the morning, on the 30th of March, 1393. The school had now subsisted near twenty years, having been opened at Michaelmas, 1373. It was first committed to the care of a master and under-master, only: in the year 1382, it was placed under the superior government of a Warden; and this was the whole society that made their formal entrance into it, as above-mentioned. The first nomination of Fellows was made by the founder, on the 20th of December, 1394: he nominated five only, though he had at that time determined the number to be ten. But the chapel was not yet quite finished, nor was it dedicated and consecrated till the middle of the next year; soon after which, the full number of fellows, and of all other members

members designed for the service of it, was completed by him. The whole society, according to the statutes, consists of a warden, seventy poor scholars, to be instructed in grammatical learning, ten secular priests perpetual fellows, three priests chaplains, three clerks, and sixteen choristers; and, for the instruction of the scholars, a school-master, and an under-master or usher.

The building is exceedingly commodious, elegant, and extensive. The front is two hundred and forty - nine feet in length, and consists of offices on the western side of the gate-way, and of part of the Warden's lodgings on the east. Advancing through the first gate, the tower of which is adorned with a statue of the Virgin Mary, we enter the first court; on the left side, are the Warden's lodgings, which are both commodious and ample. That part of them, which fronts the garden, was erected at the expense of Warden Nicholas, in the year 1692; and were greatly repaired by the present public-spirited Warden Lee, in the year 1767. That part which faces the street, was raised in the wardenship of Dr. John Harmer, as evidently appears by the initials I. H. and the year 1597, in which he lived. The north front of the second quadrangle loses much of its intended effect, by means of another part of these lodgings, built

A. D.



*K. G. Del. W. G. Sculp.*

*The Trusty Servant.*





A. D. 1613, which run at right angles against it on the left.

We approach the second quadrangle under a stately tower, called the Middle Gate, which is adorned with the statues of the Founder, the Virgin Mary, and an Angel. The court is very extensive and spacious, being ninety-six feet over. On each side of the gate-way, and on the whole eastern side of this court, are the lodging-rooms or chambers of the scholars; over which are commodious apartments for the Fellows. The stair-case adjoining to the north-west angle, leads to the apartments of the school-master, which are spacious and elegant. On the west, is the kitchen, and a convenient conduit. On a wall adjoining to the kitchen, is an emblematical painting, representing a trusty servant; which has been long preserved as a curious piece of antiquity. Under it is the following explanation:

*Effigiem servi si vis spectare Probat,  
 Quisquis es hæc oculos pascat Imago tuos.  
 Porcinum os quocunque cibo jejunia sedat:  
 Hæc Sera, consilium ne fluet, arcta premit.  
 Dat patientem Asinus Dominis jurgantibus Aurem;  
 Cervus habet esores ire, redire, Pedes.  
 Losva docet multum tot Rebus onusta Laborem:  
 Vestis munditiem; dextera aperta fidem.*

*Accinctus*

*Accinctus Gladio ; Clypeo munitur : & inde  
Vel se, vel Dominum, quo tueatur, habet.*

A trusty servant's portrait would you see,  
This emblematic figure well survey.  
The porker's snout, not nice in diet shews :  
The padlock shut, no secret he'll disclose.  
Patient, the ass, his master's rage will hear.  
Swiftness in errand, the stag's feet declare.  
Loaden his left hand, apt to labour saith ;  
The vest, his neatness : open hand, his saith.  
Girt with his sword ; his shield upon his arm ;  
Himself and master he'll protect from harm.

The whole south side of the court is magnificently formed by the chapel and Hall. The latter is a noble Gothic room sixty-three feet in length, and thirty-three in breadth, in which the scholars dine every day at twelve o'clock, and sup at six. In the uppermost window of this hall, on the north side, are the arms of England, and of the Marquis of Winchester.

The chapel is an hundred and two feet long, and thirty-three broad, and is equal to most, and superior to many, in our Universities ; whether we regard its dimensions, its furniture, or the solemnity which strikes us at our entrance. The screen, stalls, and altar-piece are of the Ionic order, and were executed in the wardenship of

Dr.

Dr. Nicholas above-mentioned. The altar is adorned with a beautiful salutation-piece, painted by Le Moine, and given by the Rev. Dr. Burton, formerly head master of this college ; the branches are the gift of the Rev. Christopher Eyre, formerly Usher. The east window is painted with the genealogy of Christ, represented in the most lively colours, and has been celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Lowth, Bishop of Oxford, in an excellent poem,\* written at this school ; which, after minutely describing the various figures, concludes thus :

And thou, O tomb, once more shalt wide display,  
 Thy satiate jaws, and give up all thy prey.  
 Thou, groaning earth, shalt heave absorpt in flame,  
 As the last pangs convulse thy lab'ring frame ;  
 When the same God unshrouded thou shalt see,  
 Wrapt in full blaze of pow'r and majesty,  
 Ride on the clouds ; whilst, as his chariot flies,  
 The bright effusion streams throughout the skies.  
 Then shall the proud dissolving mountains glow,  
 And yielding rocks in fiery rivers flow :  
 The molten deluge round the globe shall roar,  
 And all man's arts and labour be no more.  
 Then shall the splendors of th' enliven'd glass  
 Sink undistinguish'd in the burning mass.

\* Called the **UNION**,

And O ! till earth, and seas, and heav'n decay,  
 Ne'er may that fair Creation fade away ;  
 May winds and storms those beauteous colours spare,  
 Still may they bloom as permanent as fair ;  
 All the vain rage of wasting time repell,  
 And his tribunal see, whose croses they paint so well.

The rest of the windows are finely ornamented with the portraits of Saints, with their names written under them ; together with the following inscription, which is in many places at present destroyed : “ *Orate pro anima Wilhelmi de Wykeham Fundatoris istius collegii :* ” that is, “ Pray for the soul of William of Wykeham, Founder of this College.” On the north side stands the organ. The roof is covered with a cieling of wood, in imitation of arched stonework, without which, the height would be much too great, as is the case at New College-chapel in Oxford, where such a cieling was, in all probability, originally intended ; at least, the present rafter work of that noble chapel, is by no means equal to the magnificence of the rest. This cieling seems to have been finished much about the time of that which covers the presbytery in the cathedral, as it is exactly of the same workmanship. In this chapel, service is performed at eight o'clock in the morning, and five in the afternoon, on Sundays ; and on holidays, at eight  
 and

and eleven in the morning, and five in the evening; and at five on their preceding evens. The choir consists of three chaplains, three clerks, one organist, and sixteen choristers.

In the Ante Chapel is a recess to the south, over part of which stands the tower, containing five bells. This addition, which exhibits a more modern style of architecture, seems to have been erected in the reign of Henry VI. together with the tower, by William of Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, whose arms are cut in the roof, together with the following arms and rebuses.

Two Cheverons between three roses. WYKEHAM.

Lions passant quartering a fret.

Giron, of 12, in Fess, a rose.

Three sugar loaves, over it a Doctor's cap.

Arms of the See of Winton.

Lions Ramp. in chief four keys; two and two endorsed.

Three Pheons in base, three Bucks Heads cabossed in chief.

Or Fess, a Mitre in Fess.

Four Lozenges impaling a Fess between two Cheverons.

R. T. for Robert Thurborne, Warden, A. D.

1413. The device a rose composed of rays of the sun.

A large T. charged with tapers in Sable, for Thomas Chandler, A D. 1450.

A Beacon with arrows, and a Tun, for Thomas Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, a liberal benefactor to the college, about the time of the last mentioned Warden.

Besides these, there are letters interwoven for cyphers, which by length of time are rendered unintelligible.

In this recess, were formerly two beautiful painted windows; one of which has been long closed up; and the other, in order to support and strengthen the tower, has had a wall lately built against it; but, as the beautiful pieces of painted glass are preserved, with an intent to be put into the windows of the library, it may not be amiss to describe the figures they represent; among which are these arms:

Girony of 12, Or. and Bl. a rose in Fess, point G. A Mitre in Chief, between three Bucks Heads, cabossed in chief, and three Pheons in base.

Arg. two Chev. S. between three Bucks Heads, cabossed in chief, and Pheons in base.

Arg. two Chev. S. between three roses G.

Two Chev. Or. between three roses arg.

In one compartment is the portraiture of a Bishop in his habit, supported by another Bishop, and an Archbishop, (as appears by the cross) placing the mitre on his head. Under him are two Chaplains praying: this was most probably to represent the consecration of William of Wykeham. Underneath the whole length of the window is this imperfect inscription.

..... Hulyn, A. M. .... Scholâ  
Grammaticali hujus Collegii et pro animabus parentum et amicorum eorundem.

..... Hulyn, A. M. .... in the Grammar School of this College, and for the souls of their friends and parents.

In another compartment is this inscription.

Orate pro anima Magistri Willi Densford quondam Socii perpetui hujus Collegii, qui obiit Octavo Die Decemb. Ann. Dni. 1476. Cujus animæ, &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. William Densford, formerly Fellow of this College, who died the 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1476, to whose soul may God be propitious.

In another compartment is the figure of a Saint. Beneath it is a man praying, with the following scroll from his mouth.

Felix precatrix mihi sis precor auxiliatrix.

In English thus:

I, happy Suppliant, beseech thee, be propitious  
to me.

In another compartment St. Anne is represented teaching her daughter, the blessed Virgin : Under these is a woman praying, with the following label from her mouth.

O mihi per natum vitam precor Anna beatum.

O grant me life, I beseech thee, Ann, in the name  
of thy dear grandson.

In another compartment is a painting of God the Father, with our Saviour in his arms. Beneath are two men praying at a table; at their mouths are two scrolls; in the one,

Per mortem nati qui mundum vivificasti.

By the death of thy son, O thou who mad'st  
the world,

In the other,

Simus salvati petimus quos ipse creasti.

We beg that we thy creatures may be saved.

At



At the bottom is the name "Agnētis Uxorī  
" ejus," probably for Agnes Champnewys, the  
Founder's sister, and mother of Alicia Perrot \*

Round the Ante Chapel are placed the stalls  
originally belonging to the choir, or Inner Cha-  
pel. The brass plates on the floor were removed  
hither from the choir, when it was paved with  
black and white marble in the memorable War-  
denship of Dr. Nicholas, before mentioned.

Many of the epitaphs on the brass plates are now  
obliterated, and several others have been either de-  
stroyed, or removed. The following account com-  
prehends not only the present inscriptions, but those  
which remained near a hundred years ago. Those  
now remaining are as follow:

An urn of white marble, set upon a stone - altar  
raised upon three steps ; on the three sides of it  
are these inscriptions.

On the Front.

M

Humph. May hujus Collii focii, quia rarum  
virtutis Exemplar posterorum interest non extin-  
gui, hæc urna. D.

\* Vide the Founder's pedigree in Lowth's Life of Wykeham,  
Appendix, No. 1.

## THE HISTORY OF

To the memory of

Humphrey May, Fellow of this College, because it is the interest of posterity, that so rare an example of virtue should not be extinguished, this urn is erected.

On the other side.

HM Natus Rawmeriæ in Agro Suffex Cal.  
Apr. An. Sal. ciciocxiii.

Humphrey May was born at Raumer, in the county of Suffex, in April A. D. 1613.

On the other side.

HM  
Denatus Wintoniæ in Coll. B. Mariæ, prid. Call.  
Sep. A. Sal. cicioclvii.

Humphrey May,  
Died in the College of the Blessed Mary, in Winchester, in the Calends of Sept. 1657.

On a Brass.

Orate pro aia Mri Willi Exule in Decretis baccalarii, Coll. B. Mariæ Wintoniæ in Oxonia quonda Socii, et Epi Wintoniensis Capellani, qui obiit An. dni mvcxxi, mensis vero Martii die xvi. Cujus aie, &c.

In

In English thus :

Pray for the soul of Mr. William Exule, Batchelor of Arts, formerly a Fellow of St. Mary Winton College in Oxford, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester. He died in the year of our Lord 1521, the 16th day of the month of March, to whose soul, &c.

On a brass on the ground.

Orate pro aia Mr<sup>i</sup> Johis Beckynton, quondam Socii istius Collegii, q<sup>d</sup> obiit ix die feb. An. D. mccccxxiii, cujus aie &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. John Beckynton, formerly Fellow of this college, who died on the 9th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1473, to whose soul, &c.

On a brass on the ground.

Orate pro aia Johis Barrat in Artibus bacalarii, quonda socii hujus Collii, qui obiit xiv die Maii an. mvcxxiii. Cujus aie, &c.

Pray for the soul of John Barrat, Batchelor of Arts, formerly Fellow of this college, who died on the 14th day of May, in the year 1523, to whose soul, &c.

On another Brass.

Hic jacet Henricus Kesewyk Specialis amicus  
hujus Collii qui obiit penultim. die Martii An.  
Dom. mccccix, cujus aie.

Here lies Henry Kesewyk, a great friend to this  
college, who died the last day but one in March,  
in the year of our Lord 1409, to whose soul, &c.

On another.

Orate pro aia Johanne nuper Uxoris Johis,  
Bedell que obiit xiiii die Mensis Feb. An.  
mcccclxxxvii, cujus aie, &c.

Pray for the soul of Jane, the late wife of  
John Bedell, whodied the 14th day of the month  
of February, in the year 1497, to whose soul, &c,

On another.

Orate pro aia M<sup>r</sup>i Johannis Wyght quondam  
Socii hujus Coll. qui obiit p<sup>o</sup> die Mens. Januar.  
An. do. mcccclxxxviii. Cujus aie &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. John Wyght, formerly  
Fellow of this college, who died on the 1st day of  
the month of January, in the year of our Lord  
1494, to whose soul, &c.

On

On a strol from his mouth.

Per tua quinque vulnera succurre mihi omni hora.

By thy five wounds, I beseech thee, always succour me.

On another.

Orate pro aia Dni Thome Lyripin, olim Socii istius Coll q<sup>i</sup> ob. xxx die Mens. Marci, An. Dom. mcccxcix. cujus aie &c.

Pray for the soul of Thomas Lyripin, formerly Fellow of this college, who died on the 30th day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord 1599. to whose soul, &c.

On another.

Orate pro aia M<sup>r</sup>i Thome Ashburn quonda Socii hujus Collis q<sup>i</sup> Obiit decimo die Januarii An. do. mvcxvi, cujus &c.

Pray for the soul of Thomas Ashburn, formerly Fellow of this college, who died on the 10th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1516, to whose soul, &c.

On a brass in the western wall, near the south side.

Epit. Thom. Basset. soc et Vicar. defunct. xxiii Aug. an. m<sup>d</sup>ly.

Hic Bassete jaces nullo memorandus in ævo

Si tua in hæredes gratia sola foret,

Nunc quia me gratis Vicecustos esse Scholarem

Jusseris, hoc gratis præsto tibi officium.

Teq; legent alii ut tua (quanquam ô) facta sequantur,

Et moniti dicant: optime vive Deo.

C. Johnson posuit MDLX.

Epitaph on Thomas Bassett, formerly sub-warden of this college, who died 23d of August, 1555.

Here Bassett lies, that would have been forgotten,

Had he depended only on his heirs;

But, because, when sub-warden, he made me a scholar,

I now perform this friendly office to his memory.

May others know and imitate his works,

And by them warn'd, say, O best of men, live thou in God!

C. Johnson erected this, 1560.

On a brass on the ground under the arch.

Epitaphium Johis Leffe in jure Civili Doctoris.

Nominis hic quid habet (Lector) si forte requiras,

A folii ductum nomine nomen habet.

Wintoniæ studuit simul Oxoniæ, ut tulit ætas,

Doctorem hæc vidit, discipulum ille habuit.

Sede

Sede in utraq; fuit veræ pietatis Amator,  
 Sede alia pretium nunc pietatis habet.  
 Judicium si forte Deus suspenderit, ut sit  
 Judex propitius, Lector, habeto preces.  
 Obiit anno ætatis suæ 66, an dni 1557 Augusti 19.

Epitaph on John Leffe; Doctor of Civil Laws.

O Reader ! shouldst thou ask who lays here,  
 Know that 'tis he to whom a leaf gave name.  
 He learnt in Winton and in Oxford Colleges,  
 The one saw him doctor, and the other scholar;  
 In both seminaries, he was a lover of true piety;  
 And Heaven now rewards him for his own.  
 But lest his judgment should have been suspended,  
 Pray thou to God, that it may be propitious.  
 He died on the 19th of August, in the year of  
 our Lord 1557, aged 66.

On another brass on the ground.

D. O. M. S.

Hic positus est Nicholaus Love SS. Theol. Doc-  
 tor, Collegii ad Ventam Wichamici primo in-  
 formator, postea Custos, docuit An. xi, præfuit  
 xvii, Ita ut ædibus hisce providentia sua statum  
 optimum, dignitate honorem conciliaret. Erudi-  
 tionis magnum testimonium accepit quod Jacobo

Regum doctiss. a Sacris fuerit. Mira res potuisse in unum hominem coire modestiam cum felicitate, gravitatem cum comitate, cum judicio ingenium, prudentiam cum Eloquentia, ita ut omnia Summa Essent. Hæc qui citra invidiam legis abi felix et Collegio optima quæq. precare, hoc est Custodes huic similes.

At tu jam felix et diis conjunctior umbra,  
 Hunc tumulum, hostitulos, et breve carmen habe.  
 At pudet: quæ homines virtuti reddimus hæc sunt.  
 Præmia: nil ultra Wickamus ipse tulit.  
 Nic. Love hæres patris B. M. mærens posuit.

Sacred to the merciful Almighty God.

Here lays interred Nicholas Love, Professor of sacred Theology. He was master of the college founded by Wykeham in Winchester, where he taught eleven years, and was Warden seventeen; by his wise and prudent government in both these capacities, he greatly promoted the honour and welfare of this college. It was esteemed the highest proof of his learning, to have been made Chaplain to the most learned King James. It is amazing that we find every amiable qualification, wit and satire blended with good nature; sobriety with  
 jocu-



jocularity; prudence with eloquence; an excellent genius, with a sound judgment, united in this one man. Ye who read this without envy, go happy away, and pray for the good state of this college, and that we may ever have such Wardens as these.

O happy shade! who now in heav'n art blest,  
Smile on these tributes of a grateful breast;  
Disdain not thou our praises to receive,  
'Twas all we could to Wykeham's virtue give.

Nicholas Love, lamenting his father's death, erected  
this tomb to his blessed memory.

On a brass on the ground.

Orate pro aia M<sup>r</sup>i Johis Wyllynghall quondam  
Socii istius Collii, q<sup>i</sup> obiit quinto die Mens. Febr.  
an. dni mccccxxii. cujus aie, &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. John Wyllynghall; formerly Fellow of this college, who died on the 5th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1432, to whose soul, &c.

On another brass.

Amice Sacer, hic Sepultus est, req; (ut ut feras)  
pulverem satagit, paulisper sibi immorari, huic

subiunt marmor, quas Naturæ cl. Johes Harris debuit, Exuviae, qui per annos 28 hujus Collii Custos, in difficili Sæculi illius Æstuario per varias tempestates navim cui præficiebatur, cum deo rexit et sospitavit, nec tamen Sæcula quibus usus est coluit, sed sæculorum deum.

Natus Hardwichiæ in Argo Bucks. patre presb. Ecclesiæ rectore, matri Academiæ Oxon duce Decus, procurator sagax et providus, reverendus in S. Th. Doctor, Græcæ linguæ professor regius, in Cathedral. Ventæ ecclia aliquando præbendarius, Meonstochiæ rector pius et concionator frequens, fide, innocentia, pietate, prudentia, *Ερετη*, liberalitate, virtute denique, omni per dei gratiam *Αριστο*, cui advolavit mens quem pulvis hic et testa *Αρναπαδου*. obiit 11 die Augusti An. Dom. 1658 ætat suæ lxx.

O pious friend ! who art but dust, (take it as you will) I earnestly intreat you, stop here; for under this marble, rest the remains which John Harris owed to nature; who for twenty-eight years was Warden of this College, which he governed and protected, trusting in God, through all the trouble of the times in which he lived. And thus seated at the helm, he never steered with the current of the times, nor never was subservient, but to the God under whom he governed.

Flø

He was born of a clergyman, at Hardwick, in Buckinghamshire, of which church he was rector. He was an honour to the mother college at Oxford; a provident and sage governor; a doctor of sacred theology; royal professor of the Greek language; a prebend of Winchester cathedral; a pious rector of Meon-stoke, where he frequently preached. He was excelling in probity, innocence, piety, prudence, conjugal affection, liberality, and in short, in every virtue, through the favour of God, whom he anxiously solicited for those rewards which this dust and tomb testify to be granted him. He died on the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1658, aged 70.

On another brass on the ground.

*Orate pro aia Johis Bedell nuper majoris Civitatis Winton, quondam Scholaris hujus Collii, q<sup>d</sup> obiit penultimo die mensis Julii an. dni 1498--- Cujus, &c.*

Pray for the soul of John Bedell, late Mayor of Winchester, formerly educated in this college, who died the last day but one in the month of July, in the year of our Lord 1498, to whose soul, &c.

On another, running round the verge of a large stone, we read this inscription, which is imperfect and decayed,

qui

## 40 THE HISTORY OF

. . . . . qui vero mala egerunt in resurrectionem  
judicii . . . Johanes . . . quinto reposita est hæc  
spes . . . . . millesimo quingentesimo . . . .  
Cujus aie.

. . . . . who have done evil to everlasting judg-  
ment . . . John . . . in the fifth, this hope is re-  
posed in my breast . . . in one thousand five hun-  
dred . . . . . to whose soul, &c.

- At each corner are these arms, viz. a mullet be-  
tween three fountains.

Under the figure this inscription.

Hic tegor, hic post fata Whitus propono jacere,

Scriptor Johanes Carminis ipse mei.

Sin alibi fors est putrescere, qui meus esset

Tunc patior tumulus fiat ut alterius.

Ne sine honore tenax sine nomine linqueret heres

Id timui, exemplis turbor et inde novis.

Ingrati heredes! fas nil sperare sepulto

Ore tenus, putei Spes in Amicitia.

Nec mihi fama tamen de marmore quæritur . . .

Sed spes magna piis ponitur in precibus.

Hoc custode avet hic, hoc preceptore avet ille.

Hocq; puer puero (dixerit alter) eram.

Parce deus socio, custodi parce magistro,

Hic avet, ille avet hoc, hoc etiam alter avet.

Septem annos decui, que lux postrema decuit.

Stata precessendi munere prima fuit.

Mutavi

*Mutavit mihi non minuit, fortuna Labores,*

*Curaq; non modicis rebus adaucta mihi.*

*Nunc subeat lector quia sancta est atq; salubris*

*Res pro defuncto fratre rogare deum.*

Here I John White, the writer of my own epitaph, propose to lay when I am dead. But, if by chance I should die elsewhere, let that tomb by me erected, then become another's. I feared my covetous heirs would deprive me of this indulgence, as I am every day disturbed with fresh instances of their ingratitude. O ungenerous heirs! in whom the dead can hope for nothing, and upon whom all my favours were thrown away. Neither do I court fame by this monument, but rely only on the pious prayers and intercessions of those who read it; who, when passing by, one will salute me as his Warden, and another as his Master; and some will say to one another, this was our school-fellow and companion. I taught seven years; and that which was my last day of teaching, was my first of governing. Fortune changed, not diminished my labours; for my cares were increased with my prosperity. Now let the reader go on; for it is a wholesome and holy cogitation to pray for a deceased brother.\*

On the north side of the outer chapel is an effigies engraven on brass, I suppose of a Warden.

\* A more correct copy could not be procured, above half the inscription being covered with a pew.

The

The inscription is torn off, but at his mouth is this scroll :

Cum non possitis fratres evadere mortem, me . . .

My brethren, as ye cannot escape death, me . . .

On another, near the former, under an effigies, is the following, on John Morys, the *first* Warden, after the foundation was entirely settled.

Hic jacet Magister Johes Morys primus custos istius Collii qui obiit die undecim millia Virginum, anno dni millesimo ccccxiii, et anno regni regis Henrici quinti primo, litera dominical A. Cujus &c.

Here lies Mr. John Morys, first Warden of this college, who died on the feast of the eleven thousand Virgins, in the year of our Lord 1413, the dominical letter A. and in the first year of Henry the Fifth, to whose, &c.

On a brass on the ground.

Hic jacet Dnus Johes Cleir quondam Socius istius Collii q<sup>i</sup> obiit xi die Mensis Julii anno millesimo ccccxxi. cujus aie &c.

Here lieth John Cleir, formerly fellow of this college, who died on the 11th day in the month of October, in the year of our Lord 1421, to whose soul may God be propitious.

On

On another this.

Orate pro aia Dni Nicholai North quondam socii istius Collii qui obiit xii die Mensis Octob. An. Dni mccccxlv, cujus aie &c.

Pray for the soul of Nicholas North, formerly Fellow of this college, who died on the 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1445, to whose soul may God be propitious.

Against the north wall, upon a table of black marble.

Marmor Henrici Madgwick Pullatum metrosis  
Frustra Lacrymis plangentes lavamus.  
Pretium viri integerrimi, perliterati concionatoris,  
Seduli, utilis, carendo didicimus.  
Triplex de corpore quieto certamen Collegii, Gregis,  
Allingtonii, Nativi Dumer Initur.  
Solus Sapiens deus Arbiter æquissimus  
Corpus ab omnibus humo Condens, sibi Animam  
Vindicavit.

Ille tandem sibi Creditum thesaurum,  
Omnibus æque participandum perpetuo  
refundet.

Cum ab omni oculo  
Omnis Lachryma  
Abstergetur.

Vixit

Vixit ab Anno Salutis mdcxc Sep. 21.

ad Annum mdexxiii Sept 28.

In vain lamenting, we wash with our briny tears the black marble tomb of Henry Madgwick; a learned, diligent, and useful preacher, whose worth we know only by his loss. There was a triple contest for his breathless body, between this college, his parishoners at Arlington, and those at Dummer, the place of his nativity. The all-wise and impartial judge deciding, hid his body in this earth, and took his soul unto himself. The tomb at length shall give up this treasure committed to its care, equally to share eternity with all: then from every eye every tear shall be wiped. He lived from September the 21st. 1590, to September the 28th, 1623.

On another marble table near it.

M S.

Manta Viator nec parum ut scias refert, quis propter hic sepultus est Gulielmus Wither natus in parochia de Dummer Comitatus Hantoniz australis, cui parochus postea invigilavit annos ultra xxx, ubi consilio, Charitate, doctrina, exeplo singulis profuit. Denatus in hoc juxta Wintoniam Coll. ubi puer humanioribus literis Educatus donec in Coll. Nov. Oxon promotus tandemque in

Collegii,



Collegii hujus societatem ascitus Evangelium, prædicando, pueros Catechizando, Bursarii, ceteraq; Colli Munia obeundo, annos itidem absumpsit ultra xxx. quibus omnibus exequendis, prudentiam, probitatem, fidem adhibuit egregiam, opes, scientias, virtutem, pietatem, habuit, et (quod vix credas) sine Furo, Fraude, Vanitate habuit, Pacis semper eximius. Cultor, In pace obiit ano æræ Christianæ ccccclvi ætatis suæ Lxiii.

Stop, O traveller! It is of no small consequence that you should know who is interred here. This tomb is sacred to the memory of William Wither, who was born in the parish of Dummer, in the county of Southampton, of which he was pastor thirty years, and by his pious doctrine and charity, he set a good example to all. He ended his days in this college of Winchester; where, when a boy, he was educated in polite learning; till at length, being preferred to New College, Oxford, he was soon after advanced to a fellowship in this; where, in preaching the Gospel, catechising the children, and performing the different offices of his function, he passed thirty years; in all which time he shewed his remarkable prudence, probity, and honour. He possessed wealth, learning, virtue, and piety, and (what you would scarce believe) was destitute of disguise,

guise, vanity, or deceit. He died in peace, (for which he was a great advocate) in the year of the Christian æra, 1656, aged 64.

These following, which were on brass plates, were torn off long since, and their brasses are preserved. Some of them do not at present appear.

Epit T. Vole olim focii.

Ut Volus in Montem dni volat ore volenti,  
Christo fande preces Christum quicumq; precaris.  
Obiit x die Augusti an. 1558.

Epitaph of T. Vole, formerly Fellow.

Whomsoever prays, pray that Vole may fly  
to the mountain of the Lord.

He died the 10th of August, in the year 1558.

W. Walynford olim focii hujus Collii qui . . .  
ccccxxix, cujus &c.

W. Walynford, formerly Fellow of this college,  
who . . . . . 339 to whose, &c.

Hic jacet Magister Joh. Bouke, quondam custos  
Collii B. Mariæ Wynton in Oxon tertius, q<sup>d</sup> obiit  
secundo die mensis Martii an. dom. mccccxlii litera  
Dominicali G. Et anno regni regis Henrici Sexti  
xx, cujus &c.

Here

Here lies Mr. John Bouke, formerly the third Warden of St. Mary Winton College in Oxford, who died on the 2d day of the month of March, A. D. 1442, the dominical letter G, and in the 20th year of the reign of Henry the Sixth, to whose, &c.

Thomæ Stempe Custodis in hoc Collegio undecimi, LL Dris et sacre theologiæ musicesq; Laude Clarissimi, Epitaphium.

Qui jacet hic Custos viginti quatuor annos  
Præfuit, et qui sit si legis ista, scies.  
Voce manuq; modos didicit formare canoros.  
Addidit huic Linguas Rhetoricamq; puer.  
Grandior ad leges civiles ibat, in illis  
Doctor, et huic judex non sine laude fuit.  
Presbyter in Sacris Scripturis plurimus hæsit,  
Quas populo acceptas plausibilesq; dedit.  
Quid memorem vitâ quam se constanter in omni  
Præstitit, et fluxas quam prope sprevit opes.  
Obiit nono die Feb. 1581.

Epitaph on the celebrated Thomas Stempe, Dr. of Civil Law, sacred Theology, and Music, and eleventh warden of this college.

He who lays here was Warden twenty-four years ;  
And, whom, if you read these verses you will know.

With

With voice and hand he form'd harmonious numbers,

A master of languages and rhetoric when a child.  
 An excellent doctor of the civil laws;  
 A worthy judge, and not without praise;  
 A learned pastor in the sacred scriptures,  
 Which he render'd pleasing and acceptable to the people.

But why need I repeat how well he spent his life,  
 Or how much he despised the riches he possess'd.  
 He died the 9th of February, in the year 1581.

The following, on Robert Thurbern, A.M.  
 admitted Warden on the 10th Dec. A. D. 1413.

Custos Robertus Thurbern cognomine dictus,  
 En morior certus cui non parcit necis ictus,  
 Spes mea vera quies, bone Jesu fuscipe gratum  
 Quem tricena dies rapit Octobris vere stratum  
 Anno milleno domini C quater sociato  
 Et quinquageno morior, bone Christe juvato,  
 Deprecor oraris pro me custode secundo,  
 Discas lege pari custos non credere mundo.

Behold I, Robert Thurbern, the late Warden,  
 Depart, well assur'd that death spares no man.  
 My hope is in a sure rest: O good Jesus,  
 Receive me, who died the 30th of October,  
 In the year 1450. O good Christ, assist me,

I beseech thee. Pray for me the second Warden,  
You, the next Warden ; and learn from me not to  
trust the world.

On four round pieces of brass at the corners of  
some old monuments.

On one, St. Michael.

Satrapa Cœlorum Michael Custos paradisi  
Sortem iustorum Custodi da Michaeli.

O Michael, guard of paradise ! in heav'n,  
To Warden Michael \* be thy blessings giv'n.

Round another with the picture of St. John,  
More volans Aquilæ scrutansq; abscondita verbū  
Cœlestis patriæ requiem confer Michaeli.

You that search myst'ries, as the eagles soar,  
Give heav'nly rest to Michael evermore.

On a third, whereon are arrows.  
Cui Sebasſte dedit nomen confosse Sagittis  
Præſta perpetue Michaeli gaudia lucis.  
To you, Sébasſte, † whom arrows nam'd, we cry,  
That Michael peace may find eternally.

\* Sc. Michael Cleeve, admitt. Ward. 1487.

† Sébasſte is a biſhopric in Armenia, of which Blaſſius was  
biſhop, and ſaid to be a worker of miracles. He was tortured  
with arrows, and put to death by Agricola, A. D. 289.

On

On the fourth, under a figure praying to the  
Virgin Mary.

Virgo facta parens dum consentis Gabriell  
Servo Sancta tuo Natum placata Michaeli.

O virgin mother ! Gabriel you believe ;  
Thy son solicit, Michael to receive.

Orate pro anima dni Johis Fraunces quondam  
Socii istius Collii, qui obiit xxii die Mensis Maii  
An. dom. mccccxlv. Cujus &c.

Pray for the soul of John Fraunces, formerly  
Fellow of this college, who died on the 22d of May,  
in the year of our Lord 1445, to whose soul, &c.

On an elegant marble, against the wall, is the  
following inscription.

H. S. E.

Johannes Cobb L.L. D.

Dni Thomæ Cobb in argo Oxon.

Baronetti Filius,

Utriusque Wiccamicorum Collegii

Succeffive Custos.

Qui generosam unde ortus est, profapiam

Moribus honestavit ornatissimis,

Illustrissima, ubi educatus est, Collegia

Studiis ornavit honestissimis.

Fuit

Fuit enim

Magni animi, et præclari, benefici, nihil non

Honorificum meditantis, nihil non audentis.

In negotiis ordinandis nec defuit ei Prudentia,

Nec in exequendis Industria.

In custodis munere obeundo

Nec Disciplinam passus est languescere,

Nec imminutum iri Autoritatem.

Cui muneri per ac duod. ita totus incubuit, ut nihil

Wiccamicis desiderandum relinqueret,

Præter vitam ipsius longius producendam.

Ob. Nov. 25. Anno { Dom: 1724  
Ætat: 48.

Sarah, Vidua illius superstes,

Dmni Hugonis Stukely in-Com.

Southton Barti.

Filia,

Monumentum hoc Optimo Marito.

Here lies interred

John Cobb, doctor of civil laws,

Son of Sir Thomas Cobb, of Oxfordshire,

Baronet;

Successively Warden of both

Wykeham's Colleges.

Who adorned his ancestors

By the most becoming morals,

And honoured, by his studies,

The colleges where he was educated.

For he possessed  
 A mind noble, uniform, and beneficent;  
 Meditating laudable examples  
 In the prudence of his ordinances,  
 And the industrious performance of his duty.  
 In his Wardenship  
 He neither suffered its discipline to languish,  
 Nor its authority to diminish;  
 But applied himself so diligently to his office,  
 That nothing more was desired by the Wickamists,  
 Than the prolongation of his life.

He died, Nov. 25, in the year { of our Lord 1724,  
 { of his age 48.

Sarah,

His surviving Widow,

Daughter

Of Sir Hugh Stukely, in the county of  
 Southampton, Bart.

Erected this monument to the best of husbands.

On another monument, against a pillar.

H. S. E.

Thomas Cheyney Beckles Wellensis Canonici,  
 Collegii hujusce Informator.

Vir

In omni scientiarum genere,  
 In humanioribus etiam literis, et linguarum elegantiss  
 Optime exercitatus.

Quanto et quam felici labore

Theo-



Theologorum studiis incubuit  
 Et concionando, et vivendo palam fecit.  
 In animo effusa Benevolentia,  
 In vultu placens Benignitas,  
 In verbis intemerata Fides.  
 Tranquillus, patiens, clemens, pudicus,  
 Et quas propulsare potuit injurias  
 Amabili candore oblivisci maluit.  
 Et sanctissimis et facillimis moribus excelluit,  
 Nec voluptate trahebatur adolescens,  
 Nec Severitate induruit Senex,  
 In hoc unice intentus  
 Ut quod Deo, Sibi, quod amicis debuit  
 Id pro virili et graviter expedire posset.  
 Tali virtutum choro instructus  
 Sibi soli interea minime placuit,  
 Eâ quippe modestiâ  
 Ut quos abunde meruit Honores  
 Nullis rogandi aut ambiendi artibus  
 Sollicitare potuit :

Sed quo minores ab hominibus affectare voluit,  
 Eo solenniores a Deo aliquando habiturus est.

Obiit 4to. die Octobris, anno { Dni 1724  
 { Etat 39

Thomas Cheyney  
 Filius unicus superstes  
 Patri optimo et desideratissimo

Posuit

G 2

Here

Here lies interred,  
Thomas Cheyney, Prebend of Wells Cathedral,  
And of this college, Master.

A Man

In every science,  
In polite learning, and elegance of languages,  
Well skilled.

With what great and successful labour  
He applied to the study of Divinity,  
He manifested by his doctrine and virtuous life.

In mind, an unpolluted honour ;  
In countenance, open and benevolent ;

In speech, courteous and manly.

Calm, patient, meek, chaste ;

He chose amiably to forgive

Those injuries he could not forget.

He excelled in the sanctity and strictness of his morals.

When young, was not hurried away by pleasure,

Nor was he morose, when old.

Intent on this alone,

That what was due to God, himself and friends,

He daily studied to perform.

Possessed of these virtues,

He studied least of all his own advantage ;

But check'd by modesty,

Would not descend,

By the mean arts of fawning supplications,

To hold those honours he so highly merited.

The

The lesser honours he desired of men,  
 So much the greater he'll receive from God.  
 He died Oct. 4, in the year { of our Lord, 1724.  
 { of his age, 72.

Thomas Cheyney,  
 The only surviving son,  
 To his good and much-lamented father,  
 erected this.

On another monument, adjacent to the former.

M: S:

Thomæ Braithwaite LLD

Qui Celeberrimo Collegiorum Pari,  
 Quæ WICCAMUS magnifice fundavit,  
 Dignissime præfuit;  
 Utriusq; loci Ornamentum et Deliciæ.

Fuit enim

Multiplici et curiosâ Eruditione Instructissimus,  
 Singulari mentis dulcedine inter primos Conspicuus  
 Constanti vitæ integritate nemini Secundus,  
 In privatis de Seipso Sumtibus bene parvus,  
 In Amicis et hospitibus Excipiendis tantum non prodigus,  
 Quam benignâ et comi fuerit Indole,  
 Quam vivido et festivo Ingenio;  
 Quam antiquis et in corruptis moribus  
 Testantur Wiccamici, Testantur Academici,  
 Testantur quibuscunque innotuit, Boni omnes et Cordati:

Fuit vir Egregius

Fidei Primævæ et Orthodoxæ tenacissimus,

Ecclizæ Anglicanæ firmiter et summo opere devotus,  
Per omnem vitæ cursum simplex cælebs et semper idem,

Obiit 23 : die Julii Anno { Dni : 1720.  
Ætat : 60

Francisca Dobson Soror, et ex testamento  
Hæres, Charissimo Fratri P.

Sacred to the memory of  
Thomas Braithwaite, doctor of civil laws,  
Who was Warden  
In both the colleges  
Founded by Wykeham :  
The ornament and honour of each place.  
For he was  
Well skilled in various and profound learning ;  
Conspicuous among the first for his sweetness of mind ;  
Yielding to none in the integrity of his life ;  
Frugal in expences to himself,  
Prodigal only in the service of his friends.  
How virtuous and liberal in disposition,  
How lively and acute in genius,  
How honest and exemplary in morals,  
The Wiccamists bear witness, the Oxonians prove,  
All good men of his acquaintance testify.  
A man remarkably  
Tenacious of the primitive and orthodox faith.  
Entirely devoted to the church of England.  
A batchelor of a steady principle through life.

He

He died July 23, in the year { of our Lord, 1720.  
of his age, 60.

Frances Dobson, his lamenting heir by will,  
Erected this to her brother.

**On an elegant monument this inscription :**

**Viro Integerrimo  
Marito Optimo,  
Custodi Desideratissimo,  
Johanni Coxed, LL.D.**

**Cæcilia**  
**Vidua Superstes**  
**P.**

Ob. vii. Cal. Junii, A. D. MDCCLVII.  
Ætat LVIII.

To the most honest of men,  
The best of husbands,  
And much-lamented Warden,  
John Coxed, doctor of civil laws,  
Cecilia.

His surviving widow,  
Erected this monument.

He died the 7th of June, 1757,  
Aged 58.

**Before the chapel door is the following inscription :**

Orate pro anima Magistri Willhelmi Nyghtyn-  
gale quondam focii hujus Collegii qui ob. xxiv.  
Die Mensis Junii Ann. Dom. 1467.

In English thus :

Pray for the soul of Mr. William Nygthyngale, formerly Fellow of this college, who died on the 24th day of the month of June, in the year of our Lord 1467.

From hence, turning on the left, we pass into the Cloisters, near the entrance of which we perceive, in the eastern wall, a doorway, now closed up, by which the Society formerly passed from the chapel, through a corresponding one in the opposite wall, for celebrating the Procession called the CIRCUM, in which they every morning circuited the college. These Cloisters constitute a square of a hundred and thirty-two feet; in the centre of which stands an elegant Gothic edifice, erected in the reign of Henry the Sixth, by John Fromond, and intended by him for a chapel: he likewise appointed a chaplain \* to officiate in it; for whom he added spacious lodgings to the west end of the north side of the second court. This chaplain was removed at the reformation. The same benefactor also ordained liveries or gowns, annually, for the choristers; which custom has, however, for some wise purposes, been of late disused, and cloaths

\* John Clyffe was the first Chaplain, whom we find buried in the cloisters surrounding this chapel,

are substituted in their stead. His wife Maud gave two cups to the college, on one of which was engraved the following inscription :

He shall have Crystes blessing to his dele  
Whoso of me drinketh wele.

John Beckington, bishop of Bath and Wells, was his Executor ; who had been Fellow of New College, in Oxford, and was a benefactor to both Wykeham's Societies. He gave to New College the manor of Newton Longueville, Bucks : a silver cup, weighing ten pounds : the bible written on vellum, finely illuminated, in four volumes : a silver cup, weighing ten pounds, besides vestments for the choir of that college, A. D. 1465. To Winchester College he bequeathed a silver cup gilt, weighing ten pounds nine ounces : two silver candlesticks of the same weight, and vestments for the chapel.

This chapel was converted into a library, An. Dom. 1629, by Robert Pink, Warden ; the roof of which is ornamented with these arms :

Fefs fleury, between five martlets.  
Saltier between three fleur de lis.  
Quart. France and England, label.  
Quart. France and England, a bordure.  
Quart. France and England.

G 5

Quart.

Quart. France and England gobony ; over it a  
Cardinal's hat.

Two chev. between three roses. WYKEHAM.  
Crofs fleury.

The windows of this chapel were formerly ornamented with curious painted glass, which has been long since destroyed. All that remained legible, near a hundred years ago or upwards, were the following:

In one window, the picture of a bishop writing in a book; under him . . . . . S. Epus. . . . .

In another window, a bishop writing as before, with "Robertus Lincolnienfis."

In another window, are two Doctors writing; under them . . . . . Doctor . . . . .

Under the whole,

Matilda quondam Uxor Johannis Fromond legavit Collegio Winton Cyphum harnesiatum cum argento déauratum vocatum. . . . .

Maud, formerly the wife of John Fromond, gave to this college of Winchester, a silver cup, finely ornamented, and called the Golden cup.

In the cloisters, surrounding this library, are the following monuments and inscriptions:

In



In the West Cloister.

On a brass on the ground is this inscription :

Orate pro aia Willi Laus quondam Socii istius  
Colliæ, qui obiit die jovis in Vigilia Scti Georgii  
An dni mccccxvii, Cujus aie, &c.

Pray for the soul of William Laus, formerly  
Fellow of this college, who died on Wednesday,  
being the feast of St. George, in the year of our  
Lord 1417, to whose soul, &c.

On a blue stone engraven,

Hic jacet Jomes Marshall istius Collii Socius qui  
aiam Deo efflavit 25 Aug. An Dni 1670. Æt. suæ 47.

Here lies John Marshall, Fellow of this college,  
who breathed out his soul in God, the 25th of Au-  
gust, in the year of our Lord 1670, of his age, 47.

On a brass in the wall.

Epi. m̃i Jo. Dol. Socii defunct.

3 Aprilis, 1560.

Claustri pro foribus Dolberum cerne Sepultum

Umbrarum affessor janitor ille loci est.

Non Malus ; ille fuit qui verba novissima dixit

O bone Christe precor te miserere Mei.

Sanctorum Affessor vel coss. janitor ut sit

Fuade pias Christo lector amice preces.

In English thus :

Epitaph of Mr. John Dolberus, Fellow,  
who died April 3, 1560.

Before the cloister-gate, see Dolberus buried,  
Associate of the shades, and Porter of the place.  
He could not be a wicked man, that dying said,  
Take compassion on me, O gracious Christ.  
That he may be Porter of the gate of Heaven,  
O friendly Reader, pray thou to God.

On a brass in the wall.

Edmunde Hodson, Clerk and Fellow of this college,  
died the viith of August, 1580.

Who so thow art, with loving harte,  
Stonde, read and think on me,  
For as I was, so now thou art,  
And as I am so shalt thou be.

On another brass in the wall.

Epit. Will. Atkins in Artibus Magistri et focii  
istius Collegii.

Nolle tuum nihil est ad Magni velle tonantis,

Juvisque licet nunc Gulielme jaces.

Ingenio tam lætus eras quam Corpore obesus,

Commodus, et multa, non sine teste, fide.

Nunc

Nunc te Christus habet, habeasque cœte precamur  
 Nec tibi qui Moritur desinat esse tuus.  
 Obiit xviii die Decemb. An. m<sup>d</sup>lxiiii. Cujus aie &c.

Epitaph of William Atkins, Master of Arts, and  
 Fellow of this college.

As it's the part of Man to obey his fate,  
 So 'tis Heaven's only to impose commands :  
 Against your will you lay here dead : who when alive,  
 Was happy in your fatness of wit,  
 Without ill-nature, or ostentation.  
 Now you are gone, may Christ receive you,  
 And may he receive all who depart in him.  
 He died the 18th day of December, in the year  
 1564, to whose soul, &c.

On a brass in the ground.

Hic jacet R. Dene Mag. in Art, et quondam  
 informator Scholarium hujus Coll. qui ob. 28 D.  
 Maii, A D. m<sup>c</sup>ccclxxxiiii. Cujus, &c.

Here lies R. Dene, Master of Arts, and formerly  
 Master of the Scholars of this college, who died the  
 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1484, to  
 whose soul may God be propitious.

On another,

Orate pro aia mri Thome Beche juris Canonici  
 baccalarei quondam hujus Collii Socii, qui obiit  
 m<sup>v</sup>xxxix. die vero Mensis Julii-vii, Cujus aie &c.

Pray

Pray for the soul of Mr. Thomas Beche, Batchelor of Laws, formerly Fellow of this college, who died 1531, the 7th day in the month of June, to whose soul may God be propitious.

On a blue stone is engraven this.

Thomas Colnet LL.B. hujus Coll. Socius Obiit  
2 die Aprilis Anno { Salutis 1679,  
                                  { Ætatis 79.

Thomas Colnet, Batchelor of Civil Laws, Fellow  
of this college, who died

April 2d, in the year of { Salvation 1679,  
                                  { his age 79.

On a brass in the wall.

Thomas Emes hujus Collegii Capellanus post  
Annos tres et triginta Sacris hic impensas obiit 24  
die Sept. An dni 1629 Ætatis suæ Climacterico.

Innocuus multos Emæus vixerat Annos

Jamque Senex moriens hac requiescit humo.

Nec diues nec inops qui paucos inter Amicos

Quæsitæquæ bona fruge reliquit Opes.

Thomas Emes, chaplain of this college, who  
spent thirty years in it, and died the 24th of Sep-  
tember, in the year of our Lord 1629, in the cli-  
masteric of his age.

The

When many years the pious Emes had spent,  
Death, to this grave, his breathless body sent :  
Nor rich, nor poor ; but to his friends bequeath'd,  
The wealth, his wise frugality had sav'd.

\* In the wall.

Epitaph Joh. Boles Art. Mag. Olim hujus  
Coll. Socii Obiit 7 Sept. 1610.

Wicchamicæ cui cura domûs, cui cura peculi,  
Cui fuit in studiis irrequieta quies,  
Cui corpus sanum, cui mens validissima, velox  
Ingénium, Et multus sed sine felle Lepos,  
A Cura et Studiis nolens requiescere vivus,  
Mortuus hoc tumulto quo requiescat habet.

Epitaph of John Boles, Master of Arts, and formerly Fellow of this college, who died the 7th of September, 1610.

Who was indefatigable in the pursuit of learning ;  
With a firm body and strong mind,  
A lively genius, and refined wit.  
When alive, perplex'd with care and study ;  
Now dead, has this tomb, in which he may rest.

On a brass on the side.

Orate pro aia Mri Edw. Tacham quonda Socii  
hujus Collegii qui obiit xvii die Marcii Anno  
Dni m<sup>o</sup>cccxii Cujus a<sup>o</sup>e &c.

Pray

Pray for the soul of Mr. Edward Tacham, formerly Fellow of this college, who died the 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1422, to whose soul may God be propitious.

On another brass.

Orate pro aia Mri Willi Ball quondam Socii hujus Collegii qui obiit 1111 die Maii An Dni mccccLxxi, Cujus aie &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. William Ball, formerly Fellow of this college, who died the 4th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1471, to whose soul may God be propitious.

Engraven on a pavement.

Gulielmus Emes hujus Collii Organista, Obiit 7 Aprilis an dni 1637.

William Emes, formerly Organist to the College, died the 7th of April, in the year of our Lord 1637.

On a brass in the wall.

Tho. Davison Obiit 20 Julii 1586.

Hic nunc deinceps Davisone putres,  
Triginta Socius perennis Annos,  
Vivens ipse tibi nimis severus,  
Expirans Aliis satis profusus.

Thomas

Thomas Davison died the 20th of July, 1586.

The pious Davison's interred here,  
A Fellow of this college thirty year.  
Too rigid to himself, he liv'd to save :  
Then dying, to his friends profusely gave.

On a brass on the ground.

Pray for the soul of Edward. . . . .  
New College of Wynchester. . . . .  
of Septemb. the yeare of our Lord. . . . .

On a brass on the wall.

Epitaphium Thomæ Geffres sacre Theologiæ  
Baccalaur. olim hujus Collii Socii qui obiit 21  
Aug. 1605.

Quem Chamus puerum, juvenem aula, virumq; recepit  
Venta Sanem, quem Mors hunc rapit iste locus.  
Talis erat qualis cui quæque fuere minuta,  
Pectoris Exceptus ingeniiq; bonis.  
Musæo vixit, musæo morte peremptus  
Conveniens vitæ mors fuit illa suæ.

Epitaph of Thomas Geffres, Batchelor of Sacred  
Theology, formerly Fellow of this college, who  
died the 21st of August, 1605.

He, whom Wykeham first receiv'd, a youth ;  
New College, a young man, and this an old one,  
Death has now conquer'd, and this tomb contains.  
He

He valued nothing here, but a virtuous life;  
 Delighting in the Muses till he died,  
 His death corresponded with his life.

On a brass on the side.

Orate pro aia Dni Willi Clyffe primi Capellani  
 istius Capelle, qui obiit xxiiii die Mensis Marcii  
 an. Dni mccccxxxiii. Cujus aie, &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. William Clyffe, first  
 chaplain of this chapel, who died the 24th day of  
 March, 1433, to whose soul, &c.

That is, he was first chaplain of the chapel in the  
 middle of the Cloisters, now the Library.

On a stone on the ground.

H. S. E.

Antonius Rous A. M. hujus Collii et socius et  
 Luctus ppetuus, qui prudens facilis ingenuus om-  
 nibus, Amicis fidelis, Omnibus dignus, Nullius.  
 Nisi minus vivendo, Spem sefellit.

Obiit an. Sal. mdclxxxi.

Ætatis xxxvi.

In this tomb lies

Anthony Rous, Master of Arts, formerly Fellow  
 of this college; who was prudent, kind, and faith-  
 ful to all his friends; worthy of all praise and ho-  
 nour,



nour, in whom none were disappointed, but by his too short life.

He died in the year of Salvation, 1681.

Aged 36.

On a brass in the wall.

Epitaphiam Thomæ Jones in legibus Baccalaurei quondam hujus Collii Socii.

Hic jaceo juvenis primum Civilia jura

Qui didici, qui idem sacra sequutus eram.

Qui vitam Morbis variis gravibusq; peregi

Tandem per te (Mors) hoc requiesco loco.

Jura mihi multum, plus pagina sacra placebat,

Namq; fuit morbis hæc medicina meis.

Dum Vixit hoc Sæpe in ore habuit, satis

diu mihi vixi, si deo satis. Obiit 26 die.

Sept. An. Dni 1585.

Epitaph of Thomas Jones, Batchelor of Laws,  
and formerly Fellow of this college.

Here I lay, who first studied the civil laws;

And afterwards the divine.

Whose life various diseases continually afflicted,

Till by the means of death I was relieved.

I admired the civil laws; but much more the sacred,

For in them I found my infirmities reliev'd.

When alive, he had this often in his mouth:

"I have liv'd long enough, if God be satisfied."

He died the 26th of Sept. 1585.

On

On a marble against the wall.

Deposit. Josephi Cox. L L Baccalaurei, hujus Collii Socii, Optime meriti, quem media Ætate floridum importuna febris Amicis mærentibus abripuit. Obiit 18 die Octobris An. Dni 1680.

Here lies Joseph Cox, Batchelor of Laws, formerly Fellow of this college, whom a fever carried off in the middle of his age, from his lamenting friends. He died the 18th of October, 1680.

On the top are these arms, viz. a chevron between three flags attired.

On a brass on the ground.

Orate pro aia Thome Ryve quondam istius Collii Scholaris qui obiit ix die Octob. an Dni mcccccxiii. Cujus aie, &c.

Pray for the soul of Thomas Ryve, formerly Scholar of this college, who died the 9th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1523, to whose soul may God be propitious.

In the SOUTH Cloister.

Against the wall is this on a black marble :

H. S. E.

Joan. Chalkhill A. M. hujus Collii Annos 46 Socius, vir quoad vixit solitudine et silentio, temperantia

perantia et Castitate orationibus et Eleemosynis, Contemplatione et Sanctimonia Ascetis vel primitivis par : qui cum a parvulo in regnum cœlorum viam fecisset Octogenarius tandem rapuit 20 die Maii 1679.

Here is buried

John Chalkhill, Master of Arts, Fellow of this college forty-six years ; a Man who lived in solitude and retirement, and was equal to the primitive Christians in temperance and chastity, contemplation and holiness, devotion and charity ; from his childhood he trod the way to Heaven, and, at the age of eighty, took possession of it, on the 20th day of May, 1679.

On a stone on the ground.

Hic jacet Corpus Xtophori Badger filii Ricci Badger Londin. hujus Collii olim Scholaris, qui obiit 26 Mar. an dni 1635.

Here lies the body of Christopher Badger, son of Richard Badger, of London, formerly a scholar of this college, who died the 26th of March, in the year of our Lord 1635.

On a brass.

Hic jacet Mauritius Morrys quondam clericus Capellæ hujus Collii, qui obiit xxiiii Jun. an. dni mccccxxiiii. Cujus aie &c.

Here

Here lies Maurice Morrys, formerly Clerk of the chapel in this college, who died the 23d of June, in the year of our Lord 1523, to whose soul, &c.

On another.

Orate pro aia dni Richardi Cole quondam Conductitii hujus Collii, qui Obiit xxiii. die Decemb. an. dni mvcxix, Cujus aie, &c.

Pray for the soul of Richard Cole, formerly Manciple of this college, who died the 23d day of December, in the year of our Lord 1519, to whose soul may God be propitious.

Engraven on a stone on the ground.

Mariott Stopes hujus Collii alumnus filius Jacobi Stopes S. T. B. Vicarii de Haddenham in Com. Bucks. q̄i Obiit et Abiit ad dnum die dominico Maii 4 An. dom. 1673.

Mariott Stopes, child of this college, son of Jacob Stopes, Batchelor of sacred Theology, and Vicar of Haddenham in the county of Bucks, who died and departed to the Lord, on Sunday, the 4th of May, 1673.

On a brass on the wall.

Orate pro aia Dni Johis Hopkyns quondam Conductitii hujus Collii, q̄i Obiit xvi die Mensis Augusti an. dni mvcxiv. Cujus aie, &c.

Pray

Pray for the soul of John Hopkyns, formerly Manciple to this college; who died the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1514, to whose soul may God be propitious.

On another.

Hic jacet Dnus Johes Curtoys quondam socius hujus Collii q̄i Obiit penultimo die Januarii An. Dni. m. Quingentesimo Nono, cujus aie &c.

Here lies John Curtoys, formerly Fellow of this college, who died the last day but one in January, in the year of our Lord 1507, to whose soul, &c.

On another.

Orate pro aia Johes Fylde, q̄i Obiit xxiv die Mensis Febr. An Dom. Mill. ccccvi, cujus aie, &c.

Pray for the soul of John Fylde, who died the 24th day of the month of February, in the year of our Lord 1507, to whose soul, &c.

Engraven on a stone,

Orate pro aia Henrici Hendyg quondam Socii hujus Collii, cujus aie &c.

Pray for the soul of Henry Hendyg\*, formerly Fellow of this college, to whose soul, &c.

\* He died the 2d of January, 11 Henry VI.

On

On a stone on the ground.

H. S. E. Joshua Cooke, A. M. hujus Collii Capellani qui obiit 8 die Febr. an. Sal. 1678 æt. 44.

Here is buried Joshua Cooke, Master of Arts, chaplain of this college, who died the 8th day of February, in the year of Salvation 1678, aged 44.

On a stone engraven.

Hic sub marmore sepultus est Thomas Welsted quem calculi ictu mors prostravit, in hac schola primus erat, nec ut speramus in Cœlo Ultimus est, quod pro Oxonio adiit xiii die Januarii An. Dni 1676 æt. suæ 18.

Under this marble is buried Thomas Welsted, who died of a kick unfortunately received. He was first in the school, and, we hope, not the last in Heaven. † ~~He set out for Oxford~~ the 13th of January, in the year of our Lord 1676, aged 18.

On a black oval monument.

Siste viator.

Qui Lethi Calcas viam quisquis es ex spartanorum Choro hic Choragus est tuus Stephanus Cooke LL. Baccalaureus et hujus Collii Socius,

† *whither he went instead of going to Oxford* <sup>qui</sup>

qui tantum ætatis vixit juvenis moriendo, quantum alii non degunt fenes, obiit Novemb. 12.

Anno { Sal. MDCLXVI.  
Ætat. xxxiv.

Insequere nunc ad patriam et morere viator.

Stop, traveller!

Whosoever thou art, that treads the way of death from the company of Spartans, here lies your fellow Spartan Stephen Cooke, Batchelor of Arts, and Fellow of this college; who, though he died young, employed his time to more advantage, than many who have lived to a greater age. He departed this life November the 12th,

In the year of { Salvation 1666  
his age 34.

Traveller, go thy way to thy own country and die.

On another like the former.

H. S. E. Jonathan Cooke LLB et hujus Collii focus, frater Stephani Cook juxta Sepult, quorum uterq, circa unius lustri spatium hoc in Coll. focii transegerunt, felices in hoc ambo quod in tam brevi vitæ lociq; ambitu tantum amoris laudis et honoris apud omnes passim sibi conciliarint. Obiit Octob. 5 an. sal. cixclxxiv. ætatis suæ 32.

Here lies Jonathan Cooke, Batchelor of Laws, and Fellow of this college, brother of Stephen

H

Cooke,

Cooke, buried just by, each of whom, in about the space of five years, were made Fellows of this college; and both happy, because in so short a life they had been distinguished by so many honours. He died the 5th of October, in the year of Salvation 1574, aged 32.

On a stone on the ground.

*Depositu[m] Henrici Banks LL. Bac. hujus Coll. focii in quo ad hominem absolvendu[m] omnibus Elogiis dignu[m] nihil desiderari potuit præter vitam diuturniorem, quam tamen pro sempiterna feliciter commutavit, Octob. 11. an. 1672, ætat. suæ 32.*

Here lays Henry Banks, Batchelor of Civil Laws, and Fellow of this college, worthy of all praise, in whom nothing more could be desired, except a longer life, which he nevertheless exchanged for eternity, October 11th, in the year 1672, aged 32. Over all, his arms in a cross ingr. betw. 4 de lis.

On another.

H. S. E.

*Wilhelmus Trenchard, hujus Collegii, Scholaris, & Fundatoris Consanguinus meus, Johannes Trenchard, de Boxworth in comitatu Dorset. militis summi Cestrensis Justitiarum & Wilhelmo III. Regi a secretis filius natus minimus: obiit 18. die Feb. A. D. 1712-3, ætat 19.*

Here



Here is buried

William Trenchard, Scholar of this college, relation of the Founder, and youngest son of John Trenchard, of Boxworth, in the county of Dorset, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of King William III. and one of the honourable Privy Council. He died the 18th of February, 1712-3, aged 19.

On a white marble mon. against the wall.

H. S. E. Audoenus Phillips AM. hujus Coll. Hostiarius, de Clever. pepp. in Comitatu Wilts Oriundus, qui cum et pietatem et doctrinam quibus ipse excelluit apud Wiccamicos sex et quod excurrit lustra uberrime transfudisset, remq; publicam et ecclesiam numerosissima prole literaria locupletasset, ingens in Omnibus bonis desiderium sui x die Maii an. dni. 1654, æt. 54 suæ moriens reliquit.

Here lies interred Andrew Phillips, Master of Arts, Hostiarius of this college, born in the county of Wilts; who, when he had shared the piety and doctrine of the Wiccamicists, in which virtues he excelled for upwards of thirty years; and having enriched the church and state by a numerous and learned progeny, he died, leaving his friends lamenting him, on the 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1654, aged 74.

Over all, his arms arg. a lion ramp. sab. chained, Or.

On an elegant white marble monument against  
the wall.

Carolus Scott, A. M.  
Hujusce Collegii Socius,  
Et Parœciæ de Compton Rector.

Obiit 13<sup>o</sup> die Oct. 1762.

Ferè nonagenarius,

Morum integerrimus,

Amicitiarum egregiè tenax,

Multiplici Socientiâ instructus,

Theologiæ & Matheseôs præter alias,

Summis in Ecclesiâ Dignitatibus had impar,

Literato in hoc Otio,

Bene latere maluit.

Quippe inter Wiccamicos ascribi

Honestissimum duxit:

Utrique Collegio,

Sane huic amplissima,

Pii gratique Cordis legavit

Monumenta.

Nil prius in Animo fuit Votusque,

Quam ut indies fiant auctiora

Hæc Literarum Hospitia;

Ut Artes et Scientiæ,

Pura Fides et Morum Sanctitas

His, tanquam suis sedibus

Faustissimè perfruantur.

M.

M. S.

Caroli Scott,  
Hoc marmor voluit,  
Anna Fletcher  
Gratitudinis Ergo.

Charles Scott, A. M.  
Fellow of this college,  
And Rector of the parish of Compton,  
Died the 13th of October, 1762,  
Almost ninety years of age.  
Exemplary in his morals,  
Constant in his friendship,  
Well skill'd in all the sciences,  
Particularly in Divinity and the Mathematicks,  
And equal to the highest dignities of the church.  
He liv'd in solitude and retirement  
In this college, where he studied ;  
For it was to him an honour  
To be ranked with the Wiccamists.  
To both colleges  
(This in particular)  
He left testimonies of a pious and grateful heart.  
He desired nothing more,  
Than that these seats of learning  
Might every day increase :  
That the arts and sciences,  
Honour and sanctity of morals,

## THE HISTORY OF

May auspiciously preside  
In these seminaries.

To the memory of  
Charles Scott,  
Ann Fletcher  
Erected this monument,  
Out of gratitude.

In the EAST Cloister\*.

M. S.

Gualteri Garrett,

Et Janæ Uxoris ejus,

Obiit { He, 27<sup>th</sup> Sept. anno { 1737 { Ætat. { 57.  
          { Illa, 21<sup>st</sup> Maii Dom. { 1738 {         { 55.

Sacred to the memory of

Walter Garrett,

And Jane his wife,

Who died { He, 27<sup>th</sup> Sept. A. { 1737 { Aged { 57.  
              { She, 21<sup>st</sup> May, D. { 1738 {         { 55.

Gulielmus Turner, hujus Coll. Clericus obiit

14 die Martii an dñi 1644.

Olim Cantica, musica peritus,

Dulci voce dedisti, et arte multa;

\* Here was a brass for Rich. Bowman, once Fellow, where  
now the school boys learn in the summer time. He died 1464.  
Ms. W. N.

WINCHESTER. 151

At nunc (longe anima polis fruente)  
Edis dulcius hæc peritiusque.

William Turner, Clerk of this college, died  
the 14th day of March, A. D. 1644.

Skilled in music, with harmonious lays,  
In anthems here you sung your Maker's praise :  
But now in Heaven, with more melodious voice,  
Joining celestial concerts, you rejoice.

On a brass on the ground.

Orate pro aia Mri Johis Dere Artium Mri quon-  
dam focii istius Collii, qui obiit secundo die  
Mensis Maii an dni mvcxxii, cujus aie &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. John Dere, Master of  
Arts, formerly Fellow of this college, who died the  
2d day in the month of May, in the year of our  
Lord 1532, to whose soul, &c.

On a brass on the wall.

Orate pro aia Dni Ricardi Skynnir :olign focii  
istius Collii qui obiit penultimo die Mensis Julii  
dni mvcxiii. cujus aie &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. Richard Skynnir, for-  
merly Fellow of this college, who died the last day  
but one in July, in the year of our Lord 1514, to  
whose soul may God be propitious.

On another.

Orate pro aia Dni Johis Grewaker olim focii  
istius Coll. qui ob. penultimo die Mensis Julii an  
dni mvcxiiii. cujus aie &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. John Grewaker\*, formerly  
Fellow of this college, who died the last  
day but one in July, in the year of our Lord 1514,  
to whose soul may God be propitious.

On another.

Orate pro aia dni Johis Gilbert olim focii istius  
Coll. qui obiit xvi Mensis Julii an dni mvcxiiii.  
cujus &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. John Gilbert, formerly  
Fellow of this college, who died the 16th day in  
the month of July, in the year of our Lord 1514,  
to whose soul may God be propitious.

On another.

Epita. Mri Ro. Watton focii hujus Coll. defunct  
13 Jan. 1596.

Postquam transegi centum vel circiter annos,  
Longa mihi sed non curva senecta fuit.

\* This man is often written in the register of this college  
Grewaker Capellanus Conductitius.

Languor

# WINCHESTER. 153

Languor inexhaustos quassans paralyticus artus  
Hinc animam Cœlo, tradidit ossa solo.

Epitaph of Mr. Robert Watton, formerly Fellow of this college, who died the 13th Jan. 1596.

About an hundred years I'd spent,  
Nor had old age my body bent;  
At length my soul a palsy gave  
To Heav'n; my body to the grave.

On a brass on the ground.

Orate pro aia Dni Johis Taknell quondam socii perpetui hujus Collii, qui obiit vicesimo vii die Januarii an. dni mccccxxxiii. Cujus &c.

. Pray for the soul of Mr. John Taknell, formerly Fellow of this college, who died the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1494, to whose soul may God be propitious.

On a brass on the wall.

Epitaphium Mri Thomæ Lark nup. socii istius  
Coll. ob. 16. Maii 1582.

Qui premor hoc tumulo dicor prænomine Thomas,  
Cognomen fecit dulcis alauda mihi.  
Bis septem Menses, ter septem presbyter annos,  
Hic colui, cujus nunc fruor, ore deum.

Epitaph of Mr. Thomas Lark, formerly Fellow  
of this college, who died the 16th of May, 1582.

I, who lay here, the name of Thomas bear;  
But from the soaring lark my surname take.  
Twice seven months, and three times seven year,  
I worship'd him whose blessings I partake.

In the NORTH Cloister.

Against the wall at the end, this on a brass plate.

A fronte hujus monum. situm est Corpus Phi-  
lippi Devereux presbyteri nup. istius Coll. Capel-  
lani Conductitii, viri tum in Coll. quam in pau-  
peres vere benefici atq; pii. Obiit ix die Mensis  
Febr. An. 1578.

Opposite this monument is laid the body of Phi-  
lip Devereux, Priest, and lately Chaplain of this  
college; a man truly pious, and beneficent to this  
college and the poor. He died the 9th day of the  
month of February, in the year 1578.

Engraven on a stone on the ground.

Robertus Beely hujus Collii socius, obiit 21  
Dec. An. Dom. 1634, æt. 69.

Robert



Robert Beely, Fellow of this college, died the 21st of December, in the year of our Lord 1634, aged 69\*.

On a monument against the wall.

Near this place lieth the body of Mr. James Beach, son of Thomas Beach, Esq; of Fiddleton, in the county of Wilts, and Commoner of this college, who died Dec. 19, 1740, aged 17.

On a brass on the wall.

Epita. Georgii Flower in Artibus Magistri.

Ecce Georgius hoc Florus sub Marmore dormit,

Flortuerat, sed flos ille caducus erat,

Bis septem socius vix hic transegerat annos

Mors pede cum pulsat Florus ut hinc abeat.

Obiit 18. Nov. an. 1578.

Epitaph on George Flower, Master of Arts.

Florus, beneath this marble tomb is laid,

Who flourish'd as a flower, but to fade:

Death call'd him hence (regardless of our tears)

E'er he had liv'd at college fourteen years.

He died the 18th November, in the year 1578.

On another brass in the wall,

Positum ob memoriam Jo. Scotte presbyteri nup.

socii istius Collii, Cujus corpus prope hoc monu-

\* He was born at Glossop in Derbyshire, and admitted perpetual Fellow of New College in 1586.

mentum lapide sub Marmoreo humatum conditur,  
obiit vi die Mensis Decemb. an. dom. 1575.

This is erected to the memory of Jo. Scott, clergyman, formerly Fellow of this college, whose body lies buried near this monument, under a marble stone. He died the 6th day in the month of December, in the year of our Lord 1575.

On a brass on the ground.

John Gray, obiit 6. Octob. 16. . . . .

On a stone on the ground.

Lancelotus White Art. Mag. hujus Coll. socius,  
obiit Apr. 17. an. dom. 1642, ætat. suæ 40.

Lector candide stetur ad Sepulchrum,

Albus nomine mentis albioris

Orator vigil atq. pastor, ista est

Artis nescia vita pulchrioris.

Defunctus jacet hâc repositus urna,

Sanctorumq; simul repositus albo.

Lancelot White, Master of Arts, Fellow of this college, died April 17th, in the year of our Lord 1642, aged 40.

O candid reader! pray for him, inshrin'd;

Call'd White by name; but of a whiter mind:

Who during life, the paths of vice ne'er trod,

Who was a pastor, diligent and good.

Deceas'd, he now lies buried in this urn,

O'er which all holy Whites will ever mourn.

On

On a brass in the wall.

Epita. Johes Clerka.

Clausus Johanes jacet hic sub Marmore Clerkus,  
 Qui fuit hic quondam presbyter et socius,  
 In terra roseos solitus stillare liquores,  
 In Cœlo vivis nunc quoq; gaudet aquis.  
 Obiit x die Mensis Julii 1571.

Epitaph on John Clarke.

Beneath this stone, shut up in the dark,  
 Lies a Priest and a Fellow, y'clept John Clarke;  
 On earth with rose-water he did once delight ye,  
 But now he deals in heav'nly Aqua Vitæ.

On a white marble monument against the wall,  
 is this inscription on a young gentleman unfortunately drowned.

Ante diem obiit,  
 Inclytæ Juvenis Spei  
 Johannes Bingham,  
 H. C. A.

Ætat An. XVIII. Salut. MDCCLXVIII.

Sicut Flos Angelli.

Before his time died,

A promising youth,

John Bingham,

Child of this college,

In the year of his age 18, of salvation 1768.

As a flower of the field.

On

On a little oval marble against the wall.

H. S. E. Georgius King hujus Collii Organista,  
qui obiit x die Mensis Maii an dni 1665 Ætatis  
suz 79.

Here is buried George King, Organist of this  
college, who died the 10th day in the month of  
May, in the year of our Lord 1665, aged 79.

On a blue stone on the ground.

Hic jacet Gulielmus Windham, Gulielmi Wind-  
ham Equitis Aurati de Orchard Windham in Co-  
mitatu Somset. filius tertius, qui Vicesimo Octavo  
die Novembris in hoc Collegio occubuit 1678.

Here lies William Windham, the third son of  
William Windham, Knt. of Orchard-Windham  
in the county of Somerset, who died in this col-  
lege, the 28th of November, 1678.

L. R---Arms are Chev. betw. three fleur de lis :  
the crest a fleur de lis, with a Serpent about it.

On another blue stone on the ground.

Hic jacet Thomas Harris hujus Collii nup. So-  
cius, obiit 10 die Apr. an Dom. 1662 Ætatis suæ 32.

Here

Here lies Thomas Harris, lately Fellow of this college. He died the 10th of April, in the year of our Lord 1662, aged 32.

Over all, a chev. betw. three hedge-hogs.

On another blue stone on the ground.

Gulielmus Terry hujus Collii Socius obiit 19  
Decemb. 1657.

William Terry, Fellow of this college, died the  
19th of December 1657.

These Cloisters appear not to have been comprehended in the Founder's original plan; as in the commission he gives for the consecration of this chapel, he calls the place where they now stand, "Locum in Cimiterio in dicto Collegio Ordinatum;" i. e. "The burying ground set apart for the college." And while he lay indisposed at Farnham Castle in Surry, he directs another bishop, "Capellam Collegii nostri prope Winton. Nec non Altaria in eodem erecta, et locum in Cimiterio dicti Collegii Ordinatum, & Lapides pro supra Altaribus ordinatus dedicare & consecrare;" i. e. "To dedicate and consecrate the chapel of our college, near Winchester. Likewise the altar erected in the same place, and the burying ground set apart for the college, and stones for the altar."

As every particular is so minutely specified, he certainly would have mentioned the cloisters distinctly by their proper name, had they existed, or even been intended ; but, that they were not, further appears from the outside buttresses which finish the side of the chapel, to which the cloisters are contiguous.

Westward of the cloisters, on one side of a small area, stands the School ; over the entrance of which is a statue of the Founder, made by Mr. Cibber, father of the late Colley Cibber, Esq; Poet Laureat, whose workmanship are the two excellent figures over Bethlem Gate, in London. Under the statue is this inscription :

M. S.

Gulielmi de Wickham,

Episcopi Wintoniensis,

Collegii hujus fundatoris,

Statuam hanc e Metallo conflandam

Atque huic sumptu suo ponendam curavit

Ex conjugē affinis suā

Caius Gabriel Cibberus,

Statuarius Regius

M DC, LXXXII.

To the memory of

William of Wykeham,

Bishop of Winchester,

And Founder of this college :

Caius

Caius Gabriel Cibber,  
A relation by his wife's fide,  
And Statuary to the King,  
Had this statue cast in brass,  
And erected at his own expence.

1692.

This room is finely proportioned, and elegantly finished. The roof is adorned with beautiful stucco, of a bold relief; in which are introduced the arms of many of the benefactors. It is ninety feet long, and thirty-six broad. On the west end are inscribed the following laws, to be observed by the Scholars, &c.

TABULA LEGUM PÆDAGOGICARUM.

IN TEMPLE.

Deus colitor. Preces cum devoto animi affectu peraguntor. Oculi non vagantor. Silentium esto. Nihil profanum legitor.

IN CHAPEL.

Let God be worshipped. Let your prayers be devoutly repeated. Let not your eyes wander. Be silent. Read nothing profane.

IN SCHOLA.

Diligentia quisque utitor. Submissè loquitur secum. Clare ad Præceptorem. Nemini molestus esto.

162 THE HISTORY OF

effo. Orthographice scribito. Arma Scholastica  
in promptu semper habeto.

IN SCHOOL.

Let every one study diligently. Speak slowly  
to yourself. Loud to the Master. Be troublesome  
to none. Write distinctly. Have the school-  
books in continual readiness.

IN AULA.

Qui mensam consecrat clare pronuntiatio. Cae-  
teri respondent. Recti omnes stant. Recita-  
tiones intelligenter & apte distinguunt. In men-  
sa quies esto.

IN HALL.

Whoever says grace, let him pronounce it dis-  
tinctly. Let the others answer. All stand. Let  
the responses be clearly and plainly repeated. At  
table be all silent.

IN ATRIO, OPPEDE, ad MONTES.

Sociati omnes incedunt. Modestia ac obviis  
honestioribus genua flectunt. Capita aperiunt.  
Vultus, gestus, incessus componunt.

IN COURT going out to the HILL.

Let all walk in couples. Bow modestly to  
those you meet. Let your head be covered. Let  
your



your countenance, behaviour, and deportment, be becoming.

IN CUBICULIS.

Noctu dormitor. Interdum studior. Solum cubiculorum verritor. Sternuntor lectuli. Munda omnia sunt. Per fenestras nemo in atrium prospicio. Contra qui faxit piaculum esto.

IN CHAMBERS.

Sleep at night. Study in the day-time. Let the floor be swept. Let your beds be made. Let every thing be neat. Let none look through the windows into court. Who does contrary to these must be punished.

IN OMNI LOCO & TEMPORE.

Qui plebeius est præfectis obtemperato. Qui præfectus est, Legitime imperato. Uterque a mendaciis, ostentationibus, jurgiis, pugnis, & fustis, abstineto. Togam, cæteramque vestem, nec dis-suito nec lacerato. Patriam sermonem fugito. Latinum exerceto.---Hæc, aut his similia, quando deferantur, judicium dantur.

EVERY WHERE and ALWAYS.

Whoever is an inferior, let him obey the preposers. Let the preposers govern mildly. Each abstain

abstain from lying, boasting, quarrelling, fighting, and stealing. Neither unsew or tear your gowns, or other garments. Avoid your mother-tongue. Speak only Latin. If at any time these, or the like rules are transgressed, we punish the offenders.

On the opposite end, with proper decorations,  
is inscribed,

*Aut discite, aut discedite, manet fors tertia cædi.*

Either learn, or depart; the third choice remains to be scourged.

The foundation of this superb and elegant edifice was laid in September, A. D. 1683, and it was finished June 11, 1687. We have here annexed, from the College Register, a list of the Benefactors who contributed to raise this structure.

George Morley, bishop of Winton, gave

101. and forty oaks - - - - - 80 0 0

Francis Turner, bishop of Ely, formerly

Fellow of New College - - - - - 20 0 0

Thomas Kenn, bp. of Bath and Wells,

formerly Fellow of the college - - - 30 0 0

William Pierpoint, Earl of Kingston,

formerly Commonster of the college - 100 0 0

Charles

Charles Pawlet, Earl of Wiltshire, eldest				
Son to the Marquis of Winchester,				
formerly Commoner of the college -		502	0	0
Wriothesley Baptist Noel, Viscount				
Campden, only son to the Earl of				
Gainsborough, formerly Commoner		30	0	0
John Nicholas, Knight of the Bath -		3	4	6
Henry Beeston, L.L.D. Warden of				
New College - - - - -		50	0	0
Richard Traffes, Fellow of New Col-				
lege, and Charles Traffes his brother		50	0	0
Edwin Sandys,	Fellows of New College.	5	0	0
Thomas Lee,		3	4	6
Robert Sweeter,		2	3	0
Thomas Munday,		2	3	0
William Hughes,		2	0	0
Thomas Roberts,		2	0	0
David Wickam,		2	3	0
Charles Ford,		2	3	0
George Thomas,		4	6	0
John Ballard,		2	10	0
William Musgrave,		2	3	0
Samuel Palmer,		3	4	6
Robert Woodward, Chancellor of				
the diocese of Sarum - - - - -		20	0	0
Edward Spencer, Steward of New Col-				
lege - - - - -		5	0	0
Sir Edward Law, formerly Fellow of				
New College - - - - -		20	0	0
Edward				

Edward Masters, formerly Fellow of New College, Chancel. of Exeter	10	15	0
Robert Sparrock, formerly Fellow of New College, prebendary	10	0	0
Dr. Bouchier, L.L.D. Regius Professor of Oxon, formerly Child of this Col.	5	7	6
William Oldys, L.L.D. formerly Fel- low of New College	5	0	0
Nicholas Stanley, M. D. formerly Fel- low of New College	5	0	0
Stephen Penton, Principal of Hartford Hall, formerly Fellow of New Coll.	5	7	6
Thomas Harris, Esq; of Colern, for- merly Fellow of New College	10	0	0
John Herfeat, formerly Fell. of New College	10	0	0
Richard Glyde, formerly Fell. of New College	2	0	0
Thomas Penruddocke, formerly Child of this college	5	7	6
Tho. Oxenbridge, Esq; formerly Child of this college	5	0	0
John Bloodworth, formerly Commoner of this college	5	0	0
John Franklyn, Master of Chancery, formerly Child of this college,	10	15	0
George Reynel, S. T. P. formerly Child of this college	2	3	0
Richard			

# WINCHESTER.

267

Richard Pocock, formerly Child	-	1	0	0
Ambrose Philips, Esq; Serjeant at Law				
formerly Fellow of New College	-	20	0	0
Henry Wallop,	} Hujus Coll. Commensales,	10	15	0
John Wallop,		5	7	6
Thomas Brown,		10	0	0
Robert Hyde,		10	0	0
Brian Turner,		5	0	0
Richard Harris,		5	0	0
William Beech,		5	0	0
Richard Browne,		1	1	6
James Batten,	-	5	7	6
Roger Jones, Steward of the college,				
formerly Child	-	100	0	0
Allen Garway	-	10	0	0
Henry Parker	-	10	0	0
Matthew Hatton	-	10	0	0
Charles Catts	-	10	0	0
Godson Penton, of Winchester city	-	5	7	6
Maria Bridecake, widow of the bishop				
of Chichester	-	20	0	0
Elizabeth Mompefon, the Warden's				
sister	-	5	7	6
Susan Daniel, the Warden's sister	-	5	0	0
Jane Harris, the Schoolmaster's mother	-	5	0	0
Eleonora Rawlinson,	-	50	0	0
Richard Ofgood,	-	20	0	0
William Emmes,	-	10	0	0
Seth Ward,	-	20	0	0

Phara-

Pharamus Fiennes, - - -	20	0	0
Peregrine Thistlethwaite, - -	10	0	0
Edward Young, Dean of Sarum, -	10	0	0
Thomas Cheyney, - - -	10	0	0
George Beaumont, - - -	10	0	0
Thomas Peachman, - - -	10	0	0
Robert Eyre, - - -	10	0	0
William Harris, Schoolmaster -	100	0	0
Johannes Nicholas, Collegii Beatae Mariæ Winton, Custos, quibus in- stituta sua prefecit, dedit -	1477	11	9

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Summa totius Operis 2592 18 3

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Cui det Deus Æternitatem : To whom God  
give eternal life. Amen.

The original School, specified as such by the Founder in his statutes, was the room which is now called the SEVENTH CHAMBER. He calls it, " magna illa Domus : " " that great room," situated under the hall.

From the school-area, we pass into the college-meadow, in the middle of which stands an infirmary, built for the use of the Scholars, by Warden Harris, in the reign of King Charles the first. On each side of the entrance, or door-way, is painted the arms of the Founder, and of William

liam of Wykeham; and on the top is this inscription: *בֵּית חֶסֶד*; i. e. "House of Mercy." Under the front window, on the east side, is this inscription:

*Votum Authoris pro pueris.*

Jehovah, qui sanitatis Author est unicus, noxia precor omnia à vestris Capitibus arceat, ac repellat.

The wish of the Founder for the Children.

May God, I pray, who is the only Author of health, drive away all evils from your heads.

And under the front window, on the west side, it is thus inscribed:

*Votum Puerorum pro Authore.*

Cubantis in Lecto Languoris extremo cor ejus, et artus Jehovah curet, foveat, ac sustentit.

The wish of the Children for the Founder.

May God preserve, cherish, and sustain his heart and limbs, when sick in bed.

Part of this meadow originally belonged to St. Elizabeth's College, which stood in an adjacent meadow to the east; at the dissolution of which, Thomas Lord Wriothesley sold it to Winchester College for three hundred and sixty pounds, on condition, that the Warden and Fellows would  
I either

either convert it into a grammar school for twenty scholars, or pull it down before Whitsuntide, 1547; the latter of which was chosen by the college. In remembrance of that ancient building, are the following inscriptions on the eastern wall of the meadow:

*Solum Ecclesiæ.*

The ground of the church.

*In Occidentali Parte: Hujus: Muri Ab:  
Hoc: Angulo.*

In the west part of this wall from this corner.

On the Western wall are these inscriptions:

*In: Occidentali Parte: Hujus: Muri: Solum:  
Collegi: extendit: Se.*

In the west part of this wall is the ground of the college.

*Super: Tenementu: Ecclesie Cathedralis Winton.*

Above is the tenement of the cathedral, Winton.

*46 Pedes: in Longitudine 13: in Latitudine.*

46 feet in length: 13 in breadth.

On the right of these we find the date 1554, being the year in which that part of the wall was built, which includes the additions from the meadow, in which stood the college of St. Elizabeth.

Conti-



## WINCHESTER. 171

Contiguous to the college, on the west, is a spacious quadrangular building, forming a school detached from the college, where young gentlemen, not on the foundation, who are called *Commoners*, are educated, and live in a collegiate manner, under the immediate care of the head Master; a situation which must be acknowledged to be far more convenient for the purposes of learning and good discipline, than the usual custom of our great schools, where the youth are boarded in the town, and are, by this means, at a distance from the constant and necessary inspection of their proper governors. On one side of the area of this structure, is a commodious cloister, erected for the convenience of the scholars. Here is likewise a noble Hall, fifty feet in length, and thirty in breadth, in which the *Commoners* dine, and, when absent from the school, pursue their private studies.

This college is under the supreme jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester, and is subordinate, under him, to New College, Oxford, to whose particular care and inspection it was committed by the Founder. He likewise appointed a solemn visitation to be held here every year, by the Warden and two of the Fellows of that college, his assistants, annually chosen for that purpose; for filling up the vacancies, rectifying abuses, and

reforming such vices and infringements as may from time to time arise in it. This visitation is held in the first week of September, and is called the College-election.

As this is the only time in the year, when young gentlemen are admitted on the foundation, it may not be disagreeable to our readers, at least to that part of them, who may intend educating their children here, to be informed of the manner by which this Election is conducted.

The Supervisors, or Electors, from Oxford, generally arrive here on the Tuesday, and are saluted, on entering the college-gate, with a Latin oration, spoken by one of the young gentlemen, appointed for that purpose by the head Master; they are then conducted into the election-chamber, where the Prepositors, and a few others next to them in the school, generally amounting to about twenty-five, attend, and undergo an examination in point of learning, in presence of the Electors from New College, and the Warden, Sub-Warden, and Head Master of Winchester\*; after which they are inserted upon a roll, made out by the above gentlemen, on which they stand in seniority, according to the merit they may have acquired in their examination; and, whatever vacancies happen at New College, Oxford, either by death, marriage, or promotion,

\* The Warden, Sub-warden, and Master of this college, have an equal power in electing, with the Supervisors from Oxford.

in the course of the succeeding year, are filled up with the Seniors on this roll: but whatever Superannuates\* remain on the said roll, after the expiration of that time, can never enjoy a Fellowship from the sister college, those vacancies being annually supplied in the same manner.

The children intended to fill up the places of these Superannuates, are intermediately examined and elected. Their examination is no more than the repetition of a few lines, taken out of some author, suited to their capacity and education; for, according to the statutes, children are to be admitted at almost any age and state of learning, and remain till they are superannuated, as above. Their election consists of a nomination, decided by votes; those invested with this power are,

Warden of New College, - - 1st. nomination.

Warden of Winton College, - 2d.

Senior Supervisor, - - - 3d.

Junior Supervisor, - - - 4th.

Sub-Warden of Winton Coll. - 5th.

Head Master of ditto, - - - 6th.

Such, therefore, as intend their children for this college, are to procure a nomination from some one of the above gentlemen, who nominate and vote in seniority as they stand.

\* All the Scholars, after they arrive at the age of nineteen, are Superannuates.

Two of the Founder's relations, on producing their lineage clearly drawn out in writing, are generally admitted into this college at every such election, and placed at the head of the roll. They never are superannuated, but have the peculiar advantage of remaining at this college, till a vacancy happens for them at the other.

But notwithstanding children are admitted into this college at almost any age and state of learning; we nevertheless think it highly necessary, that they should receive a kind of preparatory education at some respectable grammar-school, previous to their being elected in or sent hither; for which purpose, we cannot recommend any one more eligible, than the school of the Rev. Mr. Cotton in this city, which is a kind of nursery to the college, and where youth are not only properly initiated, but have a nomination the more easily procured for their election therein. We have made this short digression for the advantage of those who may desire to educate their children here; and who, by being remote from this seminary, may not have a proper knowledge, nor an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the usual method of introducing them.

Some time before the Easter holidays, an exhibition is annually observed by the young gentlemen of the school; at which is given three medals,

medals, one of gold, and two of silver, by the Honourable Lord Bruce, who was educated here. The gold medal is the reward of such of the Students, as give the best composition, which is one year in prose, and the next in verse: the silver are given, one to him who delivers the best oration in latin; the other, for the best speech in English: both taken out of some celebrated author, of their own chusing.

Two vacations in the year are observed at this college, viz. at Christmas and Whitsuntide. At one of these vacations, according to an old traditional story, a child belonging to the school, for committing some atrocious or uncommon offence, was confined to the college during the holidays, and denied the enjoyment of this relief from study with the rest of the young gentlemen; which lay so heavy upon his mind, that after composing the following Latin verses, is said to have pined and died. How true this may be, we do not pretend to say; but on the evening which precedes the Whitsuntide holidays, the scholars are, to this day, formed into a procession, with the Master, Chaplains, Organist, Choristers, &c. and a band of music, by which they are led round the college-court, singing these verses, which, they say, is in commemoration of the above remarkable circumstance. The verses are as follow:

Concinamus, O sodales!

Eja! quid filemus?

Nobile Canticum,

Dulce melos, Domum

Dulce Domum, resonemus.

### CHORUS.

Domum, Domum, dulce Domum,

Domum, Domum, dulce Domum,

Dulce, dulce, dulce Domum,

Dulce Domum, resonemus.

Appropinquat ecce! felix

Hora gaudiorum:

Post grave tedium,

Advenit omnium,

Meta petita laborum.

Musa libros mitte, fessa;

Mitte pensa dura:

Mitte negotium,

Jam datur otium,

Me mea mittito cura!

Ridet annus, prata rident;

Nosque rideamus.

Jam repetit Domum,

Daulius advena:

Nosque Domum repetamus.

Heus!

Heus ! Rogere ! fer caballos ;

Eja, nunc, eamus ;

Limen amabile,

Matris & oscula,

Suaviter & repetamus.

Concinamus ad Penates ;

Vox et audiatur :

Phosphore ! quid jubar,

Segnius emicans,

Gaudia nostra moratur.

Rendered thus in English :

In happy concert let us sing,

For why should silence reign,

To press the joys that inward spring,

And hope of home restrain.

C H O R U S.

Home, home, sweet home,

Our constant eye ;

We fix on thee and liberty,

Whilst hearty joys speak unanimity.

The happy time at length draws near !

Short time a month's duration :

After a tedious study here,

Comes grateful recreation.

The Muse to labour long confin'd,  
 Her vot'ries now releases ;  
 Comes freedom welcome to the mind,  
 All care scholastic ceases.

The year puts on it's gladsome face,  
 To festal mirth inviting ;  
 Philomel seeks her native place,  
 For that's the most delighting.

Come, Roger, quickly bring the horses,  
 'Tis burdensome to stay ;  
 With chat of fond Mamma's caresses,  
 We'll cheat the tiresome way.

With loudest peans let's the skies  
 Most joyfully now read :

Thou morning-star, why slow to rise ?  
 Dost thou our hopes suspend !

### C H O R U S.

Home, home, sweet home, &c.

It is worthy observation, that out of near two hundred scholars, commoners, and children, which are continually in this college, that there is scarce an instance of a natural death happening amongst them once in twenty years ; a circumstance, which adds considerably to the reputation of their governors ; for though much may be said in behalf of  
 the



the natural purity of the air, wholesome situation of the place, and conveniences of the school; yet much more depends on the regularity of their diet, exercise, and discipline, which is no where more strictly attended to, than in this seminary: and, upon the whole, considering this school among the most capital of the kingdom, in which abundance of youth are educated, we do but justice in saying, that we meet with as few disturbances from the scholars as can be reasonably expected: they are, for the most part, polite and well-bred, and do no little honour to their present learned and worthy head Master, Dr. Warton.

From this review of the two principal ornaments of our city, the college and cathedral, we shall proceed to a description of the parish-churches before-mentioned; which, though not distinguished by super-elegance or magnitude, deserve, nevertheless, a place in our history.

### ST. LAWRENCE

Is the mother church of the city, and is undoubtedly of a very ancient date. We find it in a flourishing condition in the year \* 1282, when it enjoyed its privileges free of taxation, and, in all probability had then stood a considerable time.

\* Vid. Regist. John de Pontiffara, fol. 156.

In an old manuscript, however, belonging to this church, we find mention is made of its foundation and building long since that time: the words of the memorandum are as follow: "The names of the founders and builders of the church called Sainte Lawrence within the citie of Winchester, which was done and performed by Thomas Levee, Christian Cornishe, Harrie Cornish, Julian Buckhurst, and John Buckhurst, in the year of our Lord God 1449."

But though this memorandum expressly mentions the founding of the church, it must not be understood in the literal sense; for it is evident, from the foregoing reference, and from the registers of the bishops from that time, that it had a being in the more early times of christianity. I presume the memorandum in question, alludes to the re-building of the church only, which probably was then reduced to its present form; the tower only of the original church remaining, and that too perhaps might then have been greatly repaired and altered. No longer since than the year 1673, the body of the church was found in so weak and ruinous a condition, that the parishioners, after wasting several sums in repairs, found it necessary to take down and re-build the whole, from the tower eastward, which was accordingly done in the year 1674: from this, it is evident,

evident, that the church must have been several times re-built since its first or original foundation. This undertaking seems to have amounted to about an hundred and sixty pounds; the carpenter's and mason's joint bill was exactly a hundred and forty pounds. It appears, that the parish of St. Mary Kalendar entered into articles with the parish of St. Lawrence, to defray half of the expence of the re-building, and some monies were previously advanced for this purpose, in consideration of which, they were to enjoy an equal privilege in the church; but falling by some means from their original agreement, an action was preferred against them in the Spiritual-court, for non-compliance with the agreement; upon which the parish of St. Mary Kalendar then united, and have since remained, with the parish of St. Maurice; where they pay their dues to its rector, and are at one-third of the expences in its repairs. The church-wardens of St. Lawrence were therefore under a necessity of levying heavy rates upon the parishioners, who, at their own expence, defrayed the whole charge.

The church consists of one large isle, with a lofty square tower, containing five bells, which was repaired and newly covered in with lead, A.D. 1680. The east window is large and elegant, under which stands the altar, which is plain, but  
very

very neat. At the west end, facing the altar, is a gallery, erected by the Rev. Mr. Cotton, in the year 1765, then rector of the church, for the use of his scholars. Here are several neat, and some elegant, monuments; one to the memory of Gilbert Wavell, gent. another for Catherine Grace, second wife of Mr. Edward Grace, late of this city; one for the late Mr. John Silver, an eminent draper; another of Richard Gosnell, Esq; mayor of this city, and Catherine, his wife; another for Philip Tenant, B. A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, and rector of this church; another for Thomas Coward, Esq; recorder of this city; one for Oliver Abbot, gent. another for Mr. James and Mrs. Mary King; another of James Serle, gent. an eminent attorney of this city; another elegant one for Richard Serle, gent. and one adjoining, for Mrs. Mary Serle, his wife, the daughter of John Southby, Esq; of Abingdon, Berks; another for William Prior, gent. an alderman of this city. The inscriptions on the ground illustrate the memory of several mayors, aldermen, and citizens of Winchester; one of which is as follows:

John Mundy, gent. the first mayor after the  
restoration of our now King Charles the II.  
died

did alderman of this city, the 24th day of February, 1676, ætatis suæ, 60.

He lov'd the church, and dying, wisely chose,  
Here in her bosom to take's last repose.

On another stone on the ground, is this inscription:

Here lyeth the body of Martha Grace, daughter to John Taylor, of the Devizes, gent. and wife to Edward Grace, of this city, draper, who deceas'd the 14th of Sept. 1676, A<sup>o</sup> Etat. suæ 32.

Grace she bore in her name and in her heart,  
Martha, by Grace, here chose the better part.  
It were a crime to say that Grace is dead,  
Only from this vile earth to heaven it's fled;  
She's raised from the footstool to the throne;  
'Twas Grace in bud, 'tis Glory now full blown.

Against the south side of the church is the following list of its benefactors:

Mrs. Ann Neal, forty shillings yearly for ever, to be given to nineteen poor women, and to the clerk two shillings for ever.

Mr. Edward Grace, gave five pounds four shillings yearly for ever, to give six groat loaves to six poor people of this parish every Sunday.

Mr. Mills, gave twenty shillings yearly for ever to the poor of this parish.

Joseph

The Rev. Mr. Price, gave one hundred pounds.

Joseph Perceval, merchant, gave ten pounds a year for reading evening-prayers \* in this church.

There are some other donations not specified in this table ; particularly one bequeathed by Richard Budd, Esq; of St. Botolph's, London, for tolling the bell at the execution of condemned malefactors : a custom that is observed in very few places besides Winchester, and has existed here no longer than the commencement of the above legacy, which was bequeathed in the year 1630.

St. Lawrence being the mother church, our bishops at their election, form a procession at the cathedral, with the prebendaries, minor canons, layvicars, choristers, &c. in their robes, and proceed to this church, where they take possession of the bishopric, by the usual custom of tolling the bell, which, when done, they go back to the cathedral in the same order to be enthroned. The right of enthroning all the suffragan bishops of the province is, by ancient custom, the peculiar

\* In consequence of this donation, prayers were read every evening, at six o'clock ; and the parish subscribing ten pounds per annum more, made up an handsome salary for the duty. In some little time, however, the money bequeathed for evening-prayers, was applied to the support of an afternoon-sermon, by the request of the parish, and the consent of the prebendaries of the cathedral of Winchester ; who were appointed by Mr. Perceval the trustees of this charity,

privilege

privilege of the archdeacons of Canterbury. It may not be amiss to mention here, some parts of the ceremony formerly used, with the particulars of the archdeacon's fees on this occasion. \* The bishop was received by the archdeacon at his entrance into the city, where he alighted from his palfrey, which the archdeacon had as his own right, with the saddle, and all the furniture ; and further, if the bishop's groom would deliver to him the cover of the saddle, the girt, and head-stall, the archdeacon was to reward him with the gift of two shillings or more, as he in his bounty should think proper.

The bishop undressed himself in some church or house near the cathedral ; upon which the archdeacon's servant seized his riding-coat, gloves, hat, and boots, for his master. From thence the archdeacon conducted him to the cathedral-church, robed in his pontificals, and placed him in his throne. He had an allowance of hay and provender for fifteen horses, and as long as he continued in attendance upon this office, meat and drink, for three days, and every night, four gallons of wine at his supper ; two great torches of wax during his whole stay ; and every night, two lesser torches, and two dozen of wax-candles. On the day of inthronization, the bishop's table being at the upper end of the hall, a table on the

\* Harpsfield's Hist. Eccles. Sæculum. xiii, cap. 10. Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, Pt. 2d. p. 143.

right side of the hall was furnished for the archdeacon, and the company whom he shall please to invite: the bishop drank to him out of silver, or silver gilt; and the cup belonged to the archdeacon. He had besides, ten marks sterling for the expences of his journey. The bishop's bed also used anciently to be demanded and allowed, as the fee of the archdeacon's chamberlain; but this seems very early to have grown out of use. And the rest of the customs began by degrees to be laid aside, and to become obsolete, when the bishops began to be enthroned by proxy, and the archdeacons left off assisting at the celebration of this solemnity in person, and at last established the practice of performing their office by deputation; so that the pecuniary part of the fee, or some equivalent for the whole in that shape, is all that at present remains to them.

Service is performed in this church every Sunday morning at eight o'clock, and afternoon, at three; and on all holidays, and every Wednesday and Friday throughout the year, at eleven o'clock in the morning.

The extent of this parish is very small; reaching west, to the end of St. Peter's Street; north, about a third part up the same street; east, as low as the end of Parchment-street; and south, to the upper end of the cathedral church-yard.

ST.



## S. T. THOMAS.

We trace this church as far back as the year 1282, when we find it mentioned in the bishop's register, under the name of St. Petrochus. It consisted, at that time, of three isles; and, that it has been deprived of one, appears beyond dispute, from the vestiges of two large archways, and the stile of building on the north side, which is widely different, and of a much later date than is the south. I apprehend this ile was taken down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the church was newly founded, and dedicated to St. Thomas. It now consists of two isles, divided by round pillars of the Gothic order; the tower is low and mean, being covered on the top with tiles; but in its pristine state, it was more spacious and lofty, and contained five bells, which have since been disposed of: the church, however, is exceeding neat, and the largest of the kind in Winchester. The altar is situated under the east window of the north ile, and is lofty and elegantly ornamented; opposite, at the west end of the same ile, is an handsome gallery, erected A. D. 1733, by Thomas Baker, Esq; as appears by his arms and initials on the front. The church is beautified with the following monuments; viz. one of Charles Norton Miles, gent. another of Jacob Imber; another

another for Mary, Thomas, John, and Matthew Imber, four children ; a ditto of T. Wavell, gent. another of Matthew Imber, merchant ; one for Elizabeth and David Wavell ; a beautiful one of John Wooll, gent. another for Charles Traffes, and Elizabeth his wife ; a ditto for Joshua Clarke ; another for Mr. Alderman Clarke, and Mary his wife ; another for Henry Clarke, gent. another for Mr. Thomas Perin ; an elegant one for Mrs. Mary Traffes ; a ditto of Charles Saunders, Esq; and another for Mr. Thomas Widmore.

At the east corner of the south ile, is an ancient monument with this inscription :

R. . . . . Beati Mortui Qui. . . . . B.

Obiit 23<sup>o</sup> Martie, A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>o</sup> 1573.

Cum. Septem. Denos. et. Quinos. vixerat. annos.

Urbis. Ventane. Claro. bis. munere. major.

Burtonum. Rapiunt. Crudelia. Fata. Richardum.

Conjux. Jona. manet. celebs. Wilihelmus. et. heres.

Janaq. nata. Patris. chari. sua. pignora. vivent.

In Domino Moriuntor.

In English as follows:

R. . . . . Blessed are they who. . . . . B.

died the 23d of March, 1573.

When he had lived seventy-five years,

And been twice Mayor of Winchester,

Richard

Richard Burton, submitting to the fate of death ;  
Left his wife Jane a widow ; William, his heir,  
And daughter Jane, to live the dear pledges of their  
fathers's love.

Died in the Lord !

Here are inscriptions on the ground to the memory of some worthy persons ; one of whom, who built and endowed the alms-house at the north-east of this church, has the following :

Here lies the body of Mr. Peter Symonds, who died the last day of August, 1677.

On another stone is the following :

Here lieth the body of Mr. John Purdue, of this city, Alderman, who in his life-time was twice Mayor. He died the 7th day of May, in the 69th year of his age, A. D. 1711.

A little lower, on the same stone,

Here lies John Purdue, the honest college Woodman, who died December 7th, 1736, aged 70 years.

We perceive only one benefaction made to this church, which is as follows : “ Thomas Brooker,  
“ of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, in  
“ the county of Middlesex, upholder, by his last  
“ will and testament, made the 17th of March,  
“ 1713,

" 1713, in the 13th year of her Majesty Queen  
 " Ann, amongst other legacies, did give, devise,  
 " and bequeath, to the parish of St. Thomas, in  
 " the city of Winchester aforesaid, the sum of six  
 " pounds, of lawful money, to buy a silver cup  
 " for the use of the holy Sacrament, there to be  
 " used for ever. And also did give and bequeath  
 " for ever, the sum of forty shillings, to be laid  
 " out in bread, and distributed quarterly to the  
 " poor of the said parish-church of St. Thomas,  
 " to twenty poor people of the said parish, each  
 " loaf to be of the value of six-pence, to be dis-  
 " posed of by the officers of the said parish for  
 " ever. And for the due payment thereof, he  
 " does oblige his whole estate, being three sepa-  
 " rate tenements, situate in a street called Jury-  
 " street, in the said city and parish aforesaid."

A list of those benefitted by this charity are expressed under.

Divine Service is celebrated here on all Sundays,  
 30th of January, on Ash-Wednesday, and on  
 Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in  
 Easter-week, at half after ten o'clock in the morn-  
 ing, and three in the afternoon; and on all  
 Wednesdays and Fridays, and Festivals through-  
 out the year, at eleven in the forenoon.

This parish, by being united to St. Clement,  
 and some others, is become exceeding large; it  
 extends

extends as far south as the Barn in the road to Southampton; takes in the King's palace west, and all that part of the city as far as this end of Hyde-Street, north; runs down one side of St. Peter's Street; takes part of the Checker and White Hart Inns, and continues itself all along by the upper end of the cathedral church-yard, where it is bounded by the parish of St. Lawrence.

### ST. MAURICE,

Was originally a priory, under the denomination of patronage of St. Peter; and consisted of a prior and brethren. These, after existing several hundred years, in the full enjoyment of their untaxed privileges, were at length dissolved by Henry VIII. A. D. 1539. The church at present consists of two isles; one of which is very large and spacious; the other of much more confined dimensions. There is little doubt, but that it originally consisted of three isles; for when we compare the magnitude of the one, with the smallness of the other, and the building on the south side, with that on the north, it evidently manifests the deficiency of an ile, which once rendered this building complete and uniform; and the ground whereon the north or side-ile originally stood, we see encroached by a mean appearance of useless and decayed shambles; and though the window  
on

on this side the altar, appears by its stile and workmanship to have been erected much about the Norman conquest, or at the original building; yet might it have been taken down and removed to its present situation. This has been a common, and no very difficult task, as the east window of St. Lawrence was made long before the building of that church in the year 1674.

If we recollect how peculiar the ancients were in their stile and uniformity of building, in religious foundations particularly, we cannot suppose they would have finished this church, (the more venerable on account of its priory) in so irregular a form. That it has been much altered, is evident from the old tenements which stand before it, and from the public way through at the west end, which was most likely included in the church. It is likewise probable, that the ground on the south side was a part of, or belonged to, the Priory; the only remains of which, is a little door in the western wall, on the east side of the south entrance to the church. The vestry, which is now at the west end of the church, was originally a Confessional, into which penitents had access, by a flight of steps from the street, the door-way of which is still remaining on the north side. This vestry is now, as it originally was, parted from the church, by a partition of wood;  
in

in it is the image of St. Michael, which formerly stood upon the pulpit, but was removed some time after the reformation. On entering the large isle, we approach the altar, which is superb and elegant, and was brought to its present perfection by the ancient and noble family of the Powletts, who were great benefactors to this church. The window, under which the altar is situated, is large, and has the remains of some elegant painted glass, exhibiting the portrait of St. Michael, and probably consisted of the representation of his miracles. I apprehend there were originally three altars, erected at the east end of the three isles; the middle one being the great or high-altar. At the west end, facing the altar, stands a beautiful organ, given to this church by his Grace the present Duke of Chandos, when Marquis of Carnarvon, as appears by his arms and title on the front. Here are likewise two galleries at the west end, erected for the use of a large charity-school in this parish. The tower is large, and very strong; but it is low, and has a very mean appearance, being covered with tiles, as it came by process of time to decay on the roof, which was originally covered in with lead. It contains five bells, and by the date 1613 on the south side, was repaired about that time.

The church is neat, and has a venerable appearance; its ile being divided by pillars, in the same stile of St. Thomas. Here are likewise several good monuments, as follow: one for the Rev. Mr. Isaac Jones, formerly rector; a ditto for Major Richard Mullins, a veteran officer in the army of King William and Queen Mary, and was the person who first laid out the large gravel-walk in the cathedral church-yard; a monument of Samuel Smith, gent. an alderman of this city; a ditto of Mary Widmore, wife of Mr. Thomas Widmore, who lies in St. Thomas's church; a very elegant one of Mr. William Widmore, an eminent apothecary of this city. Against the east end of the south ile, is a very ancient monument, which, in the time it was erected, was magnificently splendid; it is ornamented with the various arms and achievements of the person whose memory it preserves, and has the following inscription:

Post Tenebras spero Lucem.

After darkness, I hope for light.

Behold here lyeth the corps of him that was an ancient Wight,

Whoe lyved fower score yeres and nyne; John Mychelborne he hight.

This man, when seaventeth day was come of latest moneth save one,

Departed from that lingersinge lif whiche here he had of lone.

It



It was the latest day of lif wich he did here reteyne;  
It was the first our noble Quene began her eightene  
raigne.

A man of good and honest fame, and eke of gentle  
blod;

Not voyd of skyll, and counsell sage, to do his  
country good.

Of Suffex soile both borne and bred, beloved of  
eche man foe,

That none of him can speke but well, no not his  
mortall foe.

So that although his corps full colde in earth be-  
lowe doth lye,

Yeat God no doubt hathe plast his sowle in heaven  
that is so high.

Nov. 17. Ano. Doi. 1575.

Here are several ancient brässes in the walls of  
this church, somewhat resembling those in the  
cloisters of the college; on one of which is this  
inscription:

1624.

Quæ prædicta Alicca P. . . . d, olim fuit uxor  
Johis Pescod, de Littleton, gent. defunct. per  
quem hos liberos huit viz. Henric. Andream, et  
Elizabeth, et prædict. Henric. amoris gratia erga  
dict. Mrem. suâ in animi grati Testimonû. Hoc  
paruum condidit.

K 2

1624.

1624,

The aforesaid Alice Pescod, formerly wife of John Pescod, of Littleton, gent. deceased, to whom she bore the following children, Henry, Andrew, and Elizabeth; and the said Henry, as a testimony of his love and duty to his said mother, erected this.

On another brass.

*Certa spe Resurrectionis juxta Requiescunt Cineres Jane Entwesle, Thomæ Entwesle (ex Agro Oxoniensi Generosi) uxoris, que ab hac Vita in Meliorem transiit nono Calendarum Julii, anno Salutis Humanæ MDCXCVII, Ætatis suæ LXI.*

*Vivit post funera Virtus.*

*Hoc amoris monumentum posuit conjux  
amantissimus.*

In certain hope of future resurrection, here rest the remains of Jane Entwesle, wife of Thomas Entwesle, of the county of Oxford, gent. who departed from this life to enter into a better, on the 9th of the Calends of July, in the year of human Salvation, 1647, of her age, 61.

*Virtue survives death.*

Her dear husband, as a testimony of his love, erected this monument to her memory.

On

On another brasse the following :

Frideſwide, firſt wife to Charles Neweboulte, citizen, and twice Maior of this citie of Wincheſter, was by her ſecond husbände George Johnſon, miniſter of God's worde, and one of the Maſters of the colledge, layed in the grave, and covered with the ſame ſtone of her former husbände; by whose ſide lyeth their daughter Dulcibella Johnſon; ſhe lived right chriſtianly, with the firſt xiiii, and with the latter xxi yeares, being of the age of lxxx. She chearfully embraced a bitter death, in aſſurance of a better reſurreccion, July xxvii, Ano. Do. MDCxxvi.

And in regard of humane frailty might ſay,

Betwixt twooſe ſtaves at length I fell to the ground,

From me the lay, I from the churchman fell;  
Whoſe ſhall I be at the laſt trumpets ſound?

Nor church nor layman's, for in heaven dwell.  
Nor wife nor husband; but all triumph there,  
All bear palme branches, and all crownes doe wear.  
Her vertues and her husbands love contend,  
With this harde brasse, which ſhall have the laſt end.

On another brasse againſt a pillar.

Gul. Craddocke, Gen. huj. urbis bis prætoris  
fuit erga Deum pius utriusq, Carolo vel in ad-

verſis fidelis nulli non amicus. Caput que deſiderari Decimo Octobris,

Anno { *Ætat. LXI*  
*Sal. MDCLXXXIV.*

William Craddocke, gent. twice mayor of this city ; a very pious man, and loyal ſubject to both the Charles's, even in their adverſity, died, univerſally lamented, in the

Year { of his Age, 61,  
 of Salvation, 1684.

On a braſs on the ground,

M. S.

In præ-immaturam mortem IIII. infantulorum

Infra tres annos et natorum et heu ! rursus

Denatorum Epitaphium.

Quattuor infantes urnâ conduntur in iſta,

Extinctus vita et limine quiſq; ſua

Jana dies bis-quinque videns macro-bia dici,

Præ reliquis poterat, tempora ſi numeres.

Anna dies Quatuor ; tantum tres Anna ſecunda,

Vixit Joannes vagiit, et moritur.

Nempe igitur poſſent, quam vere dicere ut hora

Vita fugax ! oritur demoriturq; cito.

Joh. Bond, pater, M. P. A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1684

Epitaph on the premature death of four Infants, who were born, and alas ! died within three years.

Behold !

Behold! this urn alone contains  
 Four sleeping infants last remains;  
 Bereft of life, depriv'd of day,  
 Each breath'd it's little soul away;  
 Jane with length of days was blest'd,  
 When compared with the rest;  
 Twice five times the cheerful sun  
 E'er she died, his course had run\*;  
 Anna, days had number'd four:  
 (Space how short!) and breath'd no more;  
 The second Ann, ah! fate unkind!  
 Liv'd but three, and life resign'd;  
 John the last, was born and cried,  
 Saw the light, look'd up, and died:  
 Well then, may we poor mortals say,  
 Life is short, and wears away;  
 Well men may prove, how time can fly,  
 Who in a moment live, and die.

John Bond, their father, erected this monument,  
 Anno Domini, 1612.

Against the north side, hangs the following list  
 of its benefactors.

Sir John Cloberry, Knt.  
 The Lady Cloberry,  
 George Rodney Bridges, Esq;  
 The Hon. Lord William Fowlett,

\* His diurnal course, meaning ten days.

Thomas Lewis, Esq;  
 The Lady Wager,  
 The Rev. Mr. R. Barker,  
 Mr. Michael Gray,  
 Mr. James Morecroft,  
 The most hon. James Marquis of Carnarvon.

Divine Service is performed in this church on all Sundays, at ten o'clock in the morning, and at two in the afternoon; and on all Wednesdays, Fridays, and Festivals, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon.

The parish is likewise extensive, by reason of its being united with St. Mary Kalendar before-mentioned; it extends west as high as the end of Parchment-street; north, to the city-wall; east, to the city-mills; and south, to the extremities of Coldbrooke-street.

Opposite the north entrance of this church, formerly stood the church of St. Woad; some remains of which, exhibiting an ancient door-way, is to be seen adjoining to the gate of the Bell Inn, in the High-Street.

#### ST. BARTHOLOMEW at HYDE,

Was built about the year 1541, out of the ruins of Hyde-abbey, which had been then destroyed near two years. The first founding or building of

of the church is, however, conjectured to have been soon after the Norman Conquest; as the windows, of the original chancel, at the east end, seem to be the workmanship of those times. These ruins serve to demonstrate the length of this church, in its original state, and shew by what means others have been deprived of their former extent, and reduced to a more confined and irregular form, which, in this church, is manifested in a most striking degree. In the time of bishop Trelawney, the parishioners made an attempt towards the rebuilding this chancel: the bishop having signified his approbation, and design of furnishing the timber; but when an estimate was made of the expence, and a larger quantity of timber required than was at first imagined, he seemed to decline, and before he came to any fixed resolution died, and this laudable design, with all further thoughts about it, died with him. The present tower, chancel, and whole north side, exhibit a more modern stile of architecture, than does the south; which, from its ornamental niches in the wall for images, windows, and appearance taken all together, seems to consist chiefly of the original wall greatly repaired. The tower is strong and roomy, containing three bells; but it is low, and tiled much in the same manner of the foregoing. The situation of the present chancel is truly dis-

gusting, and is attended with every inconvenience, being out of the view, as well as hearing of the greater part of the congregation. It is quite unornamented, either with an altar-piece, or table of commandments; these being fixed upon the wall at the east end of the church; and the lowness of the roof still adds to its awkward appearance. Its figure has some resemblance of a cross ile or transept; and from the two large Gothic pillars on each side its entrance, which support the arch, there is great reason to believe there was originally another ile, or at least a larger reess on that side the church. At present, it consists of one large ile only, which is kept in very neat and decent repair, and has, at the west end, a large and handsome gallery. Here are only two monuments, one for the late John Bradburne, gent. an eminent wine-merchant in this city; the other for his children. In the north-east corner of the chancel, against the wall, is the following inscription:

Here lieth the body of Edmund Norton, gent. of Tisted and Avington Houses was descended, who had 2s. 6d. a day pencion for his good service by seae, in A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>n</sup>i 1588, who decessed the 10 Iulii, 1602.

Under this chancel, is a very large vault, belonging to the Powletts, and contains the reliques  
of



Of several of that ancient family, to whose memory here are several inscriptions on the ground. Here are likewise two ancient brasses on the ground, with the following inscriptions:

On one, in the middle of the ile;

Sum pulvis, qui carne fuit Vestitus amœna, Disce  
tuos casus, hac qui Discurris, amice Edmundum  
dixere meum Poore, nomen at illud extrinxit su-  
prema dies mens vivit in ævum, 1599.

I am the remains of a once beautiful body, be-  
come dust; then learn from me, friend, who pas-  
seth by here, the vicissitudes of human nature. I  
was called by name Edward Poore; but death  
has even destroyed that, leaving my soul only to  
exist for ever, 1599.

On the other, in the north-west corner of the church,

Hic jacet Isabella Hocley, mater Edwardi Hoc-  
ley, Artium Magister, et tunc Vicarii istius eccle-  
sæ obiit viii die mensis Februarii, ano. dni.  
millio cccchxxiii. Cujus anime, &c.

Here lies Isabella Hocley, the mother of Ed-  
ward Hocley, Master of Arts, and Vicar of this  
church, who died the 8th day of February, in  
the year of our Lord 1483, to whose soul, &c.

There is likewise an inscription on a stone in the ground, withip the old chancel; but as it contains nothing curious, and has been but lately laid down, it is needless to insert it here.

Divine Service is performed in this church every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock; and no other time, except Good Friday, Christmas-day, &c.

The parish extends north, to Barton-farm, more properly Hyde-Barton; east, to the river Itchin; south, to the Crown and Cushion; and west, to the turnpike-road leading to Andover.

### S T. M I C H A E L .

Was likewise in being in the year 1282, as appears by the authorities of the bishop's register, before quoted; but was at that time subject to taxes. By the date 1582, visible on the south side of the tower, we may suppose the church to have been greatly repaired; if not new-built, at that time. It consists of two handsome isles, and a good tower; but low and tiled, containing five bells. The isles are divided by round pillars, and are almost of the same dimensions; the south of the two being the largest. At the east end of this isle, stands the altar, which is very neat, under a window retaining the remains of some painted glass, exhibiting the figure of King David on the top; under whom is the Virgin Mary, with

with our Saviour in her arms, with "Maria," being part of an inscription under the whole. Over the altar is a square room or vestry, which probably, till the reformation, was used as a Confessional, and it contains, to this day, the chair or throne in which the priests used to sit to receive confessions. Access was had to this place, by means of a flight of steps, the extremity of which is now closed by a large buttress on the north-side of the church; which is the more evident, as the buttress is large, and the only one about the church. This room is now entirely closed up, and can only be discerned through a couple of very narrow windows at the south end. Opposite to the altar, at the west end of the same ile, is a neat gallery erected by subscription, A. D. 1736. Here are a number of monuments, both on the out as well as inside of the church, but none very elegant. Among those in the inside, there is one to the memory of seven children, for each of whom a skull is introduced along the bottom of the monument, with this inscription :

M. S.

Septem liber<sup>m</sup> Elizabetha, Francisca, Gulielmi, Mariæ, Georgii, Annæ, Caroli, qui omnes Salsquienes Præter Gul<sup>m</sup> qui Octoennis decessere

Henricus }  
Anna } Beeston.

P.



Here is likewise an inscription on the ground for Thomas Martin, rector of this church, who was one of the suffering Clergy in the troubles of King Charles the First.

Divine Service is celebrated here every Sunday morning at ten o'clock, and afternoon at three; and on all Wednesdays and Fridays, and holidays throughout the year, at eleven in the forenoon.

This parish contains the whole of King's-gate Street, and part of Canon Street\*; extends south to Barton Mill, and is bounded on the west by the parish of St. Thomas.

#### ST. SWITHIN'S

Is a church, whose situation is as remarkable as curious: being built over a postern called King's-gate, consisting of a large neat room, ascended by a flight of steps or stair-case. This church stood originally on the ground, where the gate now stands: being joined at each end by the city-wall, so that it formed at once a bulwark of defence and a place of devotion. But there was at that time no public road this way to the college or adjacent streets; a foot way, indeed, has remained till within these few years, from out of Canon-street, into the city, over the large fess:

\* So called, on account of several of the Minor Canons living there. Its former name was Palliard Twitchin-lane.

on the east side of South-gate Street, by means of a wooden bridge thrown across. The extremity of this foot-way is yet visible at the side of the tenement formerly called the Oxford Arms, now occupied by Mr. Moody; but after the road through King's-gate was made, this became of very little use, so that the bridge was destroyed, and the avenue entirely stopped up.

The disadvantage of having no communication in this part of the town, was often observed by King John, who visited, and spent much time at Winchester; inasmuch that he determined to remove the inconvenience, without annihilating the place of worship. To this end he procured a bull from the Pope, and immediately took down the church, and built the present gate, raising the church from the ground, to its present situation on the top; he likewise erected a lodge, and placed a porter therein, allowing him fifty-three shillings per annum, which is continued from the original charter to this day. Before this alteration took place, I imagine the church to have stood near two hundred years; for the Saint to whom it was dedicated, was cotemporary with and tutor to King Ethelwulf, who in consequence made him bishop of this see. He died A. D. 862, having been bishop ten years, and was canonized a Saint, A. D. 868, being the first English

glish prelate that ever attained this honour. King John was crowned A. D. 1199, so that from the death of the Saint, to the coronation of the King, was a space of three hundred and thirty-one years.

Divine Service is performed here every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, and on the holidays of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

The extent of its parish is not large, reaching south to this end of King's-gate Street, where it is bounded by St. Michael; west to Christ's Hospital; north to the top of the Cathedral church-yard, and east, to the end of College Street, where it is bounded by the parish of St. Peter.

#### ST. PETER'S, CHRESEHILL,

Is likewise mentioned in the register of John de Pontiffara; and had, no doubt, existed long before his time. The lower part of the tower, and the greatest part of the walls of this church, consist of large lime-stones, and are evidently a part of the original building, kept up and strengthened by frequent repairs. The north side is of more modern workmanship, and seems to have been entirely re-built soon after the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At present, it consists of two isles; the one large, and the other small; which are neat, but very plain, and of an equal length. The altar stands under the east window of the north

north ile, and is of a piece with the church. It is separated from the south ile, by a wooden screen or partition of great antiquity; and another of the same kind is likewise continued across the whole east end of the church, by which means it has the appearance of a double chancel, and had probably an altar in each. It may likewise be supposed, that it originally consisted of another ile, situated on the north side; for we find most of the churches built in the earlier times of christianity, usually contained three \* altars; one in the centre ile, called the High Altar, and dedicated to the patron of the church; and two others, erected in each of the side iles, and dedicated to some tutelar saint. This conjecture is likewise strengthened by the canon law of the Romish Church, which requires three masses to be celebrated on all Sundays and great festivals; one of which is called the High mass, and sung at the high-altar. The windows at the east end of both the iles, retain some fragments of painted glass; but are quite imperfect and unintelligible. Under these windows are several ornamented niches, in which images were formerly introduced, and are, undoubtedly, a part of the original foundation. Here are only two monuments, both very plain,

\* Vid. Dugdale's Monast. Ang., folio, by Stevens, Append. vol. III.



but suited to the figure of the church. On the north side, hangs the following table of its benefactors :

Henry Smith, gave an estate at Shaldon, for apprenticing poor children.

Dr. Over, by his will, that two boys are to be sent to the free-school in Winchester.

Mr. Pink,	-	-	-	-	0	13	4
-----------	---	---	---	---	---	----	---

Mr. Johnson,	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
--------------	---	---	---	---	----	---	---

Mr. Bartholomew Smith,	-	-	-	-	15	0	0
------------------------	---	---	---	---	----	---	---

Mr. Percival, a legacy paid annually by the Dean and Chapter.

George Percival, gave 11. 10s. paid yearly by the mayor of Winchester.

John Bowles, gave thirty shillings per annum, to 30 poor persons.

Five shillings given annually to a poor widow, by an unknown hand.

On the ground there are a few inscriptions, of no very long standing; the floor chiefly consists of large paving bricks, which seem to have been laid down about the time when the north side was re-built and repaired.

The tower contains three bells; the upper part of which is tiled all round, and covered on the top in the same manner of those above-mentioned. Divine Service is performed here every alternate Sunday,

Sunday, at three o'clock in the afternoon; for this parish being as it were united with St. John's, it has one and the same rector, who does duty in each church every other Sunday, as above specified.

This parish extends north, to the end of Cheefehill Street; east, to St. Giles's-hill House; south, to Bar-end; and west, to College Street, where it is bounded by the parish of St. Swithin.

#### ST. JOHN UPON THE HILL,

Retains the highest marks of antiquity of either of the foregoing, or any of the parish-churches in Winchester. I have little doubt, but that it was founded in the reign of William the Conqueror; and though it has undoubtedly received some considerable repairs, and perhaps had its walls and tower re-built, yet it has in a great measure preserved its original form. In all its windows are the remains of some painted glass, of curious workmanship; more particularly in the east window of the middle ile, which seems to have represented the miracles of St. John, and has now the visible portrait of that Saint. These windows are a plain demonstration, that the church retains its original effect and magnitude; and prove, by their stile, that they were the workmanship of the time above specified. The tower is remarkably strong; its walls being, in the

the lower part, upwards of five feet thick: it is built principally of lime-stone, cased with flint, and other durable materials; and by the date 1685, discernible on the south side, it was repaired about that time. It is finished with a strong turret, and was newly covered with lead in the year 1768. It contains a good clock, said to be given by King Charles II. the dial of which appears on the south side of the tower. The church is divided by round Gothic pillars, into three iles, nearly of equal dimensions; the center, upon the whole, being the most extensive. The whole east end is parted off by a lofty screen, in the stile of that already mentioned in St. Peter's, only more ornamentally painted, and curiously wrought; having arched door-ways in the centre of each ile, for the approach or ascent to the altar. Here is likewise a screen of the same kind on each side the altar, cutting off the communication of the middle and corresponding iles, forming, as it were, three chancels, in each of which we may suppose an altar to have been originally placed. The present altar is situated at the east end of the middle or centre ile, under the window, and is raised upon three steps. We are struck with the plainness and simplicity of its ornaments; consisting of a plain covering for the altar, and a  
suitable

## 214 THE HISTORY OF

suitable table of commandments fixed against the wall, on the top of which is inscribed **יהוה** i. e. "Jehovah."

The church, upon the whole, has a venerable appearance, and is kept in decent repair. Here are several verses of scripture painted on the walls, which supply the deficiency of monuments; there being only five in the church, the principal of which is the following:

In memory of Timothy, the son of Timothy and Ann Wake, who died January the 8th, 1763, aged 7 years. Also Kitty Wake their daughter, who died January 28th, 1763, aged 5 years.

See from the earth, the beautiful lily rise,  
Behold it springs, it flourishes, and dies:  
So these fair infants blossom'd for a day;  
Short were their lives, and speedy their decay.

In the north-east corner of the church, is a very ancient tomb, embellished on the front with hieroglyphic figures of our Saviour's passion: the inscription has been torn off for ages past, and the tomb is conjectured to contain the reliques of some priest belonging to this church. Several people of note have been buried here, and have inscriptions on the ground to preserve them in our remembrance; one of whom, remarkable for his great age, has the following:

Here

Here lies the body of William Bechym, the elder, gent. twice mayor of the cittie, of Winchester, who died the 16th day of December, Anno 1630, aged 92 years.

Against the north side of the church, hangs a list of its benefactors, being the same with that in St. Peter's, before mentioned; for, as the parishes are united, they receive an equal benefit from donations made to either of the churches.

Divine Service is performed in this church every other Sunday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, as at St. Peter's; and during the festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, at the same hour.

Service was usually read here at ten o'clock in the morning, in common with other churches, till within these twenty years past; but the congregation rarely amounted to more than five or six people, and at length dwindled to none at all. The minister and clerk, after tolling the bell, frequently waited a considerable time in the church, without having one person to read prayers to; and this being the case very often, or rather every Sunday morning, the minister found it useless to perform the service any longer, so that it was discontinued. The parish hereupon prosecuted him in the bishop's court, for neglect of duty,

duty, where a trial soon after ensued ; but it appearing on evidence, that the neglect was rather owing to the want of religion in the parishioners, than duty in the minister, the prosecution became invalid, and service once a fortnight was fixed as full sufficient in this church.

The parish of St. John extends west to the river Itchin ; north, to the upper end of the street commonly called Winnall ; east, to the ground called Long-acre, on the other side St. Giles's-hill House, which stands in this parish ; and east, to this end of Cheefe-hill Street, where it is bounded by St. Peter's.

#### ST. MARTIN'S, in WYNEHALL,

Was in all probability a very early foundation, as we find it in the registers of the bishops of Winchester, as early as the year 1282. Many have been led to suppose, that this church stood originally upon St. Giles's Hill, because this parish have a privilege of burying there ; but such a supposition will vanish, when we recollect that the Hill, with the burying ground thereon, belongs to another parish, and that the church, or chapel, which formerly stood there, was dedicated to St. Giles, whose name the hill yet retains. Besides, as we find mention made of St. Martin's, so far back as the register of John de Pontiffara,

we

we must naturally conclude that it had been long established, and was the church belonging to this parish, within the boundaries of which it must consequently have stood. In the above-mentioned registers, it is called *Capellæ*, a Chapel, which perfectly answers to the size and form of the present building, and strengthens the supposition, that it is the church originally founded for the use of this parish. That it has been re-built, and frequently repaired, does not admit of a doubt; for whoever views the church in its present condition, will find visible marks of the repeated repairs it has received. The west end is supported by four strong buttresses; those in the middle are of brick, and have been lately added; but the two corner ones, which are of stone, seem to have been of very long standing. On the buttress, at the south-west corner, is the date 1624, which shews that the church was repaired about this time; but it is evident the buttress itself is much older. The whole east end, and part of the south side, was re-built by the Rev. Luke Imber, the rector, in the year 1736; at which time the two inner buttresses at the west end were erected, together with some other repairs, distinguished by the bricks, which were then first introduced. The table of commandments, which had been painted against the wall at the east end, were then destroyed;

so that the church remained without them, till the present altar-piece was given, being an intermediate space of twenty years. The church at present consists of one ile, with a kind of small tower at the west end, containing one bell: at the east end is the altar, which is plain, but neat, and of a piece with the church. The altar-piece, by an inscription over it, was given by William Pearce, Esq; of Westminster, in the year 1758, consisting of the commandments divided into two tables, and placed on each side the window; under which runs a kind of wainscot, whereon is painted three cherubims, IHS, and a text of scripture. The pulpit was likewise erected in 1758, as appears by that date inscribed on the front. Here are no monuments, and but few inscriptions on the ground, which principally consists of a pavement of brick, in the same stile of St. John's and St. Peter's, Cheeseshill.

Its church-yard has not been used as a burying-place, till within these seventy years past, and now but seldom; for the parishioners having the privilege before-mentioned, of being interred on the Hill, very few chuse to be laid in the church-yard, which being low, and nearly surrounded with a small rivulet, the grave when opened, generally becomes full of water.

Divine



Divine Service is celebrated in this church every Sunday, either in the morning or afternoon. The parish is extensive; though it does not contain more than a dozen houses. It is bounded on the south by the parish of St. John, which (as was before observed) reaches to the upper end of the street, by mistake called Wyachalk, and the two parishes are divided by a gully-hole, over which is a small bridge for the convenience of foot-passengers. It extends west, to the banks of the river Itchin; north, to Black-leg Barn; and east, to Magdalen Hospital.

Besides these churches, here are some other foundations of a religious and charitable nature, that ought not to be totally passed over in silence. The Hospital of St. John, now called St. John's House, was not one of the most inconsiderable. It has been supposed by many people, from a conjecture of Leland's, to have been built as early as the year 932, by St. Brin-  
stan, Bishop of Winchester, because that bishop's statue was placed in the chapel: but, by a MS of John Trussel, now in the possession of John Duthy, Esq; it appears to have been founded in the year 1289, by John le Devenishe, who gives us the following account of it.

' A. D. 1289, John le Devenishe, cittizen and  
' alderman of the cittie of Winchester, (by li-

cence from K. Ed. the First; founded the Hospi-  
 tall of St. John Baptist, (the chappell whereof  
 was afterward, vid. Hen. VI. founded and en-  
 dowed by the grandchild of Wilhm, named  
 Richard Devenishe, for a priest to say evening  
 and morning prayers their) for the only relief  
 of sick and lame souldyers, poor pilgrims, and  
 necessitated way-faring men, to have their dyett  
 and lodging their fit and convenient, for one  
 night or longer, as their abilities to trayvayl  
 gave leave, without any expence or payment  
 therefore; for the more orderlye performance  
 whereof, hee endowed yt with competent and  
 sayer allowance, and furnished the roomes with  
 bedding, and all necessaries for their better ac-  
 commodation. Butt none to bee admitted en-  
 traunce their, without a tickett from the Maior  
 for the tyme being, who was named Keeper of  
 that Hospital. At the suppression of such houses,  
 in the 32d year of Hen. VIII. the bare house,  
 with some few beds, was only graunted to the  
 Maior, Bayliffs, and Cominaltie of the cittie of  
 Winchester, and their successors, to be by them  
 employed for the place of election of maior and  
 officers att tymes accustomed, and for their ge-  
 nerall magazines, and other public occations,  
 which hath soever since been respectively ym-  
 ployed.

‘ Yt appeareth, by the booke of ordinances  
 of this cittie, that in the time of Roger le  
 Long, who succeeded John Devenishe in the  
 place, that their was an ordinance made, that  
 every yeere, uppon the next Monday after  
 Midsummer-day, (except upon some extraor-  
 dinary occation hindered, and that not to be  
 allowed of but by a generall assemblie) the  
 maior and his brethren, and all the corporation,  
 with their wives, should meet att this house  
 at supper, whereatt over and above the rate sett;  
 the maior, for the tyme beeing, and hee that  
 was maior the preecedent yeare, were to bestowe  
 a couple of flatt capons, which love ffeast, or  
 merry meeting, was appoynted to revize the  
 memory of the Devenishes. This meeting is  
 observed to this daye.’

This Hospital thus becoming the private pro-  
 perty of the Corporation, and appropriated to the  
 purposes above-mentionied, it was, in a little time  
 after, likewise made an assembly and ball-room,  
 and used for entertainments of various other kinds.  
 It has lately undergone an amazing improvement,  
 at the private expence of the present worthy Mem-  
 bers for the city, and is now rendered the completest  
 and most elegant public room in this part of the  
 kingdom. It is sixty-two feet in length, forty in  
 breadth, and twenty-six in height; contains five

superb chandeliers, and is richly ornamented with a variety of pleasing devices in stucco-work. At the upper end, hangs the picture of King Charles the Second, painted by the celebrated Sir Peter Lely; it is said to be the only original in the kingdom, and is valued at upwards of five hundred pounds.

The chapel belonging to this Hospital, adjoined to the east end, and had a communication by means of a large door-way in the present party wall. It consists of one ile, and seems to have been a very neat and convenient building, having a large east window, under which was placed the altar. Many of its priests were buried in it, as was likewise William Lamb, Esq; the pious founder of the college of citizen's widows; and many other people of note. It appears, from the foregoing quotation, to have been built about one hundred and thirty-three years after the dissolution.

This chapel had for a long time, after it was suppressed by Henry the Eighth, lain useless, and was falling into ruins, when some charitable disposed people set a subscription on foot, in order to convert it into a charity-school, for the education of the poor children of this city. This laudable design succeeding, a school was accordingly established here, A. D. 1710, and sixty poor boys

boys immediately taken into it. The school has been exceedingly well supported ever since its foundation, by the liberal benefactions of the public. A school of the like nature was also set on foot, for the education of girls, which has been happily supported by the same laudable and benevolent means.

On the north side of this Hospital, stands the commodious college, founded and amply endowed by the aforefaid William Lamb, Esq; A. D. 1554, for six poor citizen's widows, who reside here, in comfortable habitations, with every suitable convenience. The original building consisted only of slight thatched houses, which when going to decay, were new-built and repaired, by one of the Representatives of this city. Each widow has an income of three shillings per week, besides some apparel, and other occasional benefactions, which render this charity, upon the whole, very comfortable. On the front of the building, is this inscription :

Frederick Tylney, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for this city, did re-build this Hospital, A. D. 1699. John Purdue, maior.

On the north side of the cathedral church-yard, and nearly adjoining to St. Maurice's church, stands a college, founded and amply endowed, by

the pious bishop Morley, A. D. 1672, for the decent and comfortable maintenance of ten poor Clergymen's widows: the building is commodious and uniform, and their habitations are divided into distinct tenements, with proper conveniences. Over the gate, at the entrance into the court, are the arms of the Founder, with this inscription:

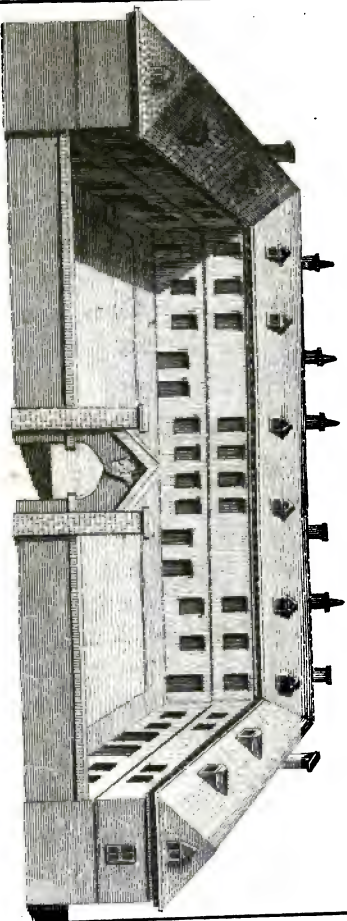
Now see that is a widow indeed, and desolate,  
trusteth in God, and continues in prayers and  
supplications night and day.

Geo. Morley, Epus. 1672.

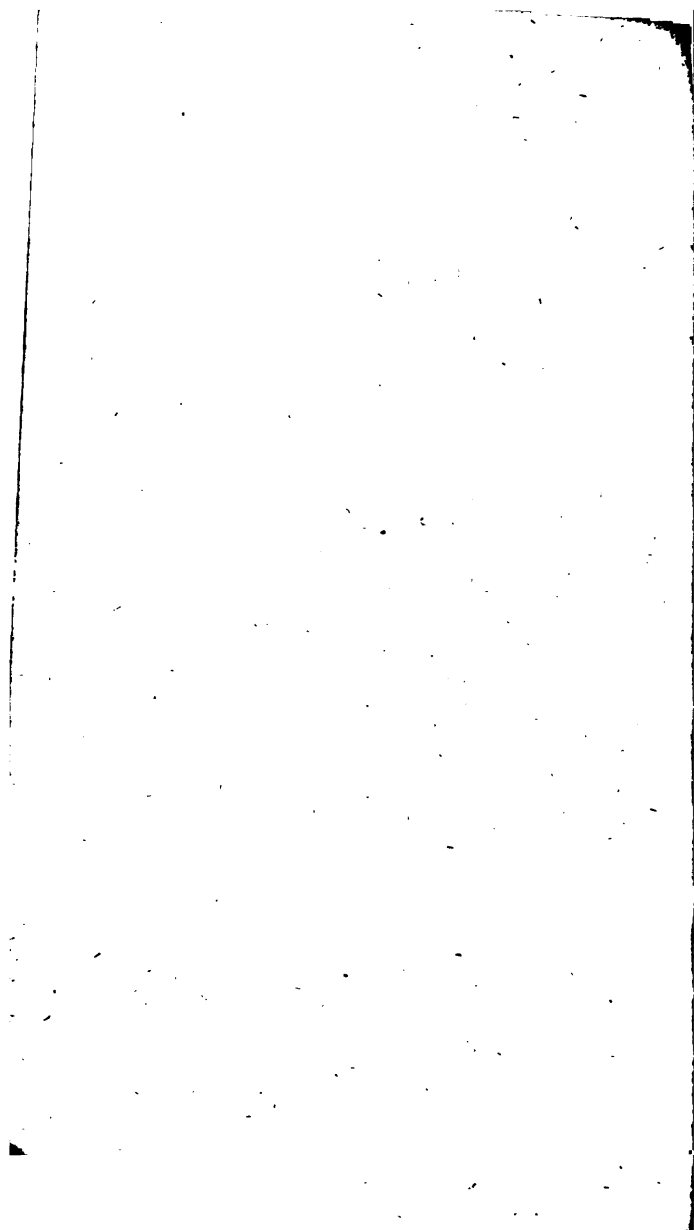
#### The College of Matrones.

West of the cathedral, facing the precinct wall of the old monastery, stands Christ's Hospital. This charity was founded and liberally endowed, by Mr. Peter Simonds; wherein six old men, and one woman, the matron, live in a very comfortable manner, having four boys placed under their care, who are educated by the Matron, and when fourteen years of age, have a premium allowed to put them apprentice to creditable employments. The building is kept in good condition, and has a large garden behind. On the front, is the Founder's arms, with his name and date, 1706. Over the gate, at the entrance into the court, is this inscription:

Christ's



*Hall of the College of Clergymen's Widows at Winchester*



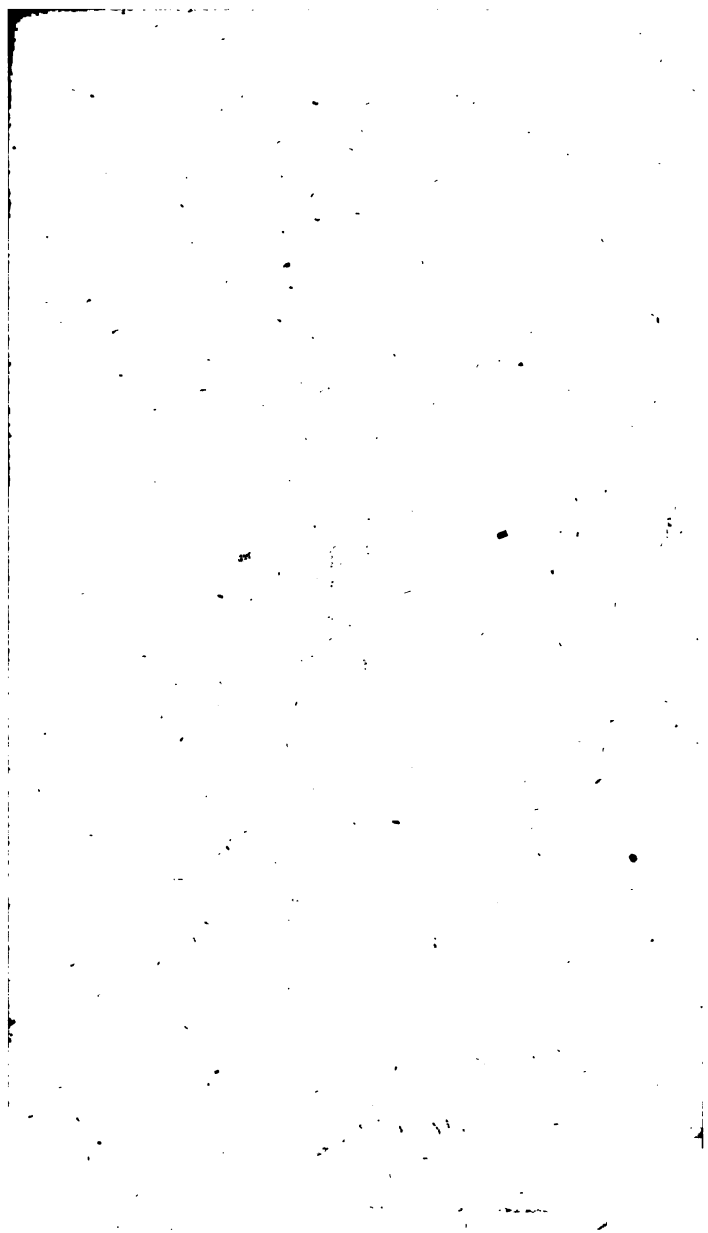


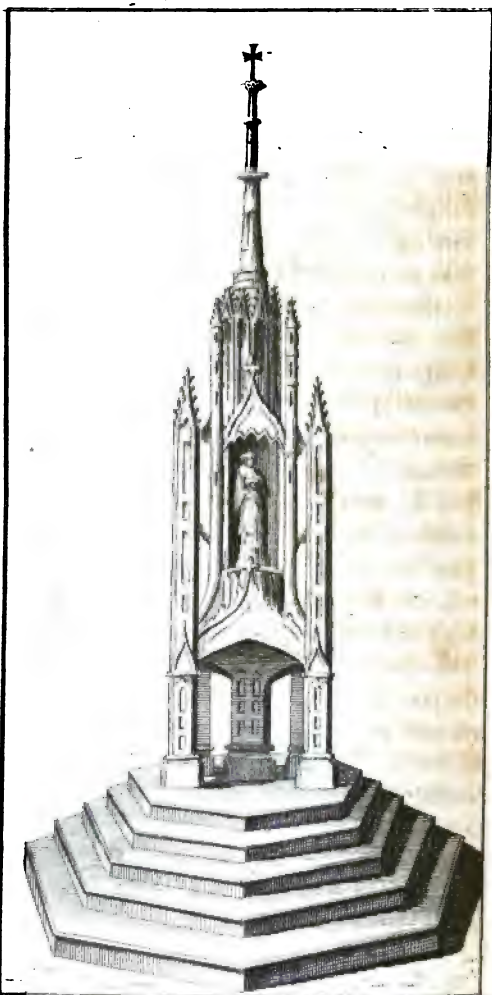
Christ's Hospital, founded by Mr. Peter Simonds, of London, mercer, for six old men, one woman, and four boys, who have a plentiful maintenance. He gave also ten pounds per ann. to two poor scholars in the Universities, and also some other charities.

Besides these public foundations, here are a variety of private charities, that are almost every day distributing among the necessitous poor in this city.

About the middle of the High-Street, stands a beautiful Cross, justly admired as a masterly piece of Gothic workmanship. It is upwards of forty-three feet high, and forty-nine feet in the circumference of the lower step. We have not been able to learn the certain time, nor motive for which it was erected. Some have supposed it of the age of Henry the Sixth; others, that it was founded soon after the preaching of Birinus, in commemoration of the establishment of Christianity; and others, that it was erected to the memory of some Queen or noble personage, who either died, or rested here, in their way to the place of burial. Some indeed will have it, that it was a building common to all great markets, in the centre of which they were usually situated; and were ornamented with images, and built in a religious stile, in order to instil into the

minds of the populace, a true spirit of honesty and justice in their dealings, by representing to them, the preachings and divinity of the Saints, and death and passion of their Redeemer. It is hard, to determine which of these suppositions carry with them the greatest air of probability; for we find in most cities or towns of any consequence, that a Cross either is, or has been erected in the centre of their market; and it is certain, that the markets of this city have been time out of mind held round the Cross. It is no less certain, that crosses were sometimes formerly erected where the deceased bodies of some noble persons lay in state, in order to perpetuate their memory, and stir up the superstitions of those days to pray for the departed soul, and to recollect their own mortality. Crosses of this kind were erected A. D. 1291, by King Edward the First, at Lincoln, Newark, Leicester, Geddington, Northampton, Stoney-Stratford, Dunstable, St. Albans, Waltham, Cheapside, and Charing-Cross, being the places where the corpse of his Queen Eleanor lay in state, or rested, in her way to London: but these crosses, as were all others erected on such occasions, were distinguished by the arms and statue of the deceased person, or its founder, which does not, however, appear in the Cross at Winchester; nor does it correspond at all with those said to be erected





*W. Cave del. 1840*

*J. Taylor sculp.*

*Winchester Cross.*

erected on purpose for market-places, such as Coventry, Gloucester, Salisbury, &c. and from hence arises the supposition, that it was erected in commemoration of the progress of the Christian Religion in this city; since no building is found to resemble it throughout the kingdom. 'Tis certain, no place was more famous for Christianity, or abounded more with religious foundations, than did this city: therefore it can be nothing strange nor improbable, that it might have been founded by some of those religious Societies, in commemoration of their establishment here; and certainly its stile and ornaments prove it to have been the production of some pious design; for in a niche on the west side, stands the effigies of St. John the Evangelist, and the niches on the north, east, and south sides, are said to have been once filled with the Saints Matthew, Mark, and Luke. This Cross was repaired, and newly painted in the year 1770, at which time a scaffold was erected, with an intent to pull it down; but fortunately, by the diligence and resolution of some of our worthy citizens, this curious piece of antiquity is still preserved.

Having thus given our readers an account of the several churches now standing, with their monuments and inscriptions, and collected as many as

could be well contained in a book of this size, it may not be amiss briefly to observe, that the origin of epitaphs proceeded from the presage, or sense of immortality, implanted naturally in men. Their invention is attributed to the Scholars of Lynus, the Theban Poet, who flourished about the 2700th year of the world, and being unhappily slain, his scholars lamented the loss of their master, in a particular kind of mournful verses, called from him *Ælinium*, and afterwards *Epitaphia*; because they were sung at burials, and engraved upon monuments, a *Memoria*, as they were memorials to put men in mind of the instability of human nature, and the loss of their departed friends; as also to excite their meditation, by the ideas of death, to the reformation of life. These monuments were held so sacred, that such as violated them, were capitally punished, or sentenced to banishment, or to work in the mines for their whole lives. The Romans also erected monuments to some illustrious persons, while they were alive, and preserved them with a sacred veneration after they were dead; and by the English laws, any person may erect a tomb or monument in any church, or church-yard, so that it is not to the hindrance of the celebration of divine service, and the defacing them is punishable at common law: the party that built it, being intitled to his  
action

action during his life, and the heir of the deceased after his death.

But notwithstanding the rigour of this law, it was found insufficient to prevent the impious hands of soldiers and bigots, from violating and defacing a great number of monuments, during the civil wars: many good ones are also become ruinous, and almost obliterated, for want of proper care, and from the encroachments of time.

To want a decent burial of the body, after God has been pleased to call the soul into a separate state, has been accounted amongst all nations, a great dishonour to the deceased party; from hence arose that remark of the historian, Vel: Patere.

‘ In tantum in illo viro discordante Fortuna,  
 ‘ ut cui modo ad Victoriā, terra defuerat, nunc  
 ‘ deesset ad Sepulturam;’ i. e. “ He ran such  
 ‘ different courses of fortune, that when lately the  
 ‘ earth did not afford room enough for his con-  
 ‘ quests, he had not enough of it to bury him.”

This made Simon, the Athenian, chuse to go to prison, to satisfy a public debt, which his father Miltiades had contracted, that his body might be interred; which otherwise, by the laws of Athens, could not be. In like manner, the holy scriptures note this as a very heavy judgment of God. As for instance, upon Jezebel: ‘ And the dogs  
 ‘ shall eat Jezebel, and there shall be none to  
 ‘ bury.

‘bury her.’ The same thing God Almighty threatens as a very great calamity which shall befall the Jews, viz. “They shall not be gathered, nor buried; they shall be for dung upon the face of the earth.” Jeremiah viii. 2.

Upon this account, the friends of a deceased person have always looked upon it, as a part of their duty, decently to dispose of his body, with some solemn rights, according to the custom of the several countries attending it. Thus we read of Abraham’s solemnly interring his wife Sarah in a burying place, which he had purchased near Hebron, where he likewise himself was buried; as also his children Isaac, Rebecca, Leah, and Jacob. Gen. 25.

The Egyptians likewise interred their dead with great veneration and religious ceremony; imbalm- ing their bodies, and wrapping them up in certain linen cloths, impregnated with gums, wax, &c. to prevent putrefaction.

But the hope of a blessed immortality has been the occasion, that Christians, in all ages, have taken a particular care in showing all decent regard to the body of the deceased, ‘which they expect to be a sharer with the soul in the happiness of another world;’ which observation is made by Prudentius, according to his custom,



custom, with a most excellent degree of spirit and eloquence, in the following verses :

Venient cito sæcula, cum jam,  
Socius calor ossa revifat,  
Animataque sanguine vitæ  
Habitacula pristina gestet.

Quæ pigra cadavera pridem  
Tumulis putrefacta jacebant,  
Volucres rapiuntur in auras  
Animas comitata priores.

Hinc Maxima cura Sepulcris  
Impenditur, hinc resolutos  
Honor ultimus accipit artus,  
Et funeris ambitus ornat.

Candore nitentia claro  
Prætendere linthea mos est,  
Asperlaque myrrha Sabæo  
Corpus medicamine servat.

Quidnam sibi saxa cavata ?  
Quid pulchra volunt Monumenta ?  
Nisi quod res creditur illis,  
Non mortua sed data Somno.

Thus rendered in English.

The happy ages do flow on amain,  
For these cold bones to warm again,

Shall

Shall in its ancient channels run.

The purple tide once more begun

This corpse, which now doth lie beaumb'd i'th' ground,

With putrefaction all around,

Shall nimbly mount the yielding sky,

And to its proper soul shall hie.

'Tis this, which does invite our Christian care;

For their dead friends neat tombs to rear,

And kindly lay that corpse i'th' ground,

Which shortly must in heaven be crown'd.

This noble cause the faithful does excite,

To wrap in linen's purest white;

And the Sabea gums to pound,

To keep the mould'ring body sound.

In hollowing rocks, why do we take such pain,

Or what do our tombs of marble mean;

But that we give the grave to keep,

What is not dead, but lies asleep?

It may be proved, from innumerable instances, that the enclosing the dead in graves, is the most ancient way of burial; but in succeeding ages, there arose a fashion of burning the bodies, occasioned, as some imagine, through fear that their enemies might dig them up, and offer them some injury: which imagination is rendered not impro-

improbable, by a passage in the first book of Samuel, where the Israelites burn the bodies of Saul and his sons, after they had been misused by the Philistines; even though their common custom was interment. And so Sylla, among the Romans, was the first of his family who ordered his body to be burnt, lest the barbarities he had exercised upon that of Marius, might be retaliated upon his own; or fancying thereby, that 'their souls were carried up in the flames to consort among the Gods.' The Greeks used burning as early as the times of the Trojan war, as appears by Homer's description of the funeral pile of Patroclus. It is likewise evident they sometimes used interment, as was the case with Ajax, vid. Sophoc. Ajax lin. 1185.

Ἐπύσαν κείνον πάντες ἐν ἰδίῳ.

Τῷ δὲ τάφος.—

Hasten (says the Chorus) to prepare a hollow hole, a grave for this man.

Thucydides, in his second book, mentions *λάρνακες κατασσίνας*: coffins or chests made of cypress wood, in which the Athenians kept the bones of their friends that died in the wars.

The Romans derived from the Greeks both these customs of burning and burying: In urne neve Sepelito neve Urito, says the law of the twelve

twelve Tables. The place where they burned the dead was set apart for this religious use, and called Glebe; from which practice the name is yet applied to all the grounds belonging to the church.

Plutarch observes, that Homer is the first who mentions one general tomb for a number of dead persons. Here is a Tumulus built round the Pyre, not to bury their bodies, for they were to be burned; nor to receive their bones, for those were to be carried to Greece; but perhaps to inter their ashes only; for, that such a custom existed among the Greeks, may be gathered from the following passage of the Iliad:

*Τομὸντο δὲ Κύμα, θανάτου τε ἀποβάντοιο  
Ἀμφὶ πυρὸς ἄλδαρ δὲ χυτὴν ἐνὶ γαίῃσιν ἔχουσιν  
Χαίαντες δὲ τὸ Κύμα, σάκεα νέον.*

Circulo autem designârunt tumulum, fundamentâ-  
que pœcerunt

Circa pyram; & statim fusilem terram aggresserunt:  
Aggesto verò tumulo redierunt.

It was a custom likewise with the Greeks to cut off their hair in honour of the dead, which was interred or consumed with them. This custom is taken notice of in the holy scripture: Ezekiel describing a great lamentation, says, ‘ They shall make themselves utterly bald for thee;’  
chap.

chap. xlvii. v. 31. This seems to have been done, not only in token of sorrow, but perhaps bore a concealed meaning, that as the hair was cut from the head, and was never more to be joined to it, so was the dead for ever cut off from the living, never more to return.

But it is very clear, (as before observed) that interment was the only way of sepulchre among the Jews: and as Christianity took its rise from the Jewish nation, the first proselytes followed their way of disposing of the dead; and when the Empire received Christianity, persons of all ranks were interred. Thus, Constantine the Great was interred in the porch of the church of the Apostles, at Constantinople; and the same Emperor instituted several corporations of men, to take care of the interment of the Christian dead; so that the custom of burning expired with Paganism, and the present method of interment has obtained throughout the several ages of Christianity ever since. But for many centuries no person was permitted to be buried in churches, there being a cemetery, *Koyshigor*, dormitory, or sacred place, set apart for burial of the dead, and were contiguous to the real churches; and from the bodies of Martyrs or Saints buried there, the Christians chose particularly to build churches to their name: and hence Tilemont derives that custom, which still remains

remains in the Romish Church, never to consecrate any altar, without depositing in it the reliques of some martyr.

Folly and superstition got but too early into religion; and as great virtue was supposed to be derived from being buried near these sacred reliques, and consequently near the altar where masses were performed, it greatly added to the emoluments of the Romish clergy, who permitted no person to be buried in the church, without paying a certain sum for so great a favour; and from hence is derived the custom of paying the following fees for burial in the Cathedral at Winchester, and with which at present we shall conclude this digression.

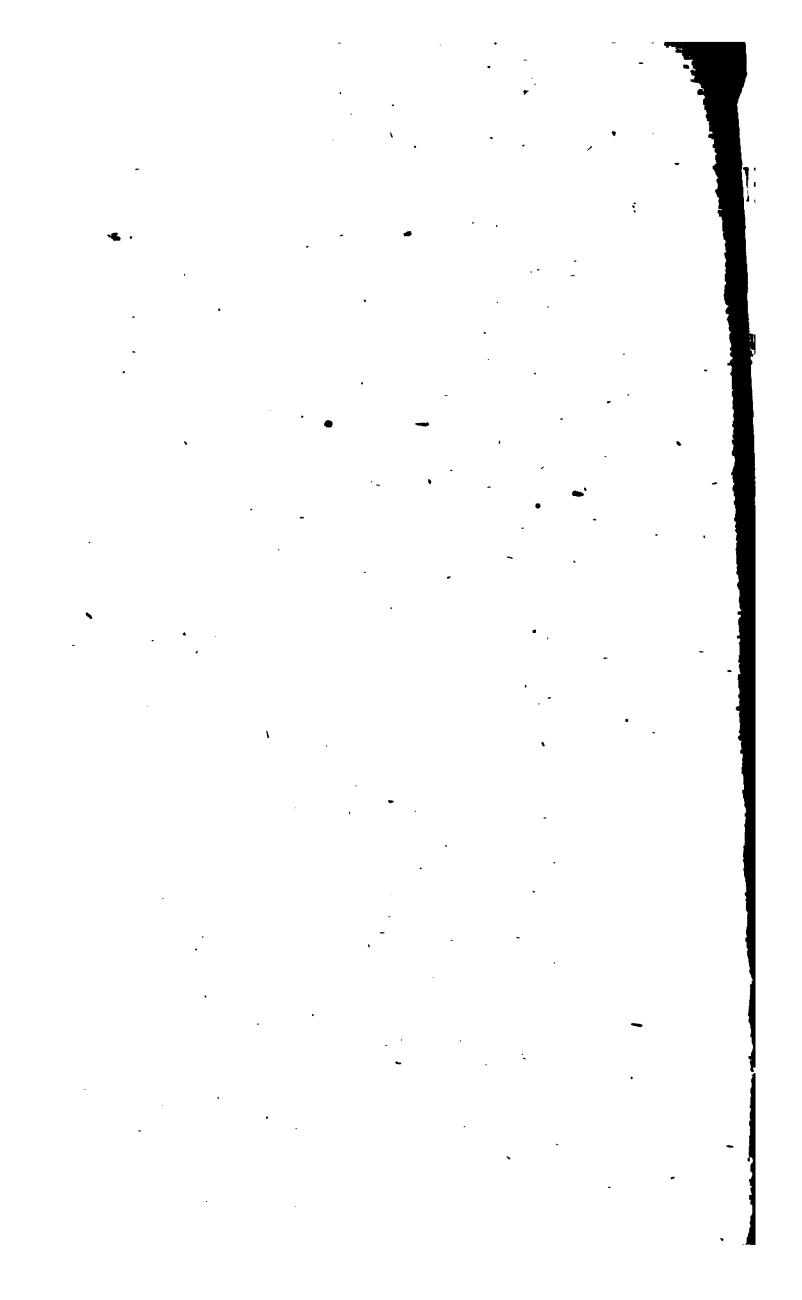
	l.	s.	d.
For breaking the ground, -	2	0	0
Setting out the same, -	0	3	0
Bell, - - - - -	2	5	10
Vergers, - - - - -	3	0	0
Chanter, - - - - -	0	10	0
Tresles and cloth, - - -	0	6	0
Center and grave, - - -	1	15	8
Making good the ground, &c.	1	0	6
	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

If a body be buried above the steps, on either side, or near the altar, the fees are double, which proves what is mentioned as above.

These

These fees, considering the former value of money, amounted to a very considerable sum, for which reason, the inferior sort of people were buried in the adjoining church-yard, on payment only of two shillings for digging the grave; and no more is demanded even to this day, either from an inhabitant of Winchester, or any stranger whatever.

End of the FIRST VOLUME. *u*





THE  
HISTORY  
AND ANTIQUITIES OF  
WINCHESTER,  
SETTING FORTH ITS

ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION, GOVERNMENT, MANUFACTORIES, TRADE, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION; ITS SEVERAL WARDS, PARISHES, PRECINCTS, DISTRICTS, CHURCHES, RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC EDIFICES:

TOGETHER WITH THE  
CHARTERS, LAWS, CUSTOMS, RIGHTS, LIBERTIES,  
AND PRIVILEGES OF THAT ANCIENT CITY.

ILLUSTRATED WITH A VARIETY OF PLATES.

---

IN TWO VOLUMES.

---

VOLUME II.

---

W I N T O N:

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*Journal of Management Studies*, 19(1), 67-80.

2000 年 12 月 10 日

the first time, the authors have been able to identify the specific mechanisms by which the two types of stressors affect the immune system. The researchers found that acute stressors activate the sympathetic nervous system, which releases hormones like adrenaline and cortisol. These hormones can suppress the immune system's ability to respond to pathogens. In contrast, chronic stressors lead to a more prolonged release of cortisol, which can also suppress the immune system but through different pathways. Understanding these mechanisms could help researchers develop targeted interventions to mitigate the effects of stress on immunity.

The study also highlights the importance of considering individual differences in stress responses. Not everyone reacts to stress in the same way, and some people may be more resilient than others. Factors like genetics, personality, and past experiences can all influence how someone responds to stress. Future research should aim to explore these individual differences further, as they could provide valuable insights into who is most at risk from stress-related health problems.

Overall, this study provides a comprehensive look at the complex relationship between stress and immunity. It shows that while stress can weaken our defenses, understanding its underlying mechanisms offers hope for developing better ways to protect ourselves against disease.

As we continue to face new challenges in the world, maintaining a healthy immune system will remain one of our top priorities. By learning more about the science of stress and immunity, we can take steps to keep ourselves and our communities safe.

This research was supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health and the Department of Defense. The authors thank the many participants who made this study possible.

For more information on this and other topics related to health and science, visit our website at [www.healthscience.org](#).

We encourage you to share this article with your friends and family to help spread awareness about the importance of managing stress for good health.

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer.

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...and the other is the fact that the ...

[illegible]

*Journal of Management Education* 30(6)

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

SECRET

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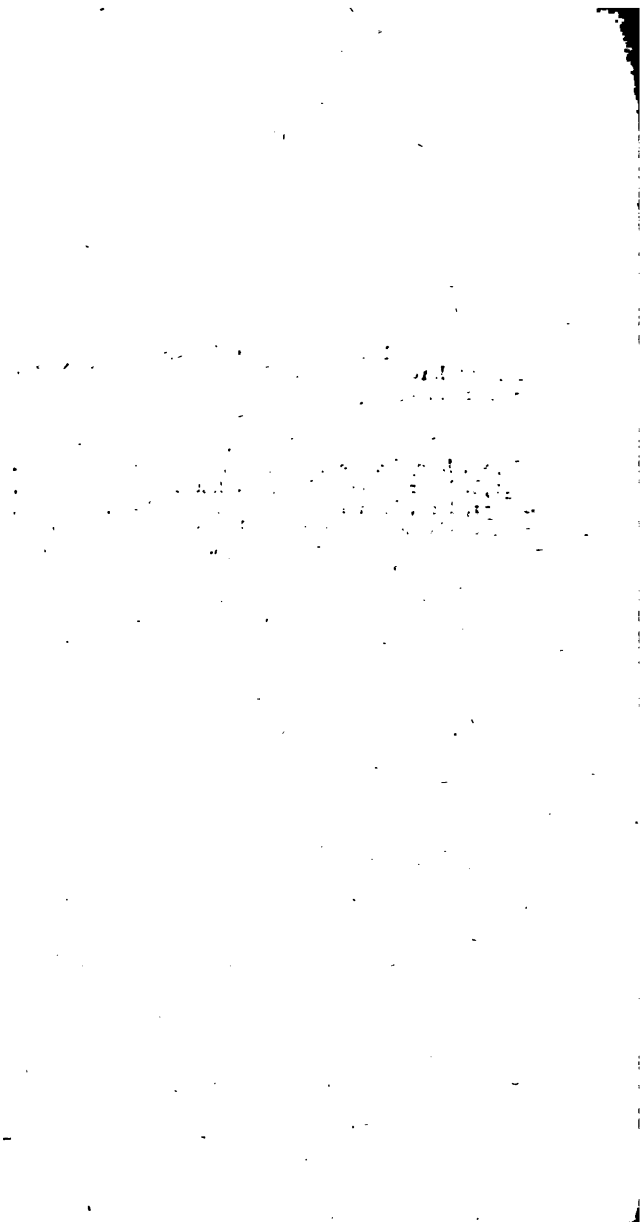
1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

**ERRATA.** *corr.* Volume I. *corr.*

P. 144. l. 16. instead of, He sat out for Oxford, read, whither he went instead of going to Oxford.

Volume II. *corr.*

P. 19. l. 20, for, the from which, read, from which the.—  
p. 36, l. 3, for off, read of.—p. 65, l. 4, for longer read long.  
—p. 71, l. 27, for mediation, read summoned.—p. 132, l. 5,  
for promiscuous, read promiscuously.—p. 140, l. 6. for burnt  
alive, read, beheaded, l. 11. for though, read thought.—p. 174,  
l. 19, for ecclesiastial, read ecclesiastical.—p. 203, l. 6, for  
Foy, read Fry.



THE  
HISTORY  
And ANTIQUITIES of  
WINCHESTER.

**H**AVING given this general description of the ancient buildings and antiquities of Winchester, we shall, according to the best lights we have been able to meet with, in our researches into the memoirs of those very distant and obscure ages, now proceed to an authentic detail of its most remarkable events and memorable occurrences, from its earliest state, to the present time. We must therefore return to its foundation, in the year of the World 2995, at which time it was named CAER GIVENT, and continued in the uninterrupted possession of the family of Hudibras, its founder, till that line ceased with the lives of Porex and Pherren. We meet with nothing remarkable, till A. M. 3528, when Molmutius Dunwallo, son of Cloten king of

Cornwall, (the first British monarch who adorned his head with a crown of gold) having with infinite labour and much bloodshed, reduced this realm to a monarchy, he convoked all his nobles to *Caer Gwent*\*, where, by the consent and approbation of the council, those laws were enacted, which *Gildas* afterwards translated into Latin; and which, at this day, retain the name of the *Mulmutian Laws*. This *Mulmutius Dunwallo* reigned about five hundred and ninety years before King *Lucius*; and it is generally allowed, that his laws were drawn from the particular doctrines and usages of the *Druids*: these laws were afterwards intermingled with the *Danish* and *Mercian*; the latter of which owe their invention to *Mercia Proba*, the queen of *Quintilius*, king of Britain.

From this time forward, to the Roman invasion, we find *Winchester* mentioned by the ancient writers as sinking into a great degree of oblivion, and losing much of its former trade: but cities in those days, could hardly be remarkable for eminence in trade, or a multitude of inhabitants, when, according to the best accounts we have of those times, men were cruel and uncivilized, and seldom formed themselves into a friendly or social communion, either for self defence, or the promotion of public tranquillity; unless upon very extraordinary occasions indeed, and when

\* Vid. *Carew's Survey*, p. 77.

a general attack was expected from foreign or piratical invaders. Nor were their cities, (of which *Caer Givent* is allowed to be one of the most capital) any other than a number of huts or low buildings, surrounded with a ditch, by way of fortification, and situated at the extremity of a wood, designed for an occasional retreat. In this situation, at least, it is generally allowed, the principal cities were found, when *Cæsar* landed in Britain; soon after which, *Caer Givent* was taken by his victorious army, and constituted a Roman Colony, by the name of *VENTA BELGARUM*.

The situation of this city was evidently attended with every convenience to the Romans, where they could be well supplied by a fertile soil, with many necessaries of life, and as easily assisted with others by their friends at home; their small distance from the sea, rendering the communication between them by no means difficult. In consequence of which, many temples, sanctuaries, and structures for their gods, were erected in this city, as well as habitations for their priests and augurs. Some affirm, that a royal palace and a theatre were likewise erected for the occasional reception, and entertainment of the Roman Emperors; which, perhaps, is not altogether improbable.

Soon after the *Venta Belgarum* had received these improvements, A. D. 47, it fell into the hands of

Guiderius, king of Britain, who refusing any longer to pay tribute to the Romans, formed a design of restoring his dominions to its ancient liberties. Preparing, therefore, to shake off the Roman authority, he first fortified this city with strong walls and double ditches. But P. Ostorius Scapula, the Roman General, who had then a powerful army in Britain, made an unexpected sally upon Guiderius, whom he entirely defeated, and with his victorious army entered this city in triumph. Arviragus, the younger son of Guiderius, in order to revenge the late overthrow and death of his father, drew together the whole force of Britain, seeming to threaten no less than destruction to the Roman invaders; who were so far intimidated, as to send for Claudius in person, and a large reinforcement, to quell this formidable and general insurrection. The Emperor brought with him, and lodged in this city, a number of camels, which were occasionally introduced into the field of battle, to over-awe and terrify the Britons. But Arviragus, providing a number of dogs, he set them upon the camels with so much fury, that they threw the Romans into the utmost confusion. No decisive action had yet, however, happened between the two princes, who, on the contrary, endeavoured to distress each other by slight skirmishes, and frequent sallies from their camps. But at length, both armies expressing an equal desire to



to engage, a dreadful battle was fought, near the spot where Southampton now stands; the dispute was bravely maintained for a long time, with equal success on both sides; till at length, Arviragus plunging himself into the heart of his enemies, and animating his soldiers to follow his example, the Romans gave way, and were entirely routed. In this action, Hanno the Roman prætor, and many other generals, were slain. Claudius retreated with his army to Venta, where he was closely pursued by Arviragus, who entering the city by storm, took the Emperor and the whole garrison prisoners. A peace was thereupon concluded, in which Claudius gave his fair daughter in marriage to Arviragus, withdrew the tribute formerly imposed, and surrendered the sovereignty of Britain entirely to Arviragus, who consented to make an annual acknowledgment for it to the court of Rome.

In the year of Christ 70, this city is celebrated for the invention and manufactory of some curious weavings and embroideries, wrought chiefly for the Roman Emperors and nobility. It is likewise remarked by Camden, for the place where the tackling and sails of the Roman fleets, on the coast of Britain, were manufactured.

King Lucius, according to Beda, after receiving Christianity, converted the idol temples of

this city into places of Christian worship, about the year 165, and began a cathedral here, as already described, which he consecrated, A. D. 169. These were destroyed, A. D. 266, by Dio-  
clesian, who massacred, without distinction, all the religious orders of men in this city. It was soon afterwards, however, restored, and dedicated to St. Amphibalus, by the Emperor Constantius, who afterwards died at York.

The city now remained in peace and tranquility, till the invasion of the Saxons, who landing at Portsmouth, under Hengist, afterwards king of Kent, entered this city, putting men, women, and children to the sword, without distinction. Aurelius Ambrosius, then king of Britain, came to its relief, and driving out the Saxons, restored it to its liberty. About this time, Cerdic landed at Southampton, with a large body of Saxons, and began to proceed up the country; when Ambrosius hearing of his descent, immediately marched against him. Both armies meeting near Chardford, a battle ensued, wherein Cerdic proved victorious, killing Ambrosius, and five thousand of his men\*. Marching to this city, he there exercised his cruelty against the Monks and religious Societies, which he either drove out or murdered, and converted the cathedral into an

\* Rapin, vol. 1. p. 37.

idol temple, wherein he was crowned. In the mean time, Arthur Pendragon being chosen commander of the Britons, he soon appeared at the head of a large army, with which he drove out Cerdic, and took possession of this city, wherein he was married to Igeene, widow of Gortons, Duke of Cornwall, and crowned in the cathedral. At this ceremony, one Joseph, of Arimathea, is said to have been present : not the Joseph who begged the body of our Saviour, but some other man of the same name and place, remarkable for his piety and exemplary devotion. At this solemnity, Arthur Pendragon is said to have invented the order of the round table, at which the aforesaid Joseph sat with him. But before the festival was at an end, the palace was accidentally set on fire, and the royal family obliged to quit the city, which was greatly damaged by the flames.

Upon the death of Pendragon, his son Arthur, surnamed the First Christian Worthy, and of whom so many romantic stories have been related, was crowned king at Silchester, A. D. 528, after which he convoked all his nobles to this city, where a great council was held, and where the feast of Pentecost was celebrated with tilts and tournaments ; the combatants being made knights of the round table. King Arthur built the castle

of this city, in the year 523, and repaired and new-built several of its churches.

Arthur hearing that his nephew Hoel, king of Armorica, \* was attacked by some formidable enemy, takes a large army with him, and repairs to his assistance, leaving Mordred, his sister's son, in care and possession of the government. Mordred, embracing the opportunity of his absence, debauches Arthur's queen, and publicly marries her; then seizes the government, and is crowned king in London. Arthur having intelligence of this villainy, lost no time in returning from Armorica, and sailing to Dover, (whither Mordred had repaired, in order to dispute his landing) he engaged and defeated the rebels, whom, with their leader, retreated precipitately into this city. They were closely pursued by Arthur, who immediately besieged, and so straightened them, that, despairing of relief, and almost famished with hunger, they made a sudden and violent sally upon the army of Arthur, who lay encamped before the city, upon the down, now called Magdalen-Hill, where a long and desperate battle ensued, attended with much bloodshed and slaughter on both sides. Victory at length declared in favour of Arthur; but with so much loss, that his army

\* A province in France, so called by Julius Cæsar; but long since named Bretagne.

## WINCHESTER.

was reduced to an handful of men ; its principal officers were slain, with all the knights of the round table, except Sir Lancelot du Lake, as is affirmed by Harding, p. 64. Arthur, to prevent as much as possible, insurrections of this kind for the future, summoned a large meeting in this city, called a Folkemote, at which time the oath of allegiance to the king and his heirs, was first administered to the people. But by the losses Arthur had already sustained in his army, by the death of his most experienced officers, and a great number of troops, he found it impossible much longer to withstand the attacks of the Saxon invaders, which every day became more frequent and bloody ; in one of which he was at last killed by Cerdic, A. D. 535, who immediately repaired to this city, which he made the seat of the West Saxon kings, he being himself the first ; and called it by the name of Wirtanceartan, i. e. Winchester.

Cerdic was no sooner in possession of Wessex, than he totally abolished Christianity throughout his dominions, and particularly in Winchester, which once more became the seat of Paganism and idolatry. In this state it continued, till the reign of Kingliffe ; who received Christianity, and began a new cathedral here, A. D. 611, as before related.

Ina, the twelfth king of Wessex, after reducing several powers to his obedience, first introduced

the tax of Romeſcot, or Peter's-pence, which was brought hither from all parts of the kingdom, and paid into the hands of the biſhop, who tranſmitted it to Rome. About this time, Porrux, a Saxon earl, aſſaulted this city, and much deſtroyed it by fire.

On the diſſolution of the Saxon Heptarchy, A. D. 828, Wincheſter became the metropolis of the kingdom, and the ſeat of its princes, and daily advanced in greatneſs and popularity. Egbert, after having reduced the whole kingdom under his authority, convoked a *pittegemot*, or great Aſſembly at Wincheſter, in whoſe preſence he was crowned; after which an edict was paſſed, commanding that the name of this kingdom ſhould from henceforth be called England, and its inhabitants, Engliſhmen; at which time more extenſive liberties and franchiſes were granted to the merchants of this city.

Upon the deceaſe of Egbert, his ſon Ethelwulph, by diſpenſation from Pope Leo, was taken out of the monaſtery, and crowned at Wincheſter, A. D. 838. This King was the firſt who granted tiſhes to the church; a Council for which purpoſe being held in the caſtle, the following charter was granted, viz. 'I, Ethelwulph, by the grace  
' of God, king of England, with the advice of the  
' biſhops, earls, and all other perſons of diſtinction

tion in my dominions, have, for the health of my soul, the good of my people, and the prosperity of my kingdom, taken the prudent and serviceable resolution of granting the tenth part of the lands throughout my whole kingdom, to the church and ministers of religion, to be by them enjoyed, with all the privileges of a free tenure, and discharged from all services due to the crown, and all other incumbrances due to lay-fees. This grant has been made by us to the church, in honour of Jesus Christ, the Blessed Virgin, and All Saints; and out of regard to the Paschal solemnity, and that Almighty God may vouchsafe his blessing to his and our posterity.'

Dated at the palace at Winchester, in the year 855, at the feast of Easter.

This charter the King is said to have offered and consecrated before the high altar in the cathedral; in consequence of which, another Synod of the principal Clergy was held in this city, wherein it was resolved, that, in order to reward the king for so acceptable a gift, upon the Wednesday in every week throughout the year, there should be two solemn masses said in every church, one to pray for the good state of the king while alive, and for his soul when dead; the other for the peers and clergy who voted for the charter.

At this time Swithin was bishop of Winchester, to whose memory the cathedral was afterwards dedicated. Ethelbald, upon the death of Ethelwulph, being invested with the royalty, was besieged, in this city, by the Danes; but with the assistance of the inhabitants, he sallied out upon them, and drove them back, with great slaughter, to their ships. The invaders, soon after returning, A. D. 862, with a superior force, laid the country waste before them, pillaged and set fire to Winchester, which was entirely burnt down. The Monks being then drove out of the monastery, and cruelly massacred, their places were afterwards supplied by the Secular Clergy. \*

Alfred succeeding to the crown, A. D. 871, he re-built and considerably enlarged this city †; ornamenting it with several palaces and religious edifices, besides erecting many magnificent dwelling houses in stone and brick; and raising an emulation in his nobles to do the same: for at that time, houses in general consisted principally of wood, and those built with any other materials were looked upon as a sort of wonder. But after Alfred had raised these structures in brick and stone, the opulent citizens followed his example: though it did not come into general use till some ages after.

\* VM. Godwin, p. 166.

† Rapin's Hist. Eng. p. 96.

Alfred



Alfred, after quelling domestic wars, and reducing the whole kingdom to his obedience, settled his monarchy upon a more just and equitable foundation than any of his predecessors; granting to all his subjects in a corporate capacity, more extensive privileges and immunities than they before enjoyed, judging it easier to preserve public tranquillity, and to establish his authority by the subordinate powers delegated to bodies politic, engaged to his interest by his royal favours, than by any rigid or oppressive means; in which plan of government, doubtless Winchester was properly considered, for at this time it was divided into wards and precincts, under a portreeve, or governor of the city; and the kingdom was also divided into counties, shires, hundreds, tythings, rapes, laths, &c. over which constables and tythingmen were appointed, as at this day. He likewise constituted the office of a Sheriff, and nominated judges to go the progress or circuits, for the more immediate and regular distribution of justice; the charters whereof bear date from this city. The Folkmote and Wittengemote were likewise regulated, and the portreeves of cities qualified for members thereof.

About this time, lived Denulph, bishop of Winchester, who was an herdsman, and is said to have sheltered Alfred, while the Danes over-ran his kingdom.

dom. This story seems not improbable; for Alfred finding in him a genius superior to his birth and employment, had him properly instructed in learning, and promoted him to this see; and as Alfred resided in Winchester, he used the advice of this prelate in affairs of the greatest moment.

Alfred was succeeded in his dominions, by his son Edward, A. D. 901, in whose reign a great council was summoned here, to consider of the propriety of admitting the clergy to marry; wherein Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury presided, and so wrought upon the clergy, by a pretended miracle, that they voluntarily consented to take an inviolable oath of chastity during life; which injunction continues in force amongst the clergy of the church of Rome to this day.

Athelstan, an illegitimate son of Edward, succeeding to the crown, A. D. 925, was continually disturbed by the incursions of the Danes; who landed in almost every part of his kingdom. Historians in general agree, that Athelstan was a brave and warlike prince; who encountered and overthrew his enemies in many successive battles. In the year 930, Constantine, king of Scotland, entering the northern part of Britain, laid the country waste with fire and sword; till Athelstan repairing thither, encountered, and drove him back into Scotland with great slaughter. But while the

the British monarch was thus chastising the Scots, Analafius, king of Denmark, landed in Suffex, with a powerful army, where he sat up a claim to the crown of England, Athelstan having intelligence of it, hastens out of Scotland to give him battle; but the Danes, overpowering him with numbers, defeated, and pursued him to our ancient city; which they found too well fortified to be attempted by storm: they therefore sat down to a regular siege, with a design of starving the garrison into a surrender. But the loyal citizens, when their magazines were exhausted, and all provisions of what kind soever totally spent; rather than surrender up their king to his merciless enemy, prepared, after the example of the heroical inhabitants of ancient Saguntum, to sally out upon the Danes sword in hand, and either drive them from their walls, or perish in the glorious attempt. Analafius, having intelligence of these preparations, had more policy than to hazard the flower of his kingdom, of which his army chiefly consisted, by encountering a desperate multitude, spurred on by resentment and the dread of famine, and to whom either life with liberty, or death without it, were equally acceptable. He therefore sends a proposal to Athelstan, that a champion should be singled out of each army, to decide their pretensions by a single combat; that if the Danish  
champion

champion succeeded, then Analafius should be invested with the British crown ; but if vanquished, he should peaceably retire to his own country.

Colbrand, a man of such prodigious bulk and stature, that he was called a giant, being one of the leaders of the Danish army, was singled out by Analafius for his champion ; but a murmur arose amongst the English, who should engage in such an unequal fight. At this time, it is generally imagined, that Guy earl of Warwick, was just returned from the Holy Land, where he had been on a pilgrimage, which Drayton corroborates in the following lines :

Yt pleased all powerful heaven that Warwick's  
famous Guy,  
The knight through all the world admir'd for  
chivalry ;  
Arriv'd from forraygne parts.——

And hearing that the king was reduced to great distress in Winchester, he immediately repaired hither, as thus represented :

Towards Winchester alone, hee sadly tooke his  
way,  
Where Atheistan, that tyme the King of England,  
laye ;

And

And where the Danish campe then strongly did  
abide,

Neer to a goodly mead, which their men call the  
Hyde.

Gaining access to the king, which his habit at  
first rendered difficult, he immediatly discovered  
himself to be the earl of Warwick, and that he had  
repaired to him in order to encounter the Danish gi-  
ant. On the day appointed, the combatants met at  
Hyde, on the north side of the city; Colebrand  
led by king Analasius, and Guy by king Athel-  
stan, as thus described by Drayton:

Ledd by the king himself, the champion comes  
along:

A man well struck in years; in homely palmer's  
gray;

And in his hand his staff, his reverend stepps to  
stay.

Thus we are told, that at this time the earl of  
Warwick was an elderly man; and was cloathed  
in the habit of a pilgrim, by which means he  
was unknown to any one but the king. Col-  
brand is described proceeding to the combat,  
decked in battle array, with shining armour, and  
bearing a ponderous battle axe, beset with large  
pikes of pointed steel; while Guy, like the royal  
prophet

prophet of old, in his approach to Goliath, is represented without armour, cloathed in pilgrim's apparel, and bearing a staff only in his hand: but in preparing for the fight, he is thus represented:

When our stout palmer soone (unknown for war-  
lick Guy)

The cord from his straight loynes doth presently untie,  
Put off his palmer's weeds.——

Out of his palmer's staff, his two-hand sword he  
drew,

The unsuspected sheath which long toyt had been;  
Which to that instant tyme the people had not  
scene:

A sword so often tryed.——

The combatants engaged with the found of a brazen horn; wherein Guy soon prevailing, the king of Denmark yielded up the victory, and embarked with his troops for his own country. The demonstrations of joy among the citizens, as well as their veneration for the conqueror, on this occasion, may be easily conceived; mean while the noble earl, instead of waiting the deserved acknowledgements of a grateful people, privately retired to an hermit's cell, near Warwick, and there ended his days.

The numerous fables reported of this man, have given occasion to doubt whether in reality he  
ever

ever existed ; much less, whether this remarkable action, wherein a kind of super-natural power seems concerned, is attended with any degree of truth. But that something of the kind was transacted here, I think is evident, not only from the place where the battle was fought, which has ever since been called Danemark, but from the battle-axe of Colbrand, which was preserved in the cathedral till the reformation ; a painting of the combat even now is visible on the wall in the north transept of the same church, and a representation of a great and little man in combat, have, till within a few years past, remained visible on a stone in the city-wall, opposite the place of engagement, which has been ever since called Colbrand's chair. Dr. Hammar, one of the late learned Wardens of Winchester college, had many years in his possession, a very ancient manuscript, containing some account of this matter ; ~~the~~ from which <sup>the</sup> following has been collected : ‘ In-  
‘ super commissum est grande duellum, inter duos  
‘ viros pugnaces, videt Guydonem Countem de  
‘ Warwick, ex parte Regis Anglorum, et quen-  
‘ dam gigantem miræ magnitudinis nomine Col-  
‘ brande ex parte Regis Danarum Analasii pro  
‘ jure heriditoria Regni Angliæ ;’ i. e. ‘ Be-  
‘ sides this, a great duel was fought between two  
‘ fighting men, namely Guy earl of Warwick on the  
‘ part

- part of the king of England ; and a certain giant
- of enormous size, called Colbrand, on the part of
- Analaſius, king of the Danes, for the hereditary
- right of the Crown of England.'

It cannot then, I think, be denied, but that this memorable circumstance has some share of truth; though undoubtedly fabled, and rendered more surprising, by the ignorance and folly of the times.

By way of thanksgiving for this happy deliverance, Athelstan is said to have given Chilton, Enford, and Harmsworth to the cathedral of St. Swithin, and farther regulated the payment of tythes to the church.\* He likewise honoured this city with six mints, for coining money; which were erected on the spot where the Piazza, or Pent-house, now stands.

- Athelstan died in the year 941, and was succeeded
- by his brother Edmund, at eighteen years of age,
- who, by the persuasion of his sister, gave as a per-
- quisite to St. Mary's abbey, all the toll paid at the
- entrance into the city through east-gate, as also, the
- customs of all merchandizes passing under the same
- gate to Wood-mill, since called the City-mill.

In the year 944, Winchester was terribly afflicted with the plague, which then raged in Britain; during which calamity it was by some means set on fire, and the greatest part burnt to the ground;

\* Vid. Math. of. Westm.



but king Edmund soon afterwards caused it to be new-built, with considerable improvements.

Edred was crowned, A. D. 948; soon after which he recalled Dunstan to court, who had been disgraced in the preceding reign, under an accusation of insolent and licentious manners. Dunstan, therefore, to regain the credit of the people, secluded himself entirely from the world, and repaired to a cell, in which he could neither stand erect, nor stretch out his limbs during his repose; and here he employed himself perpetually, either in devotion or manual labour. It is probable, that he became gradually senseless or crazed by these solitary occupations; which wrought upon him to such a degree, that he fancied the devil, among the frequent visits which he paid him, was one day more earnest than usual in his temptations; till Dunstan, provoked at his importunity, as he put his head into the cell, seized him by the nose with a pair of red hot pincers; and held him there, till that malignant spirit made the whole neighbourhood resound with his bellowings.\* The fame of this notable exploit being propagated by his votaries, it was seriously credited and extolled by the superstitious of all ranks of people; and obtruded on the king, as the particular di-

\* This story may be seen at large in Osborne, p. 96 and 97.  
rection

rection of heaven, which required him to be reinstated in the superior offices he had formerly borne. Edred, therefore, sent for the archbishop, and placed him at the head of the treasury; and to make atonement for the injustice exercised against him, he gave to the cathedral in this city, a large crucifix of gold, set with precious stones of prodigious value; and added the manors of Downton and Husbourn to the same church. Edred was succeeded by his nephew Edwy, A. D. 955, who reigned two years, was deposed the third, and died the fourth, leaving the succession to his brother Edgar, who was crowned A. D. 959. When Edgar had reigned seven years, he much enlarged and beautified the cathedral, which he afterwards dedicated to St. Swithin, one of its bishops; by whose name it was afterwards distinguished, till the reformation. A meeting of his nobles and clergy was previously held here for this purpose, at which time the secular clergy were expelled the monastery, and the monks appointed to succeed them. As King Edgar's charter for this purpose is somewhat curious, and may serve to convey to the mind a sense of the superstition, as well as extensive power of the church in those times, we shall introduce it here, from a persuasion of its being acceptable to most of our readers.

‘ I Edgar, by favour of the divine providence,  
 ‘ of Albion king, beginning seriously to enquire  
 ‘ out

out how I might so demean myself, that I might  
attain to the glory of Christ and his Saints,  
and by being placed in heaven; might enjoy a  
celestial crown, whereby I might avoid the un-  
sufferable torments of hell. By the assistance of  
God's holy spirit, it came in my mind to en-  
deavour to cease from sin, and be instant in doing  
all such works, by doing whereof, those under  
my government, might be by the example made  
better. Some of them, to that end, I have ex-  
cited by promise of reward; others by threats  
of punishment for their misdeeds; by which  
means I have endeavoured to deter all men  
from offending. For I remember it to be writ-  
ten, by the prophet Jeremy, Behold I have  
placed you over nations and kingdoms, that you  
might pluck up and destroy, dissipate and dis-  
perse, build up and plant. Exhorted therefore  
by such doctrines, whereof the Lord by his pro-  
phet hath mercifully forewarned me, that I  
should exercise the place on earth, by the per-  
mission of the Almighty, which he in his own  
right enjoyeth in heaven: that is, like a good  
husbandman, to prune the excrescence of evil  
conversation; and like the careful seedsmen,  
should sow the good seed of well living. And  
for that reason, I have cast out clerks, and in  
their room placed monks; and fearing that I  
should

‘ should incur eternal misery, if having power,  
‘ I should not do what he which worketh what  
‘ he will, in heaven and earth, hath by his ex-  
‘ ample taught me, I (and Christ vicar) have  
‘ purged divers monasteries within my kingdom,  
‘ from the cell of vicious canonicks, that could  
‘ not profit me by their prayers; but rather, (as  
‘ faith blessed Gregory) they being contaminate,  
‘ with many spots of vice, might draw the sentence  
‘ of the great judge against me; for whatsoever  
‘ he would not have done, that do they, and are  
‘ rebels to his will. These things observing, I  
‘ have placed devout monks in those monasteries,  
‘ that shall willingly and incessantly pray for us  
‘ to the Lord. And for this reason, touched by  
‘ the light of the holy spirit, purging the house  
‘ of the Lord, I have furnished the cloisters of the  
‘ New Monastery of the church of Winchester,  
‘ dedicated by me to my Saviour, and his mother,  
‘ the ever pure Virgin, and all the Apostles and  
‘ Saints, knowing that it is written, that prin-  
‘ cipals and accessaries are to be punished with  
‘ one and the same punishment; not longer en-  
‘ during such as rebel against the will of the Lord,  
‘ to usurp his possession; I have thrust out las-  
‘ civious clerks, and in their stead placed God’s  
‘ true worshippers, that have taken upon them  
‘ monastical habit, that will daily pray for us and  
‘ ours;

' ours; that thereby our kingdom being fenced,  
 ' may flourish. By God's good leave, I have  
 ' chosen and placed there, a devout Abbot Alti-  
 ' throgo Subjectus; i. e. under the lofty throne.  
 ' And this I most humbly desire of them, that as  
 ' I have done thus for them, that they would do  
 ' this for me, for those good benefits bestowed  
 ' upon them. That by casting down our adver-  
 ' saries, they will labour to advance our friends,  
 ' by preferring them; and so by depressing the  
 ' enemies of the church of God, I may, with  
 ' many blessings, justify my friends the monks.  
 ' And if by any occasion it shall happen, that  
 ' through the Devil's instigation, any out of pride  
 ' or ambition, shall treacherously attempt to scat-  
 ' ter the flock of canonical monks, which I have  
 ' placed together, with their shepherd, in the  
 ' seat of God, with all reverence, let it come  
 ' to those, and all such, (by whatsoever ways  
 ' they shall be blinded) that shall lend them aid,  
 ' as it did to the aspiring Angels, and to Proto-  
 ' plastro; \* and that they, seduced by the Devil's  
 ' deceit, may be cast forth from the glorious seat

Protoplastro, signifies literally the FIRST FORMED. But  
 whether the author of this Anathema applies it to ADAM, the  
 first man, or to the GRAND SEDUCER of mankind, the FIRST  
 AUTHOR OF SIN, is uncertain; we hope, however, he did not  
 mean to pronounce a curse upon our first parent.

of heaven ; together with them that vilipending,  
 i. e. setting at defiance, the Lord's family, have  
 run headlong into hell-fire : there let them be  
 everlastingly oppressed with the yoke of woeful  
 misery. Neither, when they shall have abolished  
 the monks, let such boast that they have pre-  
 vailed against them ; but with Judas, that be-  
 trayed his master Christ, and with his damned  
 companions, tied fast in hell, let them lie gnash-  
 ing their teeth for cold water ; scorched with  
 heat, deprived of all joy ; let them be ever  
 tormented with grief, fast bound with fiery  
 chains, only terrified with fear of corporal pu-  
 nishment, confounded with the remembrance of  
 their misdeeds, separated far from the memory  
 of any thing that is comfortable ; let them be  
 entertained with everlasting howlings and hor-  
 rors. But if they shall presume to put out any  
 monks, Wintoniensis Ecclesiæ cenobii ; i. e. of  
 the monastery of Winchester, or any of that order,  
 living regularly under government, and whose  
 cloisters I have, (in despite of the Devil) thro'  
 the help of our Lord Jesus, clean purged from  
 the dregs of vice ; let him be accounted for an  
 Anathema, i. e. accursed. And let the same  
 curse which fell upon the fratricide Cain, that  
 killed his brother Abel, (incited by envy) fall  
 upon him. Let him, I say, in this life, acquire

' no place of honour, nor have rest in the next;  
 ' but together with Annanias and Zaphyra, let  
 ' them lie howling in hell-fire. But whosoever  
 ' shall comfort these monks, let the Creator of all  
 ' good things mercifully reward them and all  
 ' their progeny, with all the blessings of this world,  
 ' and of the next; and let their names be written  
 ' in the book of life, to have their portion of  
 ' bliss in the heavenly habitation; yea, let all  
 ' such as shall honour or promote these most holy  
 ' and religious men, be eternally blessed.

' The Order how these Monks shall demean  
 themselves.

1. ' They shall always be regular, and not secular, and shall be obedient to regular orders.
2. ' They shall (like spiritual pastors) observe and follow the examples of their holy fathers; doing nothing against the rules of their order, and what their ancestors have done.
3. ' They shall keep themselves chaste; and endeavour, to the utmost of their abilities, to avoid the pomp and glory of the world.
4. ' They shall so mortify their affections, that they may bring them to true humiliation.
5. ' They shall, by a tie of perpetual interdiction, be prohibited to come to any public feast, or other solemnity, within the city.

6. ' They shall avoid the petulant and pompous delicacies of the seculars in the city; and in their refectories only use orderly diet, such as shall be appointed them.

7. ' They shall not lodge out of their monasteries, unless upon necessity, to comfort the sick or weak, taking then there, what they shall be invited to.

8. ' They may admit to the abbots table, (with care and caution) sitting guests of the said holy orders, and pilgrims, if occasion shall so require; but no other.

9. ' They shall entertain lay-clerks and travellers in their house, with decent humanity, but according to the statutes of their superiors. But none of the monks shall have licence to eat or drink with any of them; neither shall any purposely be invited to eat or drink with them in their refectory.

10. ' They shall commiserate, and relieve the poor and needy, in the bowels of mercy and charity. And if after his decease, any monk shall be found in his life-time, to have appropriated any thing of value, either in money, plate, or utensils, to his own proper use; let him be debarred Christian burial, and be cast upon the dunghill. Dated at the city of Winchester, in the year of the incarnation of our Lord 966.

' This



‘ This Charter of privilege, thus made and written, was assented and consented unto, by those whose names are hereafter mentioned, every one of them severally subscribing, as followeth :

✠ Edgar, king  
✠ Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury  
Edmund } Sons of Edgar.  
Edward }

✠ Alfryth, queen

✠ Edgissa

✠ Ofcitell, archbishop of York

✠ Athelwold, bishop of Winchester

Alston, of London

Ofuph

Oswald, of Worcester

Afelwold, of Durham

Bartholomew, of Wells

Alfston, of Sarum

Edlyn

Athulph, of Hereford

Winfig, of Bangor

✠ Estwig, of St. Asaph

✠ Osgar

Orberith

Alpheston

} Abbots.

✠ Ethelgar

+	Elphar	}	Dukes.
	Ealphe		
	Orgar		
	Athelston		
	Athelwyne		
+	Bertnon	}	Monks.
+	Alphwine		
	Byrthfrith		
	Ofwerd		
	Athelwerd		
	Alfwerd		
	Bythe		
	Woolstane		
	Alphroyn		

• All we whose names are subscribed to this  
 • charter, by the king's command, do hereby  
 • earnestly request all our posterity, that the hand-  
 • writing of our names, and our several marks of  
 • the sign of the Cross, be not annihilated or  
 • frustrated. But if any of our heirs or succes-  
 • sors, shall presume unadvisedly to alter this grant,  
 • let him be deprived of the participation of  
 • Christ's body; let him be damned, and be Ana-  
 • thema; unless by the inspiration of the holy  
 • spirit, he be truly repentant, and make ple-  
 • nary satisfaction.

The granting of this Charter, and the deposing  
 of the secular clergy from all the monasteries  
 through-

throughout the kingdom, is generally allowed to have arisen from the enmity then existing between that Order and archbishop Dunstan; who having been preceptor to the king, easily prevailed on him to put this design into execution, as a necessary part of his duty to God.

Edgar is reported, not only to have purged the church of her unclean and voracious animals, (as this order of the clergy were styled) but also to have considerably reduced the number of those inhabiting the woods; for Llewellyn, prince of Wales, having raised an insurrection in the North, and laid siege to some considerable places, Edgar marched against him, defeated him in a pitched battle, and imposed, by way of tribute during his life, the annual payment of three hundred wolves heads, which were to be brought and delivered to the bishop of Winchester, at his palace in this city; upon which account, some have reported, that the palace was called Wolveshead, and afterwards Wolvesey, as at this day \*. This tribute

\* This derivation of *WOLVESLEY*, is widely different from that before given, in vol. 1. p. 85; but as both are merely conjecture, the speculative reader will judge for himself, which is the most probable. Many people imagine this palace to have been so named from Cardinal Wolvesey, bishop of Winchester; but it may be proper to observe, that it was so intitled three hundred years, at least, before that prelate's time.

is said to have been levied for the space of four years; but in the fifth, the Welsh delivered a petition to the king, praying exemption from the fine, and setting forth, that there were no more wolves to be found, either in England or Wales\*: since which time, it is reported, this kingdom has been entirely free from those animals.

Edgar renewed the oath of allegiance originally instituted in this city, by king Arthur; since whose time it had almost grown out of use. He likewise added the isle of Ely to this bishopric, and removed the bones of St. Swithin, into the cathedral, to whose memory he erected a magnificent portable shrine, in silver and gold, embellished with precious stones. He died, A. D. 975, and was succeeded by his eldest son Edward, surnamed the martyr, on account of his being murdered by Elfrida, his step-mother, at Corfe-castle, in the Isle of Purbeck, in order to make way to the throne for her own son Ethelred, who accordingly succeeded him, A. D. 979; and was crowned at twelve years of age. It is reported, that he cried bitterly at the murder of his brother Edward, for which offence his mother beat him most unmercifully. In the year 1002, he was married in this city to Emma, a Norman princess, styled the fair maid of Normandy,

\* See Willm. of Malm. lib. 2.

and is the same said to have undergone the ordeal purification in the cathedral of this city.

The Danes landing in various parts of the kingdom, Ethelred gave them first a contribution of 10,000*l.* and afterwards another of 16,000*l.* in order to put a stop to their ravages. But these sums were no sooner exhausted, than they demanded a farther supply of 30,000*l.* whereupon a Wittenagemote was held in this city, which granted the sum required, and ordered it to be raised by a tax called Dane-gelt, and delivered to the invaders, who immediately left the country. But Ethelred, still giving himself up to indolence, sloth, and carelessness, suffered them to make another invasion, and to dispossess him at once of his crown and dominions. They without mercy, not only seized on every thing of value, but turning men out of their own houses, co-habited with their wives; and committed, without restraint, every other act of violence and oppression. A signal and general act of vengeance, such as oppressors seldom meet with in this world, is said to have at once delivered England from this load of misery; for on the eve of the festival of St. Brice, every woman throughout the kingdom, murdered the Dane her bed-fellow, by maiming them in the Hocshynide; i. e. hamstrings, or by cutting their throats. In memory of this happy deliverance, a festival, called the Hocktyde, was

annually observed, and a charter granted for it, in this city; as a reward to those ancient heroines, for this signal vindication of their injured honour, and eminent service to their country. But Ethelred, incapable of improving any opportunity to recover his crown, and protect his people, permitted a fresh army of his enemies to land at Southampton, under the command of Swein, their king; who meeting with no opposition, ravaged the country all round the coast; till at length, sitting down before Winchester, he took possession of it, after a long siege; but on such terms, as the citizens thought proper to point out. He then strengthened its fortifications, and was crowned king; after which he left his son Canute in possession of it, while he himself marched out to improve his conquest. He soon afterwards reduced Oxford, and several other places, to his obedience; but dying suddenly, A. D. 1014, his son Canute was proclaimed king, and crowned here, by the Danes. London being still in the hands of the English, Ethelred was recalled from France, where he flew for safety, and was again proclaimed king; but dying soon after, left his son Edmund, surnamed Ironside, to succeed him.

Edmund was no sooner crowned, than he marches out, with a powerful army, in quest of Canute, who then lay at Winchester; but he having intelligence of Edmund's design, without delay marched  
out

out to meet him. The two kings having fought five pitched battles, with little success on either side, and after trying each other's bravery in a single combat, they agreed to divide the kingdom between them, and took an oath of fidelity to each other. But Edmund being assassinated in four months after this treaty, Canute was thereupon invested with the whole sovereignty of England, and crowned in St. Paul's church, Nov. 30, 1016. He then repaired to Winchester, and summoned a Parliament, which, according to Sir Edward Coke, was stiled *Venerandum Concilium Sapientum*; i. e. the venerable council of wise-men. A parliament of the like kind was also held here, A. D. 1020, wherein the laws for the government and regulation of forests were first enacted; and are the same, in a great measure, as those now in force, for that purpose. The equitable government of this king, acquired him the title of Canute the Great; and dying at Shaftesbury, A. D. 1036, was, by his own direction, conveyed to this city, and deposited in the cathedral.

After he had (by the well-known circumstance of pretending to command the seas) expressed his contempt of flatterers and sycophants, he repaired to Winchester, and taking off his crown, hung it upon a cross, that he had before given to Hyde-Abbey

C 6

church,

church, (which cross was estimated at an equal value with the whole revenue of the kingdom) and could never after be prevailed upon to wear it. From this circumstance, says Peter Pictaviensis, is derived the custom of hanging up the armour of great men in churches, as offerings made to God, by whose assistance they had obtained any honour to themselves, or benefit to their country, either by victory, or an honourable death. An instance similar to this, may be now seen in St. Michael's chapel, at the east end of the cathedral, where hangs a mitre and crozier (the armour of the church) by the side of bishop Mews's monument.

Canute was succeeded in his crown and dominions, by Harold, A. D. 1036, his illegitimate son, (as some affirm) by a shoe-maker's daughter, of Southampton; who being crowned at Oxford, came immediately to Winchester, where he seized Queen Emma's treasure, his reputed mother, and drove her out of the kingdom. But dying, A. D. 1039, he was succeeded by Hardicanute, or Canute the Hardy, his brother, who recalled his mother from exile, and restored her the jewels and treasure which Harold had violently seized. Hardicanute, dying suddenly at a feast, was brought to this city, and buried by the side of his father. With the death of this king, ended the line male of the Danes, whereupon the  
Hocktyde



Hocktyde sports, which had been suppressed on the Danish succession, were again revived; during the continuance of which, the wives had the privilege of binding their husbands, while they were free to ramble with whom they pleased. These pastimes much resembled the Roman Lupercalia, which was a customary merriment on certain days, celebrated about Rome, for the shepherds wives and daughters to please their God Pan; when, seeming to cast off all sense of decency, they rambled up and down the villages, in a manner naked, and highly unbecoming both their sex and condition. Some, indeed, have compared this festival to the Roman Fugalia, celebrated in hatred to Tarquinius Superbus, for the rape of Lucretia; but we are willing to hope this merry-making of the British Ladies, was much less wanton and indecent than either of the above.

These Fugalian, or Hocktyde sports, in contempt of the Danish tyranny, were first set on foot in Winchester; but were soon afterwards observed in all the cities, towns, and villages in the kingdom.

Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred, in whom the Saxon line was revived, was crowned in this city, A. D. 1042, by Eadfin, archbishop of Canterbury; at which ceremony, an infinite number of strangers were present. In his first parliament held here, the Broad Seal, now called the

Great

Great Seal of England, was originally introduced, and committed to the care of Earl Leofric. The next year, at the feast of Easter, he married Editha, the daughter of Earl Godwin, by whose treachery, Alfred, the Confessor's brother, was murdered in the preceding reign, in Guildford Castle. At table, the king is said to have jocosely challenged Godwin with the murder, who, justly wounded by the reproof, protested his innocence of the crime, and wished, if he was guilty, that the Almighty would make him an example, by choaking him with the next mouthful of bread; which he had no sooner taken, than (as many writers assert) he was choked, and fell down dead from the table \*.

The year 1044, was remarkable for the trial and purgation of Emma, by fiery Ordeal, as before related. This Ordeal, was a punishment inflicted by divers ways, and was divided into four kinds, viz. 1. The combat Ordeal, which was generally used in disputes of the right of inheritance, and was determined by single combat: the survivor being immediately invested with the claim in dispute, be it of what kind soever. 2d. The fiery Ordeal, as inflicted upon Emma; which was, the walking over red hot bars, and used in most cases where there was no evident proof of guilt, but violent suspicion of incontinency and adultery.

\* See particularly Math. of Westm. p. 323.

3d. The

3d. The Ordeal by hot water, which was used in particularly doubtful cases, where a grievous crime had been committed, and, for want of evidence, could not be proved against the malefactor, or person suspected; who thereupon stripped his arm, and put it into a jar of boiling hot water, up to his elbow; the effects of which either convicted, or acquitted him of the crime. The 4th and last method, was that of cold water, which was generally inflicted upon the common or vulgar class of people; and likewise used to determine obscure and uncertain causes. It was principally inflicted on people accused of witch-craft; who being cast into a deep pool or river, with a cord fastened to their waist, they were also judged by the effect. If they sunk, and remained under water for a certain short space, till they were drawn up, they were pronounced innocent; but if they swam upon the top, or any part of their body appeared above water, they were immediately supposed to be guilty: for, however ridiculous such a notion may now appear, it was formerly a received opinion amongst most nations, that no one guilty of witch-craft, could be received into the centre of that pure element. These kind of trials were adopted by the Saxons, after their conversion to Christianity; and when Canute revised the English laws, he again enforced them, under the  
title

title of *Vulgares exploratoriæ purgationes*; i. e. The common searching purgation and tryal. In Denmark, all difficult controversies and questions were determined by these kind of tryals; and among the Goths, they were very frequently used. In France and Spain, they were practised with great rigour; and were also very frequently used among the Italians. They continued in force till the time of Pope Stephen the Second, who totally abolished these Pagan inventions, as inconsistent both with the doctrine and laws of Christianity.

Upon the decease of Edward, Harold, his brother-in-law, the son of Earl Godwin, usurped the throne; and was crowned Jan. 6, 1066: but before the expiration of the same year, he was slain by William the Conqueror, who was crowned and proclaimed king, on the Christmas following. As soon as this ceremony was over, a proclamation was issued, summoning a meeting of all the nobles and clergy of the kingdom, to assemble at Winchester; in which parliament, archbishop Stigand was degraded and committed prisoner to the castle, wherein he remained during life. His Queen Matilda coming over from Normandy about this time, was received in a pompous manner by the citizens; and on the Easter-Sunday following, the king and queen were both crowned

in the cathedral, by archbishop Alfred: and before their majesties left the city, the queen was delivered of a son, who was named Henry, and afterwards filled the throne of England. In the year 1075, another parliament was assembled in this city, when Waltheof, earl of Northampton, being accused and convicted of high treason, was beheaded before the gates of the castle. This was the first legal trial, by the peers of the realm, that is extant upon record.

A parliament was held at Winchester, A. D. 1079, wherein the Conqueror demanded a hunting seat to be made in this county, of that part of it now called the New Forest. It was, however, with much reluctance, that the nobles in general consented to this proposal, considering that the great plenty of cattle, corn, butter, cheese, and provisions of all kinds, that the land usually produced, would, when removed, greatly impoverish the county in particular, and the kingdom in general. But the Conqueror was determined, at all events, from political views, and for his own security, to have this act passed; for he considered, that in case of any formidable or general insurrection in England, he could retire into the forest with his Normans, where he might not only defend himself, with more ease, from the attacks of his enemy, but where he could be well supplied  
from

from his own country, with all kinds of necessaries, in the most safe and expeditious manner: and, indeed, upon all occasions, he considered it as useful and necessary to have such a place of retreat and security. After many long and warm debates, the grant was at length passed, and the county at once depopulated for upwards of thirty miles, and deprived of six and thirty parish-churches, besides other stately and magnificent structures. About this time, the famous Curfew act was passed, by which all the English were enjoined, at a certain hour in the evening, distinguished by the ringing of a bell, to put out their fires and candles; as at the sound of the same bell in the morning, they were permitted to light them. The custom of ringing a bell night and morning, has ever since that time been observed in many places throughout the kingdom. In this year, Walkelyn, bishop of Winchester, began a new cathedral: see vol. 1. p. 22.

When the Conqueror had taken these and other precautions, to insure the British crown to himself and his posterity, he embarked for Normandy, where dying, he was succeeded by his son William, surnamed Rufus, A. D. 1087; who soon after convoked a parliament in this city, and, by the persuasion of Anselme the primate, and in compliance with his father's will, soon after distributed

buted several large sums of money amongst all the churches and monasteries in the kingdom. Rufus kept his court here at Easter, and was crowned every year. But he being killed in the New Forest, (as already described) was succeeded by his younger brother Henry, who meeting with but little opposition, repaired to Winchester; and finding the citizens inclined to support him, he drew his sword, and swearing no one should be king but himself, seized the crown, with all the treasure that had been amassed by his father and brother, which was at that time lodged in the castle. Part of this treasure he distributed amongst his friends and followers, whilst by another part he secured others to his interest; after which he repaired to London, and was crowned A. D. 1100. The ceremony was no sooner over, than he returned to this city, attended by a great retinue, to celebrate his nuptials with Maud, whom he took out of St. Mary's Abbey, by a dispensation from the Pope. About this time, Roger Inckpen founded a Charnel, or Bone-house, for the general use of the inhabitants of Winchester; which has since been converted into a dwelling-house, and annexed to the revenues of this bishopric.

In the year 1112, the king's palace, and a great part of this city, was destroyed by fire; together with the guild-hall, and most of the ancient records

records of the corporation: the churches, indeed, escaped this conflagration. The same year, Henry's queen was delivered of a son in this city, afterwards named William; for joy of which, the king granted a free charter to the city of Winchester\*, to the following effect:

‘ Henry, king of England, duke of Normandy  
 ‘ and Aquitain, and earl of Andalusia, to all  
 ‘ archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, viscounts,  
 ‘ and all our faithful subjects and servants, both  
 ‘ French and English, of all England, and of all  
 ‘ the harbours of the sea, greeting. Know ye,  
 ‘ that we have granted unto our citizens of Win-  
 ‘ chester, incorporated by the name of the  
 ‘ guild of merchants; full licence and liberty to  
 ‘ buy and sell all wares and merchandizes in fairs  
 ‘ or markets, and to export or import the same,  
 ‘ free from the payment of every gift, duty, tax, or  
 ‘ custom, usually levied on those occasions. And  
 ‘ that they have free passage for all such wares  
 ‘ and merchandizes, throughout these my do-  
 ‘ minions, from the customs of carriage and pas-  
 ‘ sage over bridges, toll free. Nor be they here-  
 ‘ after molested on this account; nor let any

\* This was the first free Charter granted for many years, to any city or town in the kingdom, and is now extant in the Tower of London.



‘ one disturb or molest them by this particular  
 ‘ grant of our royal countenance and favour,  
 ‘ on pain of incurring our highest displeasure.  
 ‘ Witness, Thomas archbishop of Canterbury;  
 ‘ Richard, bishop of London; Gilbert, bishop  
 ‘ of Winchester, &c.’

- This Charter was granted at the castle of Winchester, A. D. 1112; about which time, the monastery, called New Minster, was removed to Hyde. In the beginning of the year 1118, an invasion was set on foot by Duke Robert, of Normandy, the elder brother of King Henry, who by lawful inheritance claimed the sovereignty of England, which Henry had usurped; and having collected the whole Norman force, with the joint assistance of all his allies, prepared to recover by force, that crown, of which he had been so unlawfully deprived. Winchester and its citizens were now of so much consequence, that Henry made it his first care to gain their esteem, and bring them entirely to his interest; which he had no sooner effected, than he secured his crown, treasure, and every thing of value in this city; which he likewise strengthened and improved in its fortifications. About the middle of August, Robert landed at Portsmouth, with all his force, and hearing that his brother Henry had fortified himself

self in Winchester, resolved to march hither, and give him battle. When he appeared before the walls, Henry drew out his forces, a great part of which consisted of the inhabitants of this city; and both armies being drawn up, in order of battle, and waiting only for the signal to engage, the friends of both princes intervened, and procured them a private interview, wherein they became friends, embraced each other, and put an end to the dispute; after which Robert was invited into the city, and very sumptuously entertained by his brother, as were also his troops by the citizens; who no sooner heard them declared the friends of their king, than they were received and treated as such in all respects whatsoever.

In this reign, Winchester may be said to have arisen at the summit of her glory; and, like the sun at mid-day, to have cast forth the full lustre of her beams; or, as the moon outshines the stars, so did she all her cotemporary cities in Britain. For now she was defended by a stately castle, high and strong walls, with gates and towers; and was ornamented with a multitude of very magnificent structures, the dwelling-houses of the royal family, knights, merchants and gentlemen, besides those great and magnificent buildings of the king's and bishop's palaces, and of so many monasteries, convents, nunneries, and houses of  
other

other religious societies, with such a great number and variety of churches, as could be no where equalled throughout the kingdom. It was not only enriched by the presence of so many noble inhabitants, but carried on a cloathing manufactory, which almost supplied the whole realm, as well as several foreign countries. It was the principal key and thoroughfare into all the eastern and western parts of the kingdom; frequented by all families of note, and visited by many great powers from abroad. Its bishop being generally one of the royal family, ensured it the particular marks of the royal favour; whereby it was distinguished with the first free charter granted to any city in the kingdom, which permitted all its goods, wares, and merchandizes to be negotiated free of any toll or tax whatsoever, throughout his majesty's dominions; and is well known to have been the place of birth, education, baptism, marriage and coronation, of many kings, princes, and noble personages. It was honoured with a mayor twenty-two years before London, or any other city, and its charter of incorporation has been a standard for incorporating several cities and towns in this kingdom. The city of Winchester, at this time, is said to have extended west, almost as far as Week parish; which is the more probable, from the foundations of houses, &c. that are continually

ally thrown up in plowing the grounds on that side of the city. On the north, it was continued to Hyde-Barton ; in which part of the town, the king's palace was situated, with the buildings and mansion-houses of most of the nobility. It was continued east to Magdalen-Hospital, which was then called the Suburb of Winchester; and is so specified in the writings of that hospital. Neither is it to be doubted, but that it extended to St. Cross on the south ; for St. Faith's church was situated within a few paces of that village, and its parish, which is now almost entirely depopulated, adjoined to it\* ; and upon the demolition of its church, the parishioners agreed to pay their dues to the present church of St. Cross Hospital : by which means both those parishes became united.

In this magnificent state was the ancient city of Winchester, when King Henry died ; who left his succession to be disputed by his daughter Maud the Empress, and Stephen Bloys, son of the earl of Bloys, by Adila, daughter of William the Conqueror. The Empress being therefore apparent heir to the crown, she was, on the death of her fa-

\* The church of St. Faith stood near the pound at Barton Farm ; and its ruins are supposed to have occasioned the mounds, or uneven surface of the north part of the adjoining field. This church is said to have been demolished by bishop Fox, on the depopulation or decline of its parish, which was no longer able to maintain its incumbent.

ther.

ther, proclaimed queen by popular election. But Stephen, with the advice of his friends, immediately repairing to London; and claiming his succession in right of his mother Adila, he was there crowned king, by the archbishop of Canterbury, A. D. 1135; after which, by reducing the taxes, and by many other acts of moderation and humanity, he soon won the greater part of the people to his cause. The bishops of Sarum and Lincoln, having been active on the part of Maud, Stephen caused them both to be apprehended, and committed close prisoners to the castle of the Devizes, confiscating their estates, and seizing their effects; which step so exasperated their brethren, that the archbishop of Canterbury summoned a meeting of all the clergy at Winchester; where Henry de Bloys, brother to Stephen, and bishop of Winchester, (then the Pope's Legate) attended, chusing rather to take part with those of his own habit and function, than with the king his brother; who had been thought to aim at little less than the total subversion of their authority. The commission legantine of Pope Innocent is openly read; on which they determine, that the imprisonment of the two bishops was an unlawful and ignominious act, and too sacrilegious and derogatory to the holy prerogative of the church to be endured, and therefore ought to be pu-

nished with its utmost severity and censure. The king was hereupon summoned before the council ; and, in shew of obedience, repaired immediately from London, to his palace in this city, and from thence sent some of his nobility to the Legate's court, then held in Wolvesey castle, to know why he was in that manner cited before them. The legate replied, that the king his brother was, like all other men, subject to the church of Christ, and was therefore not to expostulate with its ministers, but immediately appear, and answer to such interrogatories as should be proposed against him. The king, enraged at his brother's arrogance, sends back the messengers with a more bold and haughty replication ; upon which the council was dissolved, without coming to any farther resolution, and the king unmolested, returned to London.

The Empress, during this time, was not idle or inactive ; but taking advantage of those dissentions, landed, with all her forces, at Portsmouth, and immediately repaired to this city, where she was courteously received by its inhabitants ; but Maud, chusing to keep on her guard, in a place where the king's brother was almost absolute, and had many of the citizens at his own command, she encamped, with her whole army, on the east side of the city. The legate, however, pretended a  
great

great shew of respect for the empress and chiefs of her army, and invited them to a sumptuous entertainment at his palace; where, such as accepted his invitation, were afterwards detained prisoners, until they had sworn-allegiance to his brother Stephen, and promised to revolt, with all their forces, to his side. But this sacred, though compulsive tie, was no longer regarded, than till the prisoners were set at liberty, and had gained the presence of the empress, whom they immediately made acquainted with the treachery. Maude was, however, too prudent to make use of coercive measures, to revenge the indignity, though great, and tending to the ruin of her cause; but perceiving that the friendship of this prelate was then absolutely necessary to her coronation, she determines to try the effects of dissimulation, to gain him over to her interest. A private interview being to this end with much difficulty procured, she therein expressed her great veneration for the holy church and its ministers; promising the bishop, that if she should be invested with the legal succession of her father, she would not only enlarge the privileges of the church, but that she should submit to him the absolute direction of all public affairs, and act entirely consonant to his will and pleasure. These promises, exactly corresponding with the ambitious views of the pre-

late, they had the desired effect, so that an inviolable oath of friendship was taken, and his assistance to the empress, on all occasions, promised. She was thereupon conducted with great solemnity, from Magdalen-hill, through the High-street, to the cathedral-church; the afore-mentioned bishop leading her by the right arm, and Bernard, bishop of St. David's, by the left, followed by the bishops of Lincoln, Ely, Bath, Worcester, and many other mitred prelates and abbots, with all the chief commanders in her army, forming a most magnificent procession; and being seated before the high altar, was there crowned queen of England, A. D. 1141. But the constable of Winchester castle, not thinking the empress and her army safe in the city, invites her into the castle, which he plentifully stored with provisions. In the mean time, the earl of Gloucester, brother to Maud, engaging king Stephen, entirely defeated his army, and took the king prisoner, whom he committed to Bristol Castle.

The Empress being now in absolute possession of the crown, orders Stephen to be fettered; and repairs to London, Gloucester, and other cities, to keep her court; but many of her subjects, offended at the cruel treatment of the king, form an insurrection, and are headed by Stephen's queen; who collecting the scattered forces of her royal



royal husband, soon found herself at the head of a formidable army. The empress, not without reason, perceiving her danger, repairs to this city, and appoints a council, wherein she requested the legate to preside ; which he at first excuses, then delays, and at last absolutely refused. Thus the empress finding herself deserted on every side, and her army daily weakened by continual revolts, she without delay took possession of the castle, strengthened its fortifications, and well stored it with provisions, as a sanctuary to which she might fly upon any sudden occasion ; but before these necessary preparations for self-defence were well made, the queen, with her whole army, appeared before the walls. The bishop of Winchester is said, on this occasion, to have withdrawn himself to Waltham, that he might not be suspected of countenancing either party ; but he had scarcely departed with his retinue, before the North-gate of the city was set on fire, as many historians affirm, through the instigation of that prelate ; so that it was entirely consumed, with the church of St. Mary built upon it, and the church of Allhallows adjoining to it. The flames extending into all parts of the city, it was almost entirely destroyed, together with the king's palace, and those of many of his nobility. The splendid monastery of St. Grimbald, with all its rich ornaments, the

gifts of many kings, queens, and noblemen, did not escape this general conflagration; and among its other rich furniture, there was consumed a crucifix of such prodigious value, that it consisted of five hundred pounds weight of silver, thirty pounds of gold, and three regal crowns, of fine Arabian gold, set with diamonds, and other precious stones, all which were entirely melted away, and never, at least, publicly recovered from the flames\*. Besides this, several other religious houses were either entirely consumed, or much damaged, together with upwards of twenty parish-churches. Indeed, the damage sustained on this occasion, is said to have exceeded all the most violent calamities inflicted on this city, by fire or sword, throughout the whole times of the Britons, Saxons, Danes, or Normans; and so stagnated the trade, and depopulated this city, that it never after arrived to a similar degree of extent and perfection. This conflagration had scarcely subsided, before the legate returned, and joined his brother's army, which was then entrenched among the ruins of the city, and had thrown up a circumvallation, part of which still appears at the upper end of the field called Oram's Harbour; and putting all to the sword who declared for the Empress, the

\* Vid. Godwin's Lives of Bishops, p. 172.

remaining part of the city soon submitted to the queen. The empress, with her friends and whole army, were, during these transactions, shut up in the castle, where they determined to defend themselves to the last. At this time the waters, which run from Worthy, held a course to the North-gate of the city, where entering the foss, still remaining before the north-west wall, (which was then called Water-wall) they surrounded the castle, and cut off all communication with the city, having access only by draw-bridges: and running round the outside of the city-walls, by South-gate, continued their course down College Street, and fell into the present channel a little below Wolvesey palace\*. Thus was the castle of Winchester situated, when besieged by the queen's army; who, in order to bring their engines to act upon its fortifications, destroyed several noble dwelling-houses and churches that had escaped the fire, wherever they were found to stand in the way, or obstruct their attempts upon it. The besiegers, however, found every device, either of

\* Mr. Trussell's Manuscript likewise describes a stream running from the West-gate, into the Abbey, down the Temple Ditch, since made the corn-market; which ran, says he, with a rapid current, and sometimes caused great inundations. This stream must consequently have proceeded from the waters surrounding the castle.

effecting a breach, or of storming the castle, to be entirely fruitless; notwithstanding they had begun, and endeavoured to batter it in every quarter. When the siege had been thus carried on, with little or no hopes of bringing them to a surrender, for upwards of seven weeks, the besiegers bethought themselves of placing a dam across the river, of such sufficient height and strength, as to turn off the water to the east side of the city; which being in a little time effected, and the bed of the old channel rendered firm with rubbish, and the ruins of the late fire, they immediately surrounded the castle, and reconnoitred it on all sides; but still found it too strong and resolutely defended, to be taken at any rate. The Empress, however, finding the course of the water entirely stopped, foresaw there could not be had a sufficiency of that necessary article for her army and cattle, which were so numerous, that though there was a well in the castle, it could not be drawn up quick enough to supply them. She, therefore, in order to make her escape, before necessity obliged her to surrender, caused a report to be circulated in the city that she had been taken ill, and died, whereupon the gates of the castle were thrown open, and the garrison surrendered themselves upon honourable terms; having liberty granted them to attend the corps of the empress to the place

place of burial. A leaden coffin was therefore procured, and properly prepared, wherein the empress was deposited, shrowded as a corpse; and being attended with her most faithful friends, was carried through the whole army of the queen, whom she left to take possession of the deserted castle. The Empress immediately repaired to Wallingford Castle, which was still in her interest, and where she and her retinue were joyfully received. King Stephen remained all this time a prisoner in Bristol Castle, loaded with irons, by Maud's direction; but in a subsequent action between a party of the king's forces, and Robert earl of Gloucester, that earl was defeated, and committed close prisoner to Rochester Castle; some time after which an exchange of the two prisoners was mutually agreed to by the contending parties, and both set at liberty. A truce was likewise soon afterwards set on foot, and a parliament for that purpose summoned and held in the castle of this city: but it was of no very long standing; for hostilities were again commenced by the friends of Maud, and continued almost to the end of king Stephen's reign, who died on the 25th of October, 1154; and was succeeded by Henry II. surnamed Plantagenet, son of Maud the empress, lately deceased; and was crowned at Westminster, the 19th of December following.

Soon after his coronation, he honoured this city with his presence; and, in consideration of the great calamities it had lately suffered, by defending the cause of the empress, his mother, he ordered several noble dwelling-houses to be erected, together with a royal palace; in the principal chamber whereof, he caused to be painted a crowned eagle, with four chickens pecking at it: alluding to his four undutiful sons; one whereof, viz. John, who succeeded his brother Richard, being the most obstinate and unruly, was represented pecking at his eyes, and the other three, at his breast. This is said to have been the invention of the famous Godfrey, prior of St. Swithin's cathedral.

About this time, a parliament was held in the castle of this city, in which the conquest of Ireland was first proposed, agreed on, and immediately carried into execution. And when the palace, and other buildings set on foot by his majesty, were finished, he was, with his son Prince Henry, his brothers Richard and Geoffrey Plantagenet, with the king of Scotland and their nobles, most sumptuously entertained at a splendid feast in the castle, given by the portreeve, and most opulent citizens, at which time their charter was confirmed.

In

In the year 1176, King Henry caused his eldest son to be christened in this city ; which ceremony was performed by the bishop of Roan : and in the following year happened that great and dreadful famine, when he relieved every day, from April to the end of August, with a sufficient quantity of wheat, ten thousand poor people, in the territories of Anjou and Maine, who would otherwise have perished by it.

In the year 1187, the king keeping his court here, confirmed unto the citizens their charter of privileges and immunities ; investing the principal magistrate of the city with the title of Mayor, and adding to it a much more absolute and extensive authority, than the portreeve usually enjoyed. This grant of incorporation, by the title of mayor and burgeses, was bestowed on Winchester many years before the like favour was manifested to any other city or town in the kingdom ; for it appears that the chief magistrate of London was not invested with the title of mayor, but was called portreeve, portgrave, or provost, till the year 1209.

When Henry had reigned thirty-four years, and greatly improved this city, since the late most terrible fire, he went over to France, and there died, A. D. 1189. In his reign, a foreign coin seems to have been first introduced and circulated

in England ; for Cressalin, the famous Jew merchant of Winchester, being amerced one hundred marks, he paid instead of them, one hundred Bezants, which were accepted by the king. These Bezants were of the value of two shillings each, and derived their name from Bizantium, or Constantinople, the place where they were coined.

Richard, surnamed *Coeur de Lion*, the third son of king Henry, was crowned at Westminster, Sept. 3, 1189. After his return from the Holy War, he appointed queen Eleanor and all his nobles, to meet him in this city, where he was re-crowned, A. D. 1194, William king of Scotland, carrying one of the three swords before him, with Hamlyn earl Warren, attending at his right-hand, and Ranulph earl of Chester, at his left ; from which time forward, (according to several historians) the king bore in his arms three Lions passant, Or ; which arms have ever since been retained by his successors. At this re-coronation, the citizens of Winchester, (says our author) served as butlers of the kitchen ; their office of butler of the pantry having been before that time disposed of to the citizens of London : but upon what terms we are totally ignorant. Richard resided in this city, till his departure to Normandy ; and dying soon afterwards in France, without issue, he was succeeded by his brother John, who was crowned  
A. D.



A. D. 1199 : and, after the solemnization of his marriage, with Isabella, of Angoulême, they honoured this city with their presence, where the queen was delivered of a son, on that account named Henry of Winchester. King John, upon a quarrel with his clergy; and by refusing to admit Simon Langton to the archbishopric of Canterbury, was excommunicated, together with the whole kingdom ; on which account, most of the clergy departed into France, and other foreign countries. The people on all sides, dissatisfied with this general interdiction, grew refractory and rebellious ; and put the king to such inconveniences and apprehensions, that he saw the necessity of regaining the friendship of the Pope, and of restoring the kingdom to the favour of the church.

To this end, he sends a very submissive embassy to the Pope, offers to accept Langton as archbishop of Canterbury, and solicits all the departed clergy, to return to their former departments and possessions in England. He appointed them to meet him at Winchester, whither the king himself repaired, in order to receive them ; and being informed of their near approach, he rode out on horseback, to conduct these divines into the city. Meeting them in a large body, headed by Langton himself, on the downs near Magdalen Hospital, he alighted from his horse,

## 62 THE HISTORY OF

horse, and fell on his knees before that prelate; beseeching him to commiserate this distressed kingdom, and its unhappy sovereign. Langton, touched with this remarkable instance of the king's humiliation, alighted, raised him from the ground, and led him, followed by all his brethren, into the cathedral in this city, and there absolved him from the late excommunication and censure of the church. In thanksgiving for which, he bestowed several valuable presents upon the church, and granted a new Charter to the city of Winchester, A. D. 1207, the substance of which was as follows:

‘ John, by the grace of God, king of England, duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and earl of Anjou, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, sheriffs, and others his faithful subjects, greeting, Know ye, that we out of our royal grace and favour, have, by these our letters patent, granted and confirmed for us and our heirs, to the citizens of our city of Winchester and their successors, that our royal mint, and the coinage and exchange of all monies for our kingdom, shall for ever hereafter be held, made and executed by our proper officers, in our said city of Winchester\*, with all liberties,

\* There have been other charters for coinage granted to the Corporation of Winchester; but the office of the mint is now kept in the Tower of London, and the moneyers are a Corporation settled by charter of Edward III. A. D. 1327.

advan-

“ advantages, and privileges of coining and ex-  
 “ changing of monies belonging, or thereunto  
 “ appertaining\*.

II. “ Also that the citizens of the said city of  
 “ Winchester, shall have and enjoy the scite of se-  
 “ veral ancient mills, and the profits thereof, and  
 “ of several lands and tenements, (particularly de-  
 “ scribed) within the same city, for the amending  
 “ and keeping in good repair, the walls and  
 “ buildings of, in, and belonging to the same city.

III. “ Also, that no citizen of the said city, shall be  
 “ sued or impleaded in any action, bill, or plaint,  
 “ without the walls of the said city, unless for  
 “ debts due to the crown, or on account of their  
 “ pledges, or becoming security for any of our  
 “ loving subjects.

IV. “ Also, that none of the said citizens shall  
 “ be obliged to go to war.

V. “ Also, that all the said citizens shall have  
 “ liberty to buy and sell in all fairs and markets,  
 “ toll free; and that the said citizens and their  
 “ successors, and all their goods and chattles, shall

\* At this time there was no gold coin; and lately, in digging  
 a well in some ground belonging to the Hon. Thomas Woods  
 Knollis, Esq; several pieces of money, and small bits of copper  
 and silver bullion, and other implements for coinage, were  
 found about ten feet deep: all which are now in the hands of  
 Mr. William Porter, of this city.

“ be

## 64 THE HISTORY OF

' be freed and discharged of and from all manner  
 ' of tolls, bridge-money, customs, and duties what-  
 ' ever, as well within the walls as without, and  
 ' throughout all England, and at and by the  
 ' sea-ports.

VI. ' Also, that none be fined, or amerced, un-  
 ' less by, and according to the ancient law and  
 ' custom of the said city; and that the said citi-  
 ' zens shall hold and enjoy, all their lands, tene-  
 ' ments, debts, securities, and effects, according  
 ' to the ancient rights and customs of the same  
 ' city: and that all pleas of land, and other actions  
 ' arising within the said city, be held and tried  
 ' within the same city, according to the ancient  
 ' usage and custom thereof, and the laws of our  
 ' land.'

There is a saving clause to the Crown, as usual.

This extract is taken from the Latin of Mr.  
 Trussell's manuscript; but the original grant or  
 charter, may be seen amongst other records carefully  
 preserved in the Tower of London.

The granting of this Charter was a great testi-  
 mony of the regard King John had for the ancient  
 city of Winchester; which gave new life and vigour  
 to its trade and inhabitants, and greatly conduced  
 to their opulence and prosperity; not that the city  
 had then attained, or ever after did arrive to that

magni-

magnitude and great degree of splendor, for which it had been so justly celebrated, before the disputes of Maud and king Stephen took place.

Not long after the confirmation of this Charter, the barons rose, and took possession of this city; but not finding the citizens disposed to favour their cause, they deserted it, leaving upon its principal palaces several marks of their displeasure. But king John, in order to reward the loyal inhabitants for their firmness and resolution, and to compensate for the injuries they had sustained from the offended barons, granted unto the citizens, ' That they do continue forever to  
' be incorporated by the name of Mayor and  
' Burgeses of the guild of Merchants of the city  
' of Winchester, with perpetual succession. And  
' that they have, receive, and take to the perpetual use and advantage of themselves and their  
' successors, all issues, fines, and other profits whatsoever, before that time due, belonging, or usually  
' payable to the crown. For which charter of incorporation, and grant of all such liberties, the  
' said citizens do pay into the receipt, the sum  
' of two hundred marks, by composition; and  
' that for the fee-farm, they compound to pay  
' unto the king, and his successors annually, one  
' hundred marks of current money.' This concession, according to many reputable historians,

was made a little before the title of Mayor was granted by any Charter whatsoever, to the citizens of London. The city was at this time divided into six wards, and had an alderman appointed to preside over each.

Saer de Quincy, lord of Groby, in Leicestershire, was made the first Earl of Winchester, by king John, A. D. 1215 ; and had a salary granted him by patent, issuing out of the fines levied in this county.

About this time, the river Itchin was first brought into a regular channel, and made navigable, by Godfrey de Lucy, bishop of Winchester ; who, to accomplish this undertaking, threw up that great causey between Old and New Alresford, at the head of the great pond, drained the several springs near those places, and brought them into the same pond ; by which means there has ever since remained a sufficient head of water, to keep the river continually well supplied, and without the least danger of overflowing. This river he furnished with convenient locks and large aqueducts, laid with stone, at an enormous expence ; and thereby made it navigable for barges, lighters, and other small vessels, to trade from Alresford to Winchester, from thence to the sea, at Southampton, and to all parts of the world. In consideration of which laudable undertaking, king  
John

## WINCHESTER.

67

John granted the bishop and his successors, the following Charter :

• John, by the grace of God, king of England,  
 • duke of Normandy, &c. to all archbishops,  
 • bishops, &c. and others, our loving subjects,  
 • sendeth greeting. Know ye, that by these pre-  
 • sents, we have granted unto our venerable Fa-  
 • ther Godfrey, bishop of Winchester, and to all  
 • his successors for ever, free licence and authority  
 • to take, receive, collect, and apply to his own  
 • proper use and advantage, by himself or bailiff,  
 • all fines, tolls, taxes, and customs, arising from  
 • the goods, wares, and merchandizes, that shall  
 • or may hereafter be conveyed up or down the  
 • river, liding, which the said bishop hath now  
 • caused to be first trenched and made navigable,  
 • at his own expence. Wherefore he shall re-  
 • ceive, as all goods, wares, and merchandizes, the  
 • customs and tolls herein after specified ; that  
 • is to say, for all dry hides, felts, and tanned  
 • skins, 2d. &c. &c.

It would be needless to enter into a particular detail of the various goods and merchandizes specified in the Charter, and usually conveyed up and down this river, at the time of its first institution ; it may be sufficient to observe, that the trade of Winchester and Alresford, (which was then a

large

large and populous town) was considerably benefitted by it, and rendered infinitely more extensive; as was likewise the trade of most other places of note in the county of Southampton.

Many other alterations and improvements were carrying into execution in this city, under the king's personal direction, when he was suddenly called off by the rising of the barons; who chusing Lord Robert Fitzwalter for their general, made themselves masters of several castles, and besieged and took the city of London. The king immediately repairing to Windsor, the barons prevailed with him to sign and confirm the Magna Charta, or Great Charter of England, then first instituted, A. D. 1215. But the king soon repenting of this grant, endeavoured to annul and destroy it; which so exasperated the barons, that they entered into an open rebellion, and called in Lewis, the Dauphin of France, to their aid, who accordingly sailed to Dover, with a fleet of seven hundred ships, and landed, with all his forces, making himself master of Rochester, and all the country up to London; where he was received by the barons, who took the oath of allegiance to him. King John, finding himself thus deserted by the chief of his nobility, repaired to Winchester, with a small army, where Lewis following him, he then retreated to Oxford; while the Dauphin and his  
army.



army entered this City, unmolested, which they plundered and greatly defaced, together with the king's and bishop's palaces; but the castle, which was garrisoned by the citizens, held out for the king, notwithstanding all the force and attempts of the enemy to reduce it; so that Lewis, finding the siege ineffectual, marched out in pursuit of the king, who being drove from place to place, abandoned by his friends and allies, and having lost all his baggage and treasure in crossing the river Well-stream, died with grief and vexation, at Newark, A. D. 1216.

Upon the death of king John, the barons growing jealous of the enterprising Dauphin, assembled a parliament at Gloucester, with a resolution of obliging him to quit the kingdom, at which time the eldest son of the late king, was crowned by the title of King Henry the Third, surnamed of Winchester, at ten years of age; during whose minority, Peter des Roches, bishop of this city, was sometime Regent.

King Henry was married to Eleanor, second daughter of Raymond, earl of Provence, and crowned at Westminster, A. D. 1236, at which solemnity, Lawrence de Lune, mayor of Winchester, with the aldermen and citizens, attended in the office of Butlers of the Kitchen, and received all the dues thereunto belonging: the mayor and citizens

zens of London taking charge of the pantry, an office first granted (as before observed) to the citizens of Winchester.

Some time after the solemnization of this ceremony, the king repaired to this city; at which time the assizes being held in the castle, he sat there as judge, and tried several of the malefactors himself. After which, keeping his court in this city, he created Baldwin de Rivers, earl of the Isle of Wight; and granted unto the corporation of Winchester, a common seal, which was then first brought into use, A. D. 1242.

The next year, being the 28th of king Henry's reign, he sent his messengers with letters to the mayor of Winchester, commanding him to keep out of his city, William de Raleigh, (elected by the clergy, in opposition to the king, for bishop of this see) and not suffer him to take possession of the diocese. When, therefore, the bishop elect approached, the mayor refused him admittance, ordered all the city-gates to be shut, and placed guards over each; in consequence of which, the mayor, corporation, and citizens, were excommunicated, by order from the Pope to his Legate for that purpose\*. This interdiction was, by the king's application, soon afterwards removed, and the king coming in person to this city, in the ha-

\* Vid. Godwin, p. 147.

bit of a prior, entered the cathedral church; and there harangued the monks in so pathetic a speech, that he prevailed with them to elect his brother-in-law, Ethelmare, to the bishopric, which was accordingly complied with.

In the year 1247, the king and royal family, kept their Christmas in Winchester, which was then considerably damaged by a terrible shock of an earthquake. At this time, two merchants of Brabant complaining to the king, that they had been lately robbed, at a small distance from this city, of monies to the amount of two hundred marks, and that they had seen the robbers in his majesty's court: they were therefore authorized to apprehend and prosecute them at law. Several of the courtiers were accordingly taken into custody, and brought to trial; but the grand Jury, (which consisted principally of the court-party) refusing to find a bill, the noblemen were acquitted. The merchants, dissatisfied with this decision, made a second application to the king, saying, that if they could not have justice done them here, they should seize upon the merchandizes of the English at Brabant, and indemnify themselves for the loss they had sustained. The king, equally unwilling to let the robbers escape with impunity, <sup>summoned</sup> ~~mediation~~ a second jury, of the principal inhabitants of Winchester, and caused the malefac-

malefactors to be again apprehended ; but still no indictment was found against them ; at which his majesty was so incensed, that he ordered the jury to be committed to the castle for perjury, and appointing a third jury, selected out of the merchants and principal tradesmen of the city, they, upon the very same evidence, brought in a true bill. The noblemen were accordingly tried, and convicted of the robbery ; by which means, others of the nobility were impeached : amongst whom were many of the two first juries, who being likewise convicted, were fined and punished in proportion to their offences \*. In the year 1253, the king either demanded by way of loan, or was presented as a free gift by the citizens, the sum of two hundred marks, which was delivered to his majesty by the mayor and aldermen of this city.

Henry, being now at variance with his barons, caused several parliaments to be held here, in order to concert measures to put a final stop to their quarrel. These not having the desired effect, the barons took arms, and obliged the king to retire to this city for safety, which he then victualled, and repaired in its fortifications ; but on the approach of the earl of Leicester, at the head of their army, he retreated by night to Reading, and the earl immediately besieged the city, which at

\* See a further account of this in Stowe, p. 271.

length, after many repeated promises of his favour and protection, the citizens surrendered to him; when contrary to his protestations, he had no sooner entered the gates, than he gave his troops free liberty to plunder it; who violently seized every thing of value, knocked down and butchered men, women, and children, without restraint, amongst whom fell upwards of an hundred Jews. The citizens flying to the castle for safety, were pursued by the merciless enemy, who endeavoured to enter with them, to take possession of it; but the citizens forming themselves into a compact body, fell so unexpectedly upon their pursuers, that they were obliged to retire, while the victors entered the castle in triumph. The enraged Earl, prepared to invest the castle, with a resolution of bringing it to his obedience: but the citizens made so vigorous a defence, that his attempts were ineffectual; and prince Edward, soon after marching to their relief, obliged the besiegers to decamp, with the loss of a considerable part of their booty.

The two armies at length coming to a general engagement, king Henry and prince Edward were both taken prisoners; and a parliament was, on that occasion, held in London, by order of the Barons, at which two of the citizens of Winchester were summoned to attend, to represent and

vote for their brethren ; whence arose the custom, which has ever since took place, of sending representatives to parliament.

Prince Edward, finding means to escape from the castle in which he was confined, collected his scattered forces, and went in quest of the barons, whom he engaged and entirely defeated, A. D. 1265, at Evesham, near Worcester ; then marching to the castle, where the king his father, and many of his nobility, were confined, he set them all at liberty. His majesty repairing to Winchester, summoned a parliament to be held here, in which it was ordered, that the liberties of the city of London, with the mayor and corporation, should be seized, and put under an arrest : as were all other places that had encouraged, or taken part with the barons ; and their lands or moveables applied to the king's use.

About this time, one Gurdon, a famous outlaw, a bold and resolute fellow, lurked about in the woods near this city, and committed many violent outrages and robberies upon all passengers that fell in his way ; and whenever a party were sent out to seize him, he either defeated them, or found means to escape. Prince Edward, being informed of the inconveniences this city laboured under, on that account, took a party of his troops, and went in search of this desperado, whom by  
some

some stratagem he found means to surprize. The prince commanded his troops to stand, while he himself engaged the out-law hand to hand. The combat having lasted a considerable time, and the prince finding in his antagonist a resolution and greatness of soul scarcely to be equalled, promised him life and favour, if he would voluntarily surrender himself to his mercy, which Gurdon complying with, the prince afterwards made him his aid de camp, and had the happiness to find in him an undaunted soldier, and a faithful servant.

Another parliament was held in this city, A. D. 1268, in which the king made prince Edward Lord High Steward of England. A cause was likewise decided between the two sons of Saer de Quincy, first earl of Winchester; on whose decease, his youngest son, named Roger, usurped his father's title, the elder brother, Robert, being at that time in the Holy Land. After a full hearing of the cause, the King gave judgment against Robert; observing, that as Roger had been peaceably invested with the title, and sworn into that office, and had a considerable time had a voice in parliament and other national assemblies, it would be unjust to degrade him; but that upon his decease, Robert, in case he survived, or if not, his issue, should ever after be vested

with that dignity. This dispute, however, made so much noise, that a commission was soon afterwards issued out, to enquire by what authority the nobility held their titles and estates, and commissioners were appointed for this purpose. Among the rest, Warren earl of Surry, being ordered to produce his right and title to his estate, drew his sword, and replied, ‘ By this hath my grandfather and father held it, and by this will I hold it now ;’<sup>a</sup> for which haughty answer, one of the commissioners attempting to reprove him, the earl with his sword cut off his head, in the presence of his brethren, who quietly departed.

The king kept his last Christmas in this city, at which time a parliament was held here ; but dying soon after, his son Edward succeeded him by the title of Edward the First, surnamed Longshanks, and was crowned, A. D. 1274. In the thirteenth year of his reign, he kept his court in this city, at which time a parliament was summoned and held here ; wherein those laws, intitled the Statutes of Winchester, were enacted : These statutes were afterwards found of so much utility, that by an act passed in the seventh year of Richard the Second, all the sheriffs throughout the kingdom were strictly enjoined to cause them to be proclaimed in all parts of their county, four times at least every year. On what account  
this



this custom was discontinued, does not appear. In this parliament, the office of the High Constable was first instituted; and such an officer appointed to every hundred, as appears by 13 Edward, 2. c. 6.

In the year 1283, David, the brother of prince Llewellyn, being taken prisoner by the king, was tried before the parliament at Shrewsbury, and convicted of high-treason, in consequence of which he was sentenced to be drawn, hanged, and quartered: a punishment which was then, for the first time, introduced, and inflicted in this kingdom. His head was placed on the Tower of London, and his four quarters exposed at the four principal gates of York, Winchester, Chester, and Bristol. This method of execution seems to have been invented for the punishment of treason only, and is fully described by Stanford, lib. iii. cap. 19, as follows: ‘ That the traytor be DRAWN  
‘ from his prison, to the place of execution, as  
‘ being unworthy to tread any more upon his  
‘ mother earth, backward, with his head down-  
‘ ward, for that he had been retrograde to du-  
‘ tiful courses; hanged by the neck between  
‘ heaven and earth, as not deserving the enjoy-  
‘ ment of either; his privities cut off, as having  
‘ been unprofitably begotten, and unfit to leave  
‘ any generation; his bowels burnt, for having

• inwardly conceived or concealed treason ; his  
 • head cut off, for inventing mischief against his  
 • king and country ; his body quartered and  
 • made a prey for birds, to strike the more terror  
 • into others, and to caution them from deserving  
 • the like punishment.”

In the year 1302, king Edward prosecuting the war in Scotland, seized the bishop of St. Andrew's, whom he found in arms against him ; and committed him close prisoner to the castle of this city, allowing him six-pence a day for his diet and expences ; three-pence for his servant ; and for a chaplain and a boy, three half-pence each\*.

About this time, a great quarrel happened between the citizens of London and Winchester, occasioned by the latter refusing to pay an exorbitant duty demanded of them by the former, for the sale of merchandizes in London ; from which the citizens of Winchester, free of the guild of merchants, insisted on their exemption, by virtue of their Charter of Privileges, granted by Henry the First. After great altercation on both sides, the Londoners agreed to give up their demand, on sight of the Charter, which the mayor of Winchester having produced, and delivered to the opposite party, the following conditions were drawn up, and unanimously assented to :

\* Vid. Rymer's Foed. tom II. p. 1016.

• Be it known to all men, that on the Monday  
 • before the feast of the Annunciation of the Vir-  
 • gin Mary, in the 32d year of Edward the  
 • son of Henry, John de Blunt, mayor of the city  
 • of London, with his brethren the aldermen,  
 • and other citizens, in behalf of their city of  
 • London aforesaid, giving meeting to Thomas  
 • Jerman, mayor of the city of Winchester, with  
 • the Aldermen and other citizens, in behalf of  
 • the said city of Winchester, it is agreed, that  
 • in order to establish peace, and to prevent any  
 • future misunderstanding between the two cities,  
 • That all persons free of the guild of merchants  
 • in Winchester, by virtue of their charter of  
 • liberties, granted unto them by King Henry  
 • the First, be discharged from the payment of  
 • Bridge-fare, and Wall-fare, at their going into,  
 • or out of London; and that they be likewise  
 • exempted from all duties for the shew or sale of  
 • cloth in the said city of London, and from all  
 • other customs usually levied for the sale of  
 • goods, wares, and merchandizes, of what kind  
 • soever, except the ancient tax upon wooll, to  
 • wit, six-pence on the first pack, and for every  
 • other pack, five-pence: a duty long accustomed  
 • to be paid, and from which no one can be  
 • exempted; therefore the said citizens of Win-  
 • chester do agree to pay it. And for the per-

‘petual remembrance of this their privilege, it  
‘is ordered, that this composition be entered in  
‘the Register-book of the Guild-hall of London,  
‘in presence of the fore-mentioned mayors, al-  
‘dermen, and citizens, by the hands of William  
‘de Hickling, their clerk.’

This controversy had scarcely subsided, before the city of Winchester felt the severity of his majesty's displeasure, occasioned by the following circumstance: One Barnarde Peirers, an hostage for the fidelity of Bayonne, a province in France, being sent to the mayor of Winchester, with strict orders from the king, to be well and safely secured, and treated as became his rank and fortune; but either by the neglect of the mayor, the subtilty of the prisoner, or treachery of his keeper, he found means to escape, and transport himself into France; for which neglect, the king was so highly incensed, that he commanded the mayor and his brethren to appear and answer for their breach of trust, before the parliament, which was summoned to be held for that purpose at Westminster. At the time appointed, Walter de Bolt, then mayor of the city; Richard Attchurch, one of the Bailiffs; John de Hockley, Robert Sherfeild, John de Exton, Robert de Farnfold, Thomas Jerman, Raymond Wilson, and Walter le Fox,

## WINCHESTER. 81

Le Fox, aldermen, appeared; and after some few interrogations, were committed to the Tower. A writ was then issued out, directing the sheriff of the county to seize and take into the King's hands the city of Winchester, with its liberties and franchises; and further, to apprehend and seize the body of William Snell, the other Bailiff; which injunction being accordingly complied with, he was committed prisoner to the tower, to the rest of his brethren, where they remained till the meeting of another parliament, which sentenced them to the loss of their Charter, with all their privileges: they were fined five hundred marks, and ordered to remain in the tower, till the money was paid into the king's hands. Queen Margaret, being struck with the severity of the punishment, interposed in behalf of the citizens, and producing a charter, wherein the king had granted her all monies arising from taxes or fines levied upon any of his majesty's towns, cities, or subjects, it appeared that this fine belonged to her; which being accordingly allowed, she, in the presence of Walter bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, Lord Treasurer of England, Emar de Valentia, and John de Rookes, keepers of the king's wardrobe, expressed a desire of mitigating the severity of the fine inflicted on them, in acknowledgment of the

great veneration and respect shewed her by the said citizens, whenever she visited their city of Winchester, (particularly by Raymond Wilson the then mayor) in consideration of which, she not only reduced the fine to two hundred marks, but restored their Charter, with all its privileges and immunities whatever. Queen Margaret soon afterwards, A. D. 1306, honouring this city with her presence, received from the mayor, aldermen, and citizens in general, the sincerest marks of their loyalty and gratitude; which formed an emulation so pleasing to the queen, that she summoned her whole court to this city, where she was delivered of a daughter, and continued till within a few months of the king's death, which happened the succeeding year.

Edward the Second, surnamed of Carnarvon, succeeded his father, and was crowned A. D. 1307, and visiting this city the next year, he caused the bishop of Chester to be committed prisoner to Wolvesey Castle, through the instigation of his favourite Pierre Gaveston, where he remained thirty-eight years.

The male line of the Quincy family becoming extinct, Hugh le Despencer was created Earl of Winchester by king Edward the Second, A. D. 1326; who being despised by the nobility, they insisted on his banishment, as a dangerous and rebellious

rebellious subject. The king however, prepossessed in his favour, recalled, and invested him with superior honours and dignity, so that he made his entrance into this city in a most splendidly superb manner, attended by a prodigious concourse of people. Edward is said to have withdrawn his affections from his queen Isabella, through the representations and advice of this nobleman; for which she was so highly incensed against him, that with a strong party of his most inveterate enemies, she followed him to this city, and pursued him from hence to Bristol, where he was seized, and without being brought to trial, ordered to be drawn, hanged, and quartered. Immediately after this ignominious execution, the queen returned to this city, where she caused the unfortunate earl's head to be set upon a long pole, and fixed to the gates of the castle. She then commanded several rich citizens, known friends of the earl, to be apprehended and cruelly put to death, for harbouring and entertaining him in this city. But the mayor opposing so unprecedented and arbitrary a measure, pleaded the particular privilege of a statute passed in the reign of king Henry II. for the more orderly punishment of malefactors, whereby it was enacted, that no inhabitant of the city of Winchester, free of the guild of merchants, should be sentenced to suffer death for any capital offence whatever, except

cept for treason; nor then, unless convicted thereof by lawful tryal had before his peers. The punishment of all other capital offences was castration, or the loss of an eye; and that of all lesser felonies, amercement, according to the rank and fortune of the offender. The mayor therefore insisted upon the lives of his brethren, so particularly preserved by the said act; and representing to the queen their past loyalty and attachment to the royal family, at length prevailed on her to stop the pursuit of so cruel a revenge, and to set the captive citizens at liberty\*.

During these transactions, Edward the Second was deposed, and his son, fir-named of Windsor, was crowned king Edward the third, A. D. 1327, in the 14th year of his age. During his minority, a parliament was held in the castle of this city, by appointment of the queen Dowager, before which Edmund Plantagenet, third son of king Edward the first, and earl of Kent, was arraigned for high treason; and through the machinations of the Dowager, and the earl of March, condemned to lose his head, without being allowed

\* The reader will not be amazed at the foregoing instance of the haughty spirit and cruelty of the queen, when he recollects her arbitrary proceedings during the minority of her son Edward the Third, by whom she was afterwards detected in her amours with Mortimer Earl of March in Nottingham Castle.

the



the liberty of pleading, or of attesting his innocence. On the eve of St. Cuthbert's day, A. D. 1330, he was brought to the scaffold, erected in the middle of the market place, where he stood till five in the afternoon, before any one could be prevailed on, either by threats or the promise of reward, to undertake his execution. At length, a notorious condemned criminal, one who had lain a long time under sentence of death, in consideration of being rewarded with his liberty and life, undertook the cruel business; which was accordingly executed, but in a most barbarous and butcher-like manner, amidst a numerous multitude of weeping spectators.

In the year 1346, Roger de Wighton assaulted one Bramson, before the judges, at the assizes held in the castle, for which he was indicted, and being brought to trial, he pleaded not guilty; the jury, however, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, which so confounded the judges, (this being the first precedent of an assault of that kind) that they were obliged to refer to the king's council for instruction, who impowered them to pronounce against him, that his right arm should be cut off, and his lands and moveables forfeited to the king, which is the first method of trial and judgment of the kind that appears upon record.\*

\* See Stat. 19. Edw. 3.

A great plague, said to have been brought from India, and having ravaged all the countries in its western progress, arrived in this island, A. D. 1348, and spreading all over England, carried off such great numbers of people, that it is computed that not above one in ten survived the mortality; which lessening the consumption exceedingly, reduced the price of provisions in this city, and most other parts of the kingdom so low, that

	s.	d.
A fine ox was sold at.	4	0
The best cow, at	2	0
The best sheep, at	6	6
The best hog, at	5	5
The best goose, at	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
The best pigeons, twelve for	0	1

When the infection began to abate, the city was cleaned every day, by order of the surviving magistrates, as were likewise the houses of all the inhabitants, who, by this dreadful calamity were reduced to a very small number. This misfortune was soon afterwards amply recompenced by king Edward, who by act of parliament passed A. D. 1353, nominated this city for one of the Staples for wool, wool-falls, and leather, which had been formerly kept at Brabant, and which were now ordered to be removed into this kingdom. The corporation, for the better accommodation of merchants and others,

others, and for the more commodious stowage of those commodities, purchased all that part of the city lying between the West and North-gates, as low as Jury, now called Goal-street; where they erected store-houses, work-shops, and all other convenient offices; in which all the poor in and about the city of Winchester were constantly employed. The next year, a great Parliament was assembled in this city, by which a tax was levied upon all England, at the rate of one hundred and sixteen shillings upon every parish, in order to support the war with France, which first added the Arms of that kingdom, to those of Great Britain.

In the year 1363, commenced the gradual decline of the ancient city of Winchester; for in this year, the wool manufactory, which had then nearly arisen to its full perfection, was by the king's command, removed from hence to Calais\*, to the great impoverishment of this city, and injury of the factors, who had expended enormous sums in erecting new buildings and other proper and necessary conveniences for that business. Some time after the removal of the Staple, followed the speedy decline and dissolution of the cloathing manufacturies, and

\* The Staple was on the conquest of France, removed from this city to Calais. It was soon afterwards brought into England again, and fixed at Malcomb Regis in Dorsetshire, and Ipswich in Suffolk.

of all the other commercial and extensive branches usually carried on in this city, which were in the course of a few years either neglected or removed. These misfortunes being followed by continual migrations, whole streets were at length deserted, and left uninhabited; numerous houses tumbled down for want of tenants; churches mouldered away for want of parishioners to maintain their incumbents, and to keep them in repair; the navigation became neglected and choaked up, and the appearance of trade and commerce once so famous in this city, totally vanished, and gave place to adversity and depopulation; which is at this time too visible, from the great extent of garden and waste ground within the walls of the city, besides the loss of almost all its suburbs.

Upon the death of Edward the third, Richard the second was crowned A. D. 1377, at eleven years of age; in whose minority the French landed at Portsmouth, which they plundered and destroyed; and marching up the country, laid siege to this city. But the inhabitants, forming themselves into a military body, assisted by a great number of the clergy\*, they furiously attacked the besiegers, and drove them back to their

\* The Clergy were, on account of these invasions, which happened in different parts of the kingdom, ordered to arm.

ships with great precipitation and slaughter \*. After this unexpected defeat, they landed in the Isle of Wight; and sailing round to Plymouth, they destroyed that, and several other towns and villages upon the coast. Whilst these insults were received from the French, the insurrection headed by Wat Tyler, consisting of upwards of 100,000 men, rose up in the centre of the kingdom; a party of whom repairing to this city, and finding the gates shut against them, plundered the suburbs, broke open the prison, set the culprits at liberty, and demolished a number of principal buildings.

In the year 1387, William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, laid the foundation of his College, (See vol. 1. p. 89.) and was the next year made Lord high Chancellor of England; in which department he caused several pernicious ministers to be removed from court, and a parliament to be held in Winchester, which granted large supplies to the king. The bishop soon after caused the ruins of some decayed churches in this city, to be removed, and directed several depopulated parishes to be united, and pay their dues to one church †.

On the abdication of Richard the second, king Henry the fourth was crowned, A. D. 1399; and

\* Vid. Rapin's Hist. Eng. by Tindall, vol. i. p. 453.

† See Appendix, No. I.

in the fourth year of his reign, was married in the cathedral of this city, to Joanna of Navarre, the widow of John de Montfort, duke of Bretagne. After the king had celebrated his nuptials, he held a parliament here; which was the last notable occurrence that happened at Winchester, till the civil wars between his majesty and the Earl of Northumberland. In the calamities of those times, this city is recorded to have been a remarkable sufferer; for being invested with a large body of the malcontents, whom Mark le Fayre, mayor, refusing admittance, the rebels plundered and razed the greatest part of the suburbs, and committed several excessive cruelties therein. But not finding their force sufficient to penetrate into the city, they quitted their enterprize, and marched off to the earl's main body, which was at length entirely overthrown in a pitched battle by the royal army.

King Henry the Fifth, on the death of his father, was crowned A. D. 1413, and in the second year of his reign, he held a parliament in the castle of this city; where he gave audience to the twelve French ambassadors, who attended to sue for peace; but not succeeding in their embassy, a declaration of war ensued, and the king's whole army, consisting of about 60,000 men, marched through this city to Southampton, to embark for France. During these warlike preparations, a dangerous

gerous conspiracy was forming against the king, by Edmund earl of March, Lord Scrope, and others, which being happily discovered, the conspirators were seized in this city, and conveyed to Southampton, where they were beheaded in sight of the whole army. The king next day set sail for France, and landing at Calais, began that victorious war, which brought that kingdom a second time under the dominion of the British monarch. He was however so distressed for money, that he pawned his crown for 100,000 marks, to his uncle Cardinal Beaufort bishop of Winchester, but it was redeemed before the king's death, which happening in the fifth year of his reign, his son Henry the sixth succeeded him, and was crowned A. D. 1422, at eleven years of age.

During the minority of this prince, his late royal father's conquests in France were entirely lost, through the illtimed quarrel of the duke of Gloucester, and Cardinal Beaufort bishop of Winchester; who, with a design of wresting the Protectorship out of the duke's hands, raised an army out of the inhabitants of Winchester, and other parts of his diocese, and marching to London on the night of lord mayor's day, when the citizens were chiefly engaged in banquetting and mirth, intended to surprise the duke, and take him prisoner; but the duke receiving information of Beaufort's

Beaufort's design before his army could reach the metropolis, raised a sufficient force to baffle the bishop's enterprize, for when he arrived, and was endeavouring to force his way into the city over the bridge from Southwark, the duke unexpectedly sallied out upon him, and without much loss of blood, drove back and repulsed his little army, which immediately returned to this city.

In the year 1449, king Henry the Sixth held a parliament here; at which time he was sumptuously entertained by the Warden, Master, and Fellows of the college, and was treated with so much veneration and respect by them, that he frequently after honoured that learned society with his presence, bestowing on them such tokens of his royal approbation, as highly became so illustrious a visitor. Amongst other things, he presented them with a hundred nobles to adorn the high altar; he likewise gave them his best robe save one, consisting of tissue of gold and fur of sables, which was also applied to the use of the chapel. At another time he gave them a chalice of gold, two phials of gold, and a tabernacle of gold adorned with precious stones, and the images of the Trinity and Virgin Mary\*. He moreover confirmed and enlarged the liberties and privileges which his royal predecessors had granted to them; and, as a farther

\* Lowth's Life of Wykeham, p. 202.

instance



instance of his veneration for the rules and constitutions of their college, he modelled those for his two colleges of Eton and Cambridge entirely on the same plan.

Henry the Sixth being deposed, Edward the Fourth was crowned, A. D. 1461, but the citizens of Winchester, by the persuasion of Wainfleet, bishop of this city, refused to proclaim or acknowledge him for their sovereign, declaring at the same time their resolution of supporting the cause of the dethroned king. The bishop and citizens were on this occasion sentenced to a severe chastisement: a general pardon, was, however, granted to them, A. D. 1439, on the total overthrow of king Henry; at which time the victorious Edward caused himself to be recrowned, and created a fresh list of nobility; among whom Lewis de Bruges, as a reward for his signal intrepidity and courage in the field of battle, was made Earl of Winchester, which title soon after became extinct with the male line of that family, and has remained so to this day.

On the death of Edward the Fourth, his son was proclaimed by the title of Edward the Fifth, A. D. 1483; but during the preparations for his coronation, he, with his brother Richard duke of York, was murdered in the tower, by order of the duke of Gloucester, by which means he acceded to the monarchy, and was crowned the same year, by the title of Richard the Third.

Pre-

Previous to the descent of the Earl of Richmond, king Richard marched with his army to this city, which he caused to be repaired and strongly fortified; that in case the Earl landed at Portsmouth or Southampton, this city might be made a secure garrison and place of rendezvous for the royal army. But the Earl in the mean time sailing round to Milford-haven, landed, and marched through the country to Shrewsbury, so that Richard immediately left this city, and hastened to Nottingham, in order to stop the further progress of his enemy. The battle of Bosworth-field ensuing, in which Richard was defeated and slain, the earl of Richmond succeeded him, and was crowned by the title of king Henry the seventh, A. D. 1485. Soon after the celebration of his nuptials with the princess Elizabeth, he kept his court in the castle of this city, where the Royal family, and most of his nobility were ordered to attend him.

During his residence here, the queen was delivered of a son, christened by the name of Arthur, in memory of the famous British monarch of that name, who built the castle of this city, in which the prince was born. The city charter was at this time confirmed to the citizens.

In the year 1497, the city of Winchester was attacked by the rebels under the command of Lord Dudley, who entering the city by storm, plundered

dered the inhabitants, and committed many other acts of violence. The mayor, with his brethren, and many of the citizens, sheltered themselves in the castle, which was also attacked with great fury by the rebels; who finding its fortifications too strong to admit of being taken, endeavoured to capitulate with the garrison, and persuade them to surrender; but the mayor declaring his resolution of holding out for the king, even at the hazard of his life and fortune, the rebels raised the siege, and marched into Kent, where they were entirely defeated by the king.

About this time Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, finding the city so much depopulated, that many parishes were unable to repair their churches and maintain their ministers, he ordered a number of the superfluous churches to be taken down, and united several parishes into one, according to the method of William of Wickham, before mentioned.

King Henry the eighth succeeded his father, and was crowned A. D. 1509; in whose reign the Emperor Charles the fifth visited this city, and with his whole retinue, was sumptuously entertained by the mayor. He left Winchester, and embarked for Germany. A. D. 1522.

In the year 1524, the famous Cardinal Wolsey, bishop of Winchester, held a visitation in this city, by authority from the pope, of all the religious

gious societies in the county of Southampton; at which time he suppressed a number of small monasteries, and applied their revenues towards the support of his two Colleges founded at Oxford.

“ Turkeys, Carps, Hops Pickarel, and Beer,  
“ Were first brought into England this year.”

In the 28th year of king Henry's reign, he honoured Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, with a visit, and he kept his court here for a considerable time; at which Jane Seymour, an amiable young lady, the daughter of Sir John Seymour, of Wolf-Hall, in Wiltshire, being introduced, the king fell in love with her, and determined to procure a divorce, in order, to make her his queen. Anna Bollen being then with the king in this city, attended by one Smeton, a musician, whom the king discovered one day in her bed-chamber, he immediately accused her of infidelity, and sent her under a guard to the Tower of London. When brought to trial, she declared, “ that  
“ Smeton was never in her bed-chamber but once,  
“ and that was whilst the king was at Winchester,  
“ and then he came to play on the Virginals; that  
“ she never spoke to him but once afterwards, and  
“ that was on the Saturday before May-day, when  
“ she saw him standing in the window, and then she  
“ asked him why he looked so sad—he said, it was  
“ no

'no matter. She answered, you must not expect  
'I should speak to you as if you were a nobleman,  
'since you are an inferior person.—No, no, ma-  
'dam, said he, a look suffices me \*.' She was ne-  
vertheless convicted of adultery, and beheaded in  
the tower; and the next day Henry solemnized his  
nuptials with lady Jane.

In the year 1539, the Lord Cromwell, with the  
Commissioners of his majesty's Certificate of Inqui-  
sition and Survey †, visited this city, and dissolved,  
amongst others, the superb monastery of St. Swithin,  
seizing its revenues and magnificent furniture, with  
all its rich ornaments, for the use of the crown ‡.

Upon the death of king Henry, his son Edward  
the sixth succeeded to the crown, A. D. 1547, at  
nine years of age; in whose reign William Pawlett,  
Earl of Wiltshire, was created Marquis of Win-  
chester, which title has ever since remained in that  
ancient and honourable family, and is now vested  
in the present Harry Pawlett, Duke of Bolton.  
Nothing remarkable happened in Winchester dur-  
ing the reign of this prince, excepting a further  
depopulation, and the excessive dissensions of the  
clergy with regard to the Reformation, upon which  
occasion Stephen Gardiner, bishop of this city, was  
imprisoned, and deprived of his bishopric. But

\* See Burnet's Hist. Reform. tom. I. p. 199.  
Appendix, No. III.

† See vol. I. p. 23.

‡ See

on the accession of Queen Mary, who succeeded her brother Edward, A. D. 1553, he was restored to his diocese, and made Lord High Chancellor of England.

In the year 1554, Philip king of Spain landed at Southampton, from whence proceeding towards this city, he was introduced by Queen Mary and her train, amidst the acclamations of an amazing multitude, who, with the queen, had been to meet him. Next day the royal pair celebrated their nuptials in this city, with all the pomp and splendor imaginable, upon which occasion numerous marks of the royal favour were manifested to the mayor and citizens of Winchester.

Queen Mary dying without issue, her sister Elizabeth was crowned A. D. 1558, who when visiting at this city, was elegantly entertained by the mayor in Winchester castle, of which the queen made him Constable, and raised the salary of that office to 6l. 13s. 6d. per annum.

The Spanish Armada being defeated by the English fleet, and several other conquests made by Sir Francis Drake, whose successes at sea and voyage round the world were about the same time performed, the queen ordered them to be celebrated in a particular kind of Heroic verses, and fixed to the main mast of the admiral's ship. These verses were, by the particular direction and request of her majesty,

jeſty, penned by the ſcholars of Wincheſter college;  
a couplet of which is as follows;

Plus ultra Herculeis inſcribas, Drace, columnis,  
Et magno dicas, Hercule major era.

What merit theſe performances gained with the public, is no where aſcertained; however, the queen herſelf, when ſhe afterwards viſited the college, was pleaſed to give them ſuch recent proofs of her approbation, as were highly pleaſing to the young Students, and ſatisſactory to the Maſters of that ſeminary. The great veneration and reſpect which the mayor and citizens expreſſed for her majeſty during this viſit, was ſo far from being unnoticed by her, that ſhe publickly returned them her approbation and thanks, ſhewing, at the ſame time, the utmoſt concern for the decayed ſituation of their once flouriſhing city. And at her departure, was graciouſly pleaſed to ſignify her intention of renewing their charter; a favour which had before been earneſtly ſolicited by Sir Thomas Walsingham, and which was ſoon afterwards granted, to the following effect:

‘ Know all men by theſe preſents, that whereas,  
‘ the city of Wincheſter being an ancient city, and,  
‘ having for times out of mind been governed by,  
‘ a mayor, fix aldermen, two bailiffs, two coroners,  
‘ two conſtables, and other publick officers; and

whereas there have been as anciently divers lands,  
liberties, jurisdictions, and privileges granted to  
the said citizens; and whereas the said citizens  
have peaceably enjoyed divers franchises, free-  
doms, privileges, customs, immunities, and ex-  
emptions, whereof the memory of man is not to  
the contrary; and in consideration of our city of  
Winchester having been most famous for the cele-  
bration of the natiivities, coronations, sepulchres,  
and for the preservation of other famous monu-  
ments of our progenitors, and now is fallen into  
great ruin, decay and poverty; and also, at the  
humble petition of our faithful and well-beloved  
counsellor, Sir Thomas Walsingham, Knt. our  
principal Secretary, and High-steward of our said  
city, We ordain, constitute, grant, and declare,  
that our said city of Winchester, shall be and re-  
main for ever hereafter, a free city of itself, and  
that the citizens and inhabitants thereof, from  
henceforth and for ever shall be one body politic,  
incorporate by the name of mayor, bailiffs, and  
commonalty of the city of Winchester, by which  
name they shall remain in perpetual succession,  
with full power to receive and hold lands, tene-  
ments, liberties, privileges, &c. and that they, the  
said mayor, bailiffs and commonalty, may for ever  
have a common seal, to serve for the doing and  
executing their demises, grants, &c. which seal  
the



• the said mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty, and  
 • their successors, shall and may at their own plea-  
 • sure from time to time break, change, or new  
 • make, as to them shall seem most expedient. And  
 • further, by these presents, for us, our heirs and  
 • successors, we grant that from henceforth and for  
 • ever, there shall and may be in our city of Win-  
 • chester aforesaid, one mayor, one recorder, six  
 • aldermen, one deputy recorder or Town-clerk,  
 • two bailiffs, two coroners, and two constables,  
 • chosen of the elder and principal and more honest  
 • sort of inhabitants and citizens of the city; and  
 • that there shall and may be twenty-four persons  
 • of the said city, of the better, discreeter, and  
 • more honest sort, assisting or aiding to the mayor,  
 • who shall be called The Four and Twenty Men;  
 • and that every mayor of the said city, shall im-  
 • mediately after his election take a corporal oath  
 • in the guildhall of the said city, before the pre-  
 • ceding mayor, and recorder, or his deputy; and  
 • that every recorder, alderman, bailiff, and every  
 • other of the corporation, shall, at the time of en-  
 • tering into their respective offices, take the same  
 • corporal oath in the guildhall aforesaid. And we  
 • hereby empower the said mayor, recorder, alder-  
 • men, bailiffs and commonalty, to depose, amove,  
 • or degrade any of their brethren, so often as they  
 • shall misbehave, or betray the trust reposed in  
 F 3 them;

• them; and in the place of him or them so amov-  
• ed or deposed, put out or deceased, the mayor,  
• aldermen, commonalty, and assistants for the time  
• being, shall and may, so often as need shall be,  
• choose, make, and create one or more other or  
• others of the honest and circumspect citizens of  
• the said city, in the place or stead of him or them  
• so departed or amoved. And further, we do for  
• us, our heirs and successors, grant unto the said  
• mayor and commonalty of the city of Winchester,  
• and their successors, that from henceforth and for  
• ever the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the  
• said city, shall and may be justices of us, our heirs  
• and successors, for the preserving of the peace,  
• and to hear and determine within the city afore-  
• said, and liberties of the same, as well in the pre-  
• sence of us, our heirs and successors, as in our  
• absence, all manner of murders, felons, mispri-  
• sons, riots, routs, oppressions, extorsions, fore-  
• staling, regrating, trespasses, and all other things  
• whatsoever from time to time, arising in the said  
• city, which to the office of justice of the peace do  
• or shall belong. And that the justices of the  
• peace for the county of Southampton, shall not  
• hereafter in any wise intermeddle within the said  
• city, or liberties thereof, nor shall have or exer-  
• cise any jurisdiction or authority concerning any  
• causes, matters, or things whatsoever, arising in

“ or

• appertaining to the said city. And that the  
 • mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city  
 • shall have power to receive all fines, issues, re-  
 • demptions, and amerciaments before the said jus-  
 • tices of the peace, within the said city, assessed,  
 • forfeited, or arising therein; and that it shall  
 • and may be lawful for the said mayor and com-  
 • monalty to levy all such fines, issues, redemptions,  
 • &c. assessed, or to be assessed by the chamberlain  
 • of the said city, and applied to the use of the  
 • said mayor and commonalty, who have hereby full  
 • authority to put themselves into the prison pos-  
 • session of the same, without any account or other  
 • thing to us, our heirs and successors to be yielded,  
 • paid, or done for the same. And further we will,  
 • and by these presents confirm, that every mayor  
 • of the city of Winchester for the time being from  
 • henceforth and for ever, shall be Escheator for us,  
 • our heirs and successors, within the said city and  
 • precincts thereof; and that he the said mayor,  
 • have full power and authority to do and perform  
 • all singular things within the said city, which to  
 • the office of Escheator shall or do belong. And  
 • further, the said mayor and commonalty shall  
 • have full authority to hold for us our heirs and  
 • successors, and in our name, a court of Record,  
 • in the Guildhall aforesaid, every Wednesday and  
 • Friday in every week, of all manner of Pleas,

plaints and actions, covenants, contracts, &c. &c. arising or happening within the city aforesaid, and the same Pleas, and Plaints, and grievances, to hear and determine, and give judgment therein; and that all juries, pannels, inquisitions, attachments, &c. &c. touching or concerning the causes aforesaid, may be done and executed by the serjeants at mace, deputed and assigned by the mayor of the said city, according to the rule of law, and as heretofore in the said city hath been in like cases used; and further, that the said mayor and commonalty shall and may have to the use and behoof of the city, all manner of fines, amerciaments and profits, of or in the said court. And moreover, we have granted to the said mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty, full power and authority from henceforth and for ever, to hold in the guildhall of the said city, one court, called the Boroughmote court, to be kept twice in the year, in manner and form as hath been heretofore accustomed. Also Leets and Law-days, and Views of Frankpledge, of all and singular the inhabitants of the said city, to be kept every year all the days accustomed. And further of our abundant grace, we will and grant unto the said mayor and commonalty, and their successors, that they shall for ever have and hold, and shall be enabled to hold two Markets every week, on Wednesday and Saturday;

• turday; and three fairs annually, one to be holden  
 • on the feast-day of St. Edward, and on the eve  
 • and morrow of the same day; another on Monday  
 • and Tuesday in the first week of Lent; and a third,  
 • on the feast-day of St. Swithin, and on the eve and  
 • morrow of the same; together with a court of Pye-  
 • powder, to be there held during the time of the  
 • said fairs; and also with piccage stallage, fines,  
 • amerciements, and all other profits arising from  
 • the said markets, fairs, and courts of pyepowder.  
 • And moreover we have hereby granted to the said  
 • mayor and commonalty, and their successors for  
 • ever, the goods, chattles, and effects of all felons,  
 • fugitives, and persons outlawed, tenants and re-  
 • sidents within the said city; and that it shall and  
 • may be lawful for them and their officers, without  
 • the let of us, our heirs, sheriffs, or others our bai-  
 • liffs, to put themselves in seizure of the said chat-  
 • tles, and the same to receive for the use of the said  
 • mayor, and their successors. And for the better  
 • support of the said city, we grant unto the said  
 • mayor and commonalty, all fines for trespasses,  
 • and for all other offences whatsoever. And also  
 • all fines for licence to compound, and all amer-  
 • ciements, redemptions, issues, and forfeitures, a  
 • year and a day waste and spoil, and all things  
 • which to us, our heirs and successors doth belong,  
 • of and concerning such year, day, and waste, and  
 • trespasses,

trespasses, without the let of us, our heirs and successors, or any of our justices, sheriffs, or other officers whatsoever. And also we will and grant unto the mayor and commonalty aforesaid, that from henceforth they shall and may have return of all writs and precepts of us, our heirs and successors, and the executing of the same, and the summoning of the Exchequer of us and our heirs within the said city, so as no sheriff, or others our bailiffs or ministers, shall at any time enter into the city or liberties aforesaid, to execute the same writs and summonses. And further we will and grant unto the said mayor and commonalty, that they, and all the inhabitants of the city of Winchester aforesaid, shall from henceforth be acquitted and discharged from the suit of the county and hundred Courts, to the sheriffs belonging; and that they from henceforth shall be acquitted from all tolls, lastage, passage, pontage, piccage, stallage, murage, and charge, and such like duties and other customs whatsoever throughout our realm of England, as the citizens and inhabitants within the said city before this time hath been accustomed to be acquitted and discharged from. And we have moreover granted, that none of them, nor any inhabitant or resident within the said city, or the liberties or precincts thereof, shall be put or impannelled with foreigners, or foreigners with

with them, in any affizes, juries, or inquisitions  
 happening within the said city; but such affizes,  
 juries or inquisitions, shall be made and taken  
 only of the citizens themselves. And moreover  
 we have granted and ordained, for us, our heirs  
 and successors, that every mayor of the city of  
 Winchester for the time being, shall and may be  
 our Clerk of the Market within the said city, with  
 full authority to do and execute all such things, as  
 to the office of Clerk of the Market doth apper-  
 tain, without any molestation from us, our heirs  
 and successors, or any of our ministers or officers  
 whatsoever. And further by these presents we  
 grant unto the said mayor and commonalty, and  
 their successors for ever, that they shall and may be  
 enabled to make and have within the city and  
 liberties aforesaid, Affizes of bread, wine, and  
 other victuals, and also all weights and measures  
 whatsoever. And that they, for the better keeping  
 the affizes aforesaid within the said city, shall and  
 are hereby empowered to inflict and give such pu-  
 nishments to bakers and others breaking the said  
 affize, as to them shall seem fitting, viz. to draw  
 such offenders upon hurdles through the streets,  
 or to chastise them in any other manner, as is now  
 used by the citizens of our city of London. We  
 also grant unto the said mayor and commonalty,  
 that our Steward and Marshal, and Clerk of the

Market of us and our heirs, shall not from hence-  
forth sit within the city, nor liberties thereof,  
nor exercise any authority; nor shall draw any of  
the inhabitants into any cause or suit without the  
city or liberties thereof, for any thing happening  
within the city, by any means whatsoever. And  
further of our more abundant grace, we will and  
grant unto the said mayor and commonalty, that  
from henceforth they shall and for ever may have  
full power and authority to take any recognizance  
of debts, and to make execution thereupon, ac-  
cording to the force of Statutes Merchants of Aston  
Russell, lately made; and that for ever hereafter  
there shall be a Clerk within the said city, named  
and appointed by the mayor and commonalty, to  
serve for such recognizances and statutes, accord-  
ing to the said act; and that they have full power  
to take and record acknowledgments of charters,  
and all other writings concerning lands, ten-  
ements, rents, and hereditaments whatsoever with-  
in the said city, or suburbs thereof. And further  
we will and by these presents grant, for us, our  
heirs and successors, unto the said mayor, bailiff,  
and commonalty, and their successors for ever,  
That they shall and may from time to time or-  
dain, create, and establish a society, guild or fra-  
ternity of one Master and two Wardens of every  
art, mystery, and occupation used or occupied, or  
hereafter



• hereafter shall be used or occupied within the said  
 • city, and the suburbs thereof; and that they, with  
 • the assistance of the wardens of the said arts and  
 • mysteries may make, constitute, ordain, and esta-  
 • blish laws, constitutions, and ordinances for the  
 • public utility and profit, and for the better rule  
 • and regiment of our city of Winchester, and of the  
 • mysteries of the citizens and inhabitants of the  
 • same. And the said mayor and commonalty, so  
 • often as they shall make, ordain, or establish such  
 • laws, constitutions, &c. may limit and appoint  
 • such like pains, punishments, and penalties, as  
 • shall seem to them to be requisite and neces-  
 • sary for observing of the said laws and constitu-  
 • tions, all which punishments may be inflicted  
 • and levied without the leave of us, our heirs and  
 • successors, so as the same be not contrary or re-  
 • pugnant to the laws of our realm of England. And  
 • moreover we ordain, that as well the mayor, re-  
 • corder, aldermen, and bailiffs, as all and singular,  
 • coroners, constables, chamberlains, and all other  
 • officers of the same city, shall always hereafter be,  
 • chosen at the times, and in the like manner and  
 • form as they have been formerly chosen; so that,  
 • if any coroner or other officer should die within  
 • the year, the commonalty for the time being, shall  
 • within twenty days after the death or displacing  
 • of any such officers, choose one or more of the  
 • well-

well-disposed citizens of the said city, in the place of him or them so departed or removed. And further know ye, that in consideration that the mayor and commonalty of the said city of Winchester, and their successors, may be the better able to sustain the charges of the said city, and for the relief of the poor within the said city, we, of our own abundant grace, have granted and gave license unto the said mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty, as also to every citizen and inhabitant of the same city, that they and every of them shall and may hereafter freely use the faculty of and mystery of making broad-cloths and kerseys, according to the measure, length and weight as by our laws and statutes is ordained. And further of our said grace, and for the consideration aforesaid, we have granted and licensed unto all our subjects and liege people, and to all bodies politic and corporate, that they or any of them may be enabled to give, grant, or sell, alien or devise any messuages, lands, rents, reversions, or any other possessions whatsoever, within the city of Winchester, and suburbs of the same, unto the mayor and commonalty thereof, and their successors forever. And also unto the said mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty, we grant special license by these presents, that they shall be hereafter enabled freely and lawfully to have, receive, and acquire for ever  
such

• such messuages, lands, tenements, rents, &c. of  
 • any of our subjects and liege people, and of any  
 • body politic or town corporate whatsoever, and  
 • that without any writ ad quod damnum, or pro-  
 • secution of us, our heirs and successors. And we  
 • also give license unto all and every of our liege  
 • subjects to sell, and to the mayor and commonalty  
 • of our said city to purchase, unto them and their  
 • successors, any messuages, lands, rents, reversions,  
 • &c. of any of our subjects in the said city, county,  
 • or realm of England, without any writ or pro-  
 • secution of us, our heirs or successors. And further  
 • of our own more ample grace, we will and grant,  
 • and by these presents, for us, our heirs and suc-  
 • cessors, ratify, confirm, and appoint unto the said  
 • mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of our said city,  
 • and their successors for ever, all and singular the  
 • customs, liberties, privileges, franchises, immu-  
 • nities, exemptions, freedoms, and jurisdictions,  
 • to them and their predecessors heretofore granted  
 • by us, or any of our progenitors. And also all  
 • and singular customs, liberties, privileges, fran-  
 • chises, immunities, freedoms, exemptions, and  
 • jurisdictions, which the citizens, or mayor, bai-  
 • liffs, and commonalty of the said city, or any or  
 • either of them, by any name or names, or by any  
 • incorporation, or by pretence of any incorporation,  
 • whatsoever, they have had, held, or enjoyed, or  
 • ought

ought to have, hold, or enjoy, by reason or pre-  
tence of any charter, grant, or letters patents, by  
us, or by Philip and Mary, late king and queen  
of England, or by any other of our noble proge-  
nitors, Kings of this our realm of England, here-  
tofore in any wise made, granted, or confirmed ;  
or any other lawful ways, customs, prescriptions,  
or titles heretofore used, had or accustomed, and  
in as ample manner and form, as if the same were  
in the premises, especially and particularly spe-  
cified and expressed ; any act, statute, ordinance  
or restraint to the contrary in any wise notwith-  
standing. And we further give, grant and con-  
firm unto the said mayor, and commonalty all and  
singular messuages, cottages, lands, tenements,  
rents, reversiones, houses, edifices, buildings, shops,  
cellars, cellars, chambers, barns, stables, &c. &c.  
&c. and other hereditaments, with the appurte-  
nances within the city of Winchester, and Soke,  
in the county of Southampton, which were here-  
tofore, granted unto the said mayor, bailiffs and  
commonalty, to hold of us, our heirs and suc-  
cessors, for ever. And know ye, that whereas  
there is a certain hospital, with divers lands and  
tenements to the same, pertaining and belonging,  
from time whereof no memory of man is to the  
contrary, founded in pure and perpetual alms,  
commonly called the Hospital of St. John the  
Baptist,

• Baptist, wherein many poor people are relieved  
 • and provided for, as well in victuals as apparel,  
 • also with other necessities, which Hospital, with  
 • the lands and tenements thereunto belonging, al-  
 • ways was and yet is in the government or custody  
 • of the said mayor and commonalty. And whereas  
 • also for the better relief, and sustenance of the poor  
 • and feeble persons living in the said hospital, di-  
 • vers lands and tenements have been granted to the  
 • use of the said hospital, as well by one Richard Lamb  
 • as by others, the mayor and commonalty by fundry  
 • and special names, of which many debates and am-  
 • bignities have arisen, and do daily arise, because  
 • the name of the said hospital is somewhat obscure  
 • and uncertain, we, willing that all doubts, strifes  
 • and ambiguities should cease, and that the name  
 • of the said hospital hereafter may be certain, do  
 • found, establish and ordain, the said hospital of  
 • one keeper of lay brothers and sisters, and that  
 • the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said  
 • city of Winchester and their successors, shall  
 • and may be keepers of the said hospital, and that  
 • the said mayor and commonalty shall from hence-  
 • forth be founders, called and incorporated by the  
 • same name, to be keepers of the hospital of St.  
 • John the Baptist of Winchester, and shall be so  
 • deemed and accounted in deed, in truth and in  
 • law. And that they and their successors, by the  
 • said

the said name of mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Winchester, keepers of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, shall have perpetual succession, and be persons in law, able and capable to sue, and to be sued, to answer, and to be answered in all manner of pleas and plaints real and personal whatever, and that they and their successors shall have a common seal of the said Hospital for leases, grants, and other contracts of the said hospital. And moreover, of our special grace and favour, we grant, confirm and appropriate unto the said mayor and commonalty, all manors, messuages, tenements, woods, &c. &c. within the kingdom of England, which was heretofore given or granted in any wise for the relief and support of the said hospital; the mayor and commonalty allowing to every brother and sister of the said hospital such alms, relief, and allowance, as hath in times past been used to be given. And also we will for us, our heirs, and successors, and do grant to the said brothers and sisters, and all other ministers and officers of the said hospital, that they shall be chose, constituted, and governed by the mayor and commonalty aforesaid. And moreover we grant to the said mayor and commonalty, that this our present charter, shall and may be in all singular matters of the same force and effect, as it should be if all things before mentioned had been more particularly

cularly specified and expressed, and that it shall  
be understood and adjudged for and on the be-  
halves of the said mayor and commonalty and their  
successors, against us, our heirs, and successors,  
as the same shall best be understood, notwith-  
standing any default herein whatsoever. And also  
of our more abundant grace, we have pardoned,  
released, and quit claimed all manner of actions,  
and suits, whatsoever, and all other abuses, for-  
feitures, usurpations, &c. &c. committed or done  
before the last day of June last, by the mayor,  
bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city; and  
that they shall and be thereof acquitted and dis-  
charged against us, our heirs and successors, being  
willing that they or any of them be not hindered  
or molested, or in any sort vexed by us, or our  
justices, sheriffs, or officers whatsoever. Provided  
always, that by this our present grant, the reve-  
rend father in God Thomas lord bishop of Win-  
chester, or his successors bishops of Winchester,  
nor the cathedral church, nor any tenement, offi-  
cer, or minister of the said bishop of Winchester,  
may not be damnified, molested, troubled, or in  
any sort wronged, under colour or pretence of this  
charter. And also we will and by these presents  
grant unto the said mayor and commonalty, that  
they shall and may have these our letters patents  
under our great seal of England, in due manner  
made

made and sealed; without any fine or fee great or small to us in any wise paid, yielded, or done for the same, for that express mention is not made in these presents of the true yearly value or certainty of the premises, or of any other gifts or grants heretofore made unto the said mayor, bailiffs and commonalty, by us, or by any of our predecessors or progenitors, or any statute, act, provision, or restraint heretofore made or provided to the contrary thereof, or any other matter, cause, or thing whatsoever in any wise notwithstanding. In witness of all which we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness our-self at Westminster, the three and twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord 1587, and in the thirtieth year of our reign.

The principal end and meaning of this charter was, clearly, to save the city of Winchester from further depopulation, and to prevent, as much as possible, the cause of those perpetual migrations which had so long endured, by making it a free city, and tolerating foreigners to exercise any art, mystery, or occupation therein, without labouring under the disadvantages of a fine, or any restraint whatsoever, for the execution thereof, as is usually levied in most other privileged places. But the salutary effects which it was meant to produce to the mayor and commonalty, and inhabitants in general



ral, was anticipated by the confusion of the times which almost immediately followed; however, upon the whole, many benefits were, and still are derived from it, as it is the charter by which the city of Winchester is governed at this day.

With this charter, the corporation received a new sett of weights and measures, which are still in use, for on the end of the brass yard, is the initial letter of queen Elizabeth's name. These measures, on account of their remarkable just make, and singular exactness of proportion, were fixed upon for the invariable rule and standard of the whole kingdom; and being made by the queen's special direction on purpose for this city, they thereby acquired the denomination of *The STANDARD, or WINCHESTER MEASURES*, which has been since successively used, and enforced by act of parliament down to the present time.

On the death of queen Elizabeth, which happened the 24th of March, 1603, James the First ascended the throne, uniting the two kingdoms of England and Scotland. In the first year of his reign, the plague broke out in London, and raged to so violent a degree, that the Term was removed from thence to this city, where it was held for a considerable time after. The king likewise, with his whole court, retired to this city, and occupied the castle. During his residence therein, a conspiracy

racy to place Arabella Stuart (his confin-german) upon the throne, was discovered, and the king's life thereby most probably preserved; for it seems an assassination had been set on foot against him. The Lord Cobham, George Brooke his brother, Lord Grey of Wilton, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Griffith Markham, with others of the conspirators, being apprehended, were tried, condemned, and many of them executed on scaffolds erected for that purpose before the gates of the castle \*.

In the year 1625, about the time king Charles the first was crowned, a terrible pestilence broke out among the inhabitants of this city, and carried them off in prodigious numbers, without extending to other parts of the kingdom, or to the neighbouring towns; a circumstance, which many looked upon as a sure prognostication of the various calamities which befel this city during his unhappy reign. And indeed, tho' superstition in this greatly enlightened age, ought to be held up in the most contemptuous point of view, yet the event but too fatally corresponded with their apprehensions; for no sooner had this dreadful mortality abated, than a large body of soldiers were marched in, and billeted upon the private houses, wherein they committed such violent excesses, that several families which had fortunately survived the plague, quitted

\* See Speed's Hist. Eng. p. 1222.

their

their residence here, in order to avoid the weight of so unreasonable a tax. This extraordinary instance of arbitrary oppression, added to that of levying ship-money in inland towns, gave birth to an universal jealousy and discontent; insomuch that the mayor and his brethren presented a remonstrance to the king, setting forth the grievous calamities of the city of Winchester in particular, and of the whole kingdom in general, and praying a discontinuance of such unconstitutional measures as were calculated only to oppress the liberty of the subject, and to invade those sacred privileges which every free-born Englishman would glory to defend. How much weight this public-spirited proceeding had with his majesty, may be justly ascertained, both by the remarkable neglect of the remonstrance itself, and the great indifference with which the gentlemen who presented it were treated; yet, notwithstanding, when the fatal hostilities were commenced between the king and his parliament, the loyal citizens of Winchester immediately armed in his defence, and publicly declared their resolution of defending the royal cause. In order to this, the mayor lost no time in sending to the king's army at Oxford, for a troop of soldiers to possess themselves of Winchester castle, which in the preceding reign had been given to Sir William Waller, and was at that time converted into a private dwelling house

house for his family. Before this detachment could arrive, Sir William Waller, after reducing Farnham castle, fell in with a party of the king's troops under the command of Lord Grandison, which, after a smart engagement, he defeated and pursued to this city, which he entered by storm; and taking the Lord Grandison and some of his troops prisoners, he left them under a small guard, confined to the castle. Soon after Waller's departure, Lord Grandison with a few of his friends found means to escape, and joining the royal army at Oxford, prevailed with Lord Ogle at the head of his troops, to attempt the retaking the castle, and of setting the prisoners at liberty. This enterprize was so effectually performed by his Lordship, that in three days he found himself not only in actual possession of the castle, but of all the arms, ammunition, and effects of the enemy. His first care was now to strengthen his new-acquired garrison, and render it as inaccessible as art could invent, wisely considering that its situation rendering it the principal key of the whole western country, it might be made a convenient and serviceable rendezvous for his royal master. He therefore, lost no time in putting this business into execution; and, happily meeting with the concurrence and mutual assistance of the mayor and citizens, he not only re-fortified the castle, but put the city itself into a much better posture

ture of defence, than it had been in for many years before; immediately after which, the western army marched into it, consisting of three thousand foot and fifteen hundred horse, under the command of Lord Hopton; who with part of these forces, took the rout into Sussex, and reduced Arundel castle. Waller in the mean time procuring some considerable reinforcements, and having information of the unconnected manner in which Lord Hopton's forces were disposed, diligently prepared to attack them. Leaving Farnham about midnight, he by the break of day encompassed Alton, wherein a few troops of horse, and a regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Boles, lay in too much security. The horse first taking the alarm, made their escape to this city, whither Lord Hopton had returned the night before from Arundel castle, and to whom this disaster was immediately communicated. The regiment of foot, which consisted of about 1300 men, could not so easily avoid the danger, but in a little time found themselves entirely surrounded by the enemy. The Colonel, with inconceivable fortitude and magnanimity, disposed his little army into order for battle, and sustained the onset with remarkable courage and resolution; and when he could no longer defend himself from the violent assault of the enemy's horse, he made good his retreat to the church, where he hoped to

## 226 THE HISTORY OF

maintain the fight till some assistance could be sent him. The enemy, however, did not give him time to barricade the doors, but rushing on with the utmost impetuosity, endeavoured to enter with him; which the Colonel perceiving, he bravely planted himself against it, and almost choaked up the entrance with those who fell under his sword; till at length, covered with wounds, and spent by fatigue and an over loss of blood; he received a shot in his side, of which he immediately expired. His soldiers, disheartened by the loss of so brave a leader, threw down their arms, and begged quarter, which the enemy readily granted. The body of the Colonel was conveyed to this city, and honourably interred in the cathedral church, where an inscription still remains to his memory, which may be seen in Vol. I. p. 71.

The Conquerors considered well the impression the loss of this good regiment must have made upon Lord Hopton's forces, and therefore, not to lose the present advantage, determined to march to this city, and either draw them out to a general engagement, or annoy them with a regular siege. Though Lord Hopton sustained the loss of Colonel Boles's regiment with extraordinary trouble of mind, yet he was by no means disconcerted at the approach of the enemy; for an old grudge having long subsisted between his Lordship and Waller, he

he thought this a proper opportunity to chastise him on the old score. With this presumption he drew out his forces, in order to meet his enemy at an unexpected juncture, and coming up with them on the downs between Alresford and Alton, both armies immediately drew up in order of battle. The royal army consisted of about five thousand foot, and three thousand horse, and Waller's of nearly the same number, with by much the greater advantage of the ground. After some distance, the engagement was began on the side of Waller, by Sir Arthur Haslerig's regiment of Cuirassiers, which fell so furiously on the more exposed, and unarmed part of the king's troops, that they were quickly broken and put into disorder; the king's horse at the same time giving ground, and wheeling about to an unreasonable distance, left the foot alone to dispute the field, which they bravely maintained till the evening, when Lord Hopton drew off his forces, and retreated with all his cannon and ammunition that night to Reading. This battle was fought on the 29th of March, 1644, and the losses on both sides are said to have been very considerable; and though Waller's advantage over Lord Hopton was visible to the whole army, yet his soldiers were either so intimidated, or tired of the engagement, that instead of pursuing their enemy, and rendering the victory more com-

plete, they absolutely refused to proceed any further, and several regiments of his Auxiliaries immediately deserted him, and returned to London. Waller himself, with all the forces he could collect, marched next day to this city, which he expected would voluntarily surrender upon the news of his late success, and the loss of their garrison under Lord Hopton; but after an obstinate dispute, wherein Waller got the advantage, the mayor and a number of the citizens retired into the castle, which Waller likewise reconnoitred, and attempted to reduce. Finding all his force ineffectual, and the garrison under Lord Ogle determined to hold out to the last extremity, he turned his revenge upon the unhappy city, which he plundered in the most brutal and insolent manner, destroying the magnificent palace of Wolvesey, and whatever in itself was venerable or majestic, or of service to the inhabitants. The cathedral church amongst others, seems to have been made the grand object of his malevolence, for there the soldiers, after the heroic example of their leader, fell without mercy on the venerable sepulchres and monuments of the dead, which they broke open and destroyed, together with all the valuable ornaments, throughout the church, as is more particularly delineated in the first volume of this work.

When their brutal appetites were thus glutted  
with



with revenge, and Sir William Waller finding no hopes of reducing the castle, he drew off his army, and retired towards the metropolis; whence he afterwards proceeded to Oxford, in conjunction with the Earl of Essex, against the royal army which was then quartered in that city. Lord Ogle in the mean time, meeting with little interruption from the enemy, repaired those parts of the fortifications round the city, which Waller had before destroyed, and added some additional works to the castle itself, which he not only rendered almost impregnable, but likewise filled with as much provisions as could possibly be procured, that he might upon any emergency be provided for a siege, of which he was every day in expectation.

Basing-house, the seat of the Marquis of Winchester, was about this time besieged by the parliament forces, and on the point of surrendering, when Colonel Gage marched out of Oxford to its relief, at the head of a body of only six hundred men, but had previously solicited Lord Ogle to send out a troop of two or three hundred horse to his assistance, and to meet him at a certain place in a wood near Basingstoke. To this Lord Ogle agreed, and held himself in readiness to march, but just before the appointed hour, a number of the parliament troops of Hampshire and Sussex unexpectedly appearing before the city, obliged him to desist from

engaging in the Colonel's enterprize, to stand upon his own defence. When the enemy had several times surrounded the garrison; and made some faint shews of an assault, they suddenly disappeared, and marched towards Basing-house, to join the besiegers, which Gage had in the mean time fortunately encountered, and drove from their trenches.

A suspension of arms afterwards taking place, gave the king, together with his queen Mary, an opportunity of visiting this city, in which they spent a considerable time. And being entertained by the clergy in the deanry, his arms and initials, together with his queen's, were, as a memorial thereof, emboss'd in one of the windows of the dean's hall, where they remain to this day. The king, during this visit, spent much time in the cathedral, which he caused to be greatly repaired after the late havoc made therein by the soldiers of Sir William Waller. The violation of the truce, and further preparations of the rebels, obliged the king to quit this city, which he still left to the government of Lord Ogle, who kept his post therein with little or no interruption till the month of September, A. D. 1645, on the 23th day of which, Cromwell appeared and sat down before it with his whole forces. The garrison had been so severely drained, that only three hundred soldiers, were  
at

## WINCHESTER 47

at this time left to defend it, nor could his lordship on this occasion procure a reinforcement from his majesty to march to his relief, although repeated solicitations were sent for that purpose. Cromwell lost no time in mounting his cannon, and preparing for a general assault, though he at the same time used every method to prevent hostilities, and to gain the city by capitulation, for which purpose he dispatched a messenger with the following letter to the mayor.

To the Mayor of the Cittie of Winchester,

SIR,

**I** Come not to this citie, but with a full resolution to save it and the inhabitants thereof from ruine. I have comanded the soldyers upon payne of death, that not wronge bee done, which I shall strictly observe, only I expect you give mee entrance into the citie, without necessitating me to force my way, which yf I doe, then it will not be in my power to save you or yt. I expect your answer within half an houre, and rest,

Sept. 28, 1645. Your humble servant,

5 o'clock at night.

OLIV. CROMWELL.

To which the mayor immediately returned the following answer.

For Lieutenant General CROMWELL.

SIR,

I Have received your letter by your trumpet, and in behalf of the citizens and inhabitants, returne you hearty thanks for your favourable expression therein. But withall I am to signifie unto you, that the delivery up of the cittie is not in my power, it being under the command of the Right Honourable the Lord Ogle, who hath the military government thereof. In the mean tyme I shall use my best endeavours with the Lord Ogle to perform the contents of your letter concerning the cittie, and rest,

Winton Sept.

Your humble Servant,

28, 1645.

W. LONGLAND, Mayor.

It appears this application had very little weight with Lord Ogle, who instead of complying therewith returned a short answer to the messenger, and declared his resolution of holding out to the last extremity. Cromwell therefore immediately assaulted the city with fire and sword, and pouring on with all his usual resolution and fury soon made himself master of the city, obliging the inhabitants to take shelter in the castle. After plundering the city and committing those outrages common to a civil war, Cromwell planted his cannon against the

the castle, which he furiously battered for several days, till the governor finding no hopes of relief from his royal master, nor a possibility of much longer sustaining the fire of the enemy, surrendered his garrison upon honourable terms, and immediately sent advice thereof to the king. Cromwell, after seizing such arms and ammunition, and other effects as the besieged possessed, brought up all his cannon close to the castle, upon which he fired incessantly, till the whole of that ancient and magnificent structure was levelled with the ground. This was not the only misfortune the city of Winchester sustained on this occasion; the Norman Tower, a place of considerable strength, several churches, the City-hall, and many other edifices both public and private, were likewise demolished. In short, it continued nothing but a scene of desolation and distress for a long time after; deserted by most of its other respectable inhabitants, and in part, by the corporation itself, who being under a necessity of submitting their jurisdiction to the licentious garrison Cromwell had left behind him, retired to such places of safety as were most convenient to them. The martyrdom of the king, who was beheaded on the 30th of January, 1649, gave fresh sanction to their insolence and iniquity, which hereupon became so intolerable, that they not only forced the

Clergy from the celebration of divine service, but after abusing them with the utmost disrespect and inhumanity, totally expelled them the city; nor were they properly reinstated till the 19th of August 1660, after the Restoration of Charles II.

The Restoration took place on the ever since memorable 29th of May, 1660, when the mayor and citizens in general celebrated with immoderate joy that happy event, which at once restored them to their king, their liberties, and former possessions, and raised them from a state of faction, fanaticism, and rebellion, to the enjoyment of a social communion in tranquillity and concord. As the city had been long harassed with a succession of misfortunes, and terribly disfigured in the late work of enthusiastic violence, it required some considerable time before it could recover any tolerable degree of regularity or arrangement; for what with the ruins of the castle, the Episcopal palace of Wolvesey, towers, fortifications, churches, and private houses, which were in great numbers destroyed, the city of Winchester exhibited a shocking scene of disorder and confusion. The first business therefore, which interested the Corporation, after proclaiming the king, and celebrating his restoration, was the removing these enormous piles of ruin, and putting their city into a more inhabitable and respectable condition. The clergy likewise, after their

their example, paid due regard to the cathedral, and other churches, which they industriously repaired and beautified; and added many ornaments, of which the merciless enthusiasts had lately deprived them. The prebendal houses were next taken into consideration, which had greatly suffered through the malevolence of Waller, who caused many of them to be utterly destroyed; these and several others were rebuilt, with all possible expedition; as were likewise a number of the dwelling houses of the citizens in general.

Improvements of various other kinds were likewise carried into execution with great alacrity and vigour; manufactories were set on foot, and the navigation repaired, and again brought into use, and an act granted A. D. 1644, to encourage the proprietors of it. But before these great undertakings were brought to maturity, and just as the city itself was emerged from its late disorder and confusion, so the blessings of tranquility and peace, it was severely attacked by the Plague. This destructive pestilence broke out towards the end of the year 1668, and raged with unremitting fatality for the space of near twelve months. On this melancholy occasion, all manner of trade, commerce or correspondence, with any other part of the kingdom, was entirely prohibited; shops, inns, and dwelling-houses shut up, and the distressed inhabitants

finned within the narrow limits of this city, on paths of death. Cart loads of dead bodies were daily carried out and deposited in large pits dug for that purpose on the downs, into which numbers were promiscuously thrown and buried together. The markets were removed to a convenient place without West-gate, where they were held once a week, and regulated by every prudent means to prevent the progress of the contagion. The method of making exchanges was thus; the articles wanted to purchase were laid upon a kind of table, by the owner, and when he had retreated a few paces, the purchaser then approached the commodity, which if agreed for, he carried with him, dropping his money into a cistern of water set upon a large stone in the centre of the market for that purpose; whence it was, on his departure, taken by the proprietor of the goods. To these deplorable circumstances was the city of Winchester so long reduced; that when the mortality abated, the public streets were grown over with grass, nor left the traces of a footstep to be seen. The cruel picture it left behind, exhibits if possible, a more shocking scene of distress than the severest progress of the malady itself, for the few who escaped its fatal effects, survived only to still greater misfortunes; some to lament the loss of father, friends, and perhaps dearer connexions, whilst others, reduced to more extreme



poverty and indigence, were languishing for want of nourishment and the common necessaries of life. The humanity of the more affluent citizens, is not on this occasion to be enough admired. Disregarding their own private misfortunes and the distresses of their families, they applied themselves wholly to the relief of their indigent fellow-sufferers, and by their timely assistance, preserved them in their sad moments from the hands of death: Nor were they content with thus administering private alms, but forming themselves into a charitable society for their further relief, excited thereby the liberality of their fellow-citizens, who joined with them, and subscribed according to their several abilities.

This Society held their first general meeting on the 26th of August, 1669, at which time it was constituted an annual festival, as well to solemnize their own preservation, as for the receiving and distributing all public and private donations made to their indigent fellow sufferers. And though, by the providence of God, this city has never since been visited by that dreadful calamity, yet the festival is annually kept up, and its charities applied towards the support of those, who by indigence and infirmity, are unable to support or provide for their families, by their own industry and labour.

In memory of that exceedingly unfortunate era, and to perpetuate the benevolence of the original founders

founders of this charitable society, an obelisk is erected on the spot where the markets were held at that unhappy time, on the sides of which are the following inscriptions ;

**On the first Side,**

This monument is erected by a society of natives, on the very spot of ground to which the markets were removed, and whose basis is the very stone on which Exchanges were made, whilst the city lay under the scourge of the destroying pestilence, in the year 1669.

**Second Side ;**

A society originally established for the relief of their fellow citizens, who happily survived that dreadful visitation, but were reduced by it to the utmost distress. Their first meeting was held August the 26th of the succeeding year.

**Third Side ;**

Their ninetieth Feast was celebrated with uncommon joy, August the 23d, 1759, a year auspicious and glorious to these kingdoms, for plenty restored, and the peaceful enjoyment of all national blessings, and for the renown and triumphs of their victorious arms through all quarters of the globe.

Thomas Bretonday,  
John Childs,

John Barton,  
John Barrett,

} Stewards.

And

And on the fourth side are embos'd the arms of the city of Winchester.

Some years after the institution of this festival, another of the like nature was established by the Aliens; who, in consequence of the late mortality, and being discouraged by the sterility of the city, stocked here in great abundance. Their festival was instituted for preserving and putting out apprentices, wandering orphans and fatherless children, who, unprovided in the world, were left entirely to the direction of fate, and the caprice of fortune. Their first meeting was held on the 20th of October 1740, and has been likewise ever since annually kept up, and its charities applied to its original purposes.

As these feasts have frequently been condemned, on account of their becoming in some degree, the seat of intemperance; we would beg leave to recommend to the public consideration, whether the great benefits which accrue from them, to many of the poor inhabitants of this city, does not sufficiently compensate for any impropriety, which may occasionally happen at the celebration of them. It would certainly be much more commendable, if these feasts, like the custom, of public tables of the Spartans, were so many schools of sobriety and temperance; but tho' these were neither instituted, nor are governed by a Lycurgus, yet, to prove that they

they have some degree of merit, shall beg leave to observe, that many who live in great credit and affluence, perhaps, owe all the blessings they enjoy to one or other of these festivals. Surely then, if relieving the most indigent and infirm of our fellow-creatures, or the raising up fatherless children to the acquisition of a comfortable livelihood, are things worthy our attention, every liberal minded man will indefatigably support two such very laudable societies. And to shew that many respectable personages have thought these charities not beneath their strictest regard, we refer the reader to the appendix for a list of them. But to return to our history :

When the late afflictions of the city of Winchester were somewhat alleviated, and the town again re-peopled, the completion and further improvement of the navigation, was the first object which engaged the public attention. The proprietors therefore, encouraged by the late act, and rising trade of the city, entered upon it with such diligence, resolution, and spirit, that in the course of a few years, many prodigious shoals were removed, and the channel so thoroughly cleansed and well provided with proper Aqueducts, &c. that vessels once more appeared thereon, to the great joy of the proprietors, and the citizens of Winchester in general.

During

In the course of these great undertakings, Charles the second made a recess to this city, wherein, attended by many of his nobility, he spent much time. Excited by its wholesome, and naturally agreeable situation, bordering on the New Forest, and affording many contemplative and rural retreats, he formed the resolution of erecting a magnificent edifice herein, and of making Winchester the place of his summer's residence and retreat. Sir Christopher Wren was sent for, in order to choose out a convenient spot for this purpose, who at once concurred with his Majesty, in pointing out that agreeable and delightful eminence upon which the castle had formerly stood. The plan was immediately drawn, and the building carried into execution with all possible diligence and dispatch, the first stone of which was laid on the 23d of March 1683, as may be seen in the description of it, in Vol. I. p. 10.

The flattering ideas impressed on the minds of the citizens, by the evident probability of a royal inhabitant, occasioned a great variety of new and elegant designs throughout the city. so that additional streets were projected, palaces for the nobility laid out, and public buildings of various kinds already set on foot, when the sudden and unfortunate death of the king, who expired the 6th of February, 1685, put a final stop to their further pro-

progress, leaving only a rude and unfinished specimen of his noble design, as the only standing memorial of the then rising greatness, and of his princely regard for the city of Winchester.

The universal melancholy of the citizens, on this sudden transition of affairs, was still aggravated by James the second, who almost immediately after his accession to the throne, made a formal demand of their Charter. The process, however, was for a time suspended, by the sudden invasion of the duke of Monmouth, who landing at Lyme in Dorsetshire, had reduced Taunton, Bridgewater, Wells, Frome, and several other places to his obedience. The earl of Feversham was sent against him at the head of a formidable army, and coming up with Charles at Sedgemoor near Bridgewater, engaged and after a contest of three hours defeated them, taking Monmouth himself prisoner.

This victory was followed by the horrid cruelties of Kirke and Jeffries. Kirke, at his entry into Bridgewater, hanged nineteen of the inhabitants, without the least enquiry into their guilt or innocence; and by way of diversion, would cause a certain number to be executed, whilst he and his company drank to the king's health, or to the queen's, or to Judge Jeffries's. Observing the agitation of their fort in the agonies of death, he cried he would give them music to their dancing, and im-

immediately ordered the drums to beat and trumpets to sound. But these cruelties are too well known to need a place here; we shall therefore speak to that part of them only, which more particularly relates to this city.

Judge Jeffries, in consequence of his special commission of Oyer and Terminer, which was opened here, caused Lady Little, widow of one of the Regicides, who enjoyed great favour under Cromwell, to be brought before him, and arraigned for harbouring and concealing one Mr. Hicks, a presbyterian minister, and one Neltherpe, to whom she was totally unacquainted. In vain she urged, that these criminals had been mentioned in no proclamation, or convicted by any verdict; nor could any man be deemed a traitor, till the sentence of a legal court was passed upon him; still he persisted in her trial. But as it did not appear by any proof, that she was so much as acquainted with the guilt of either of the persons, or had heard of their joining the rebellion of Monmouth, the jury brought her in not guilty. Jeffries, bent on her destruction, pushed her on to fresh trials, with unrelenting cruelty and violence, and thrice the jury determined in her favour; till the enraged judge, sending them back with menaces and reproaches, and threatening to hang them if they did not find her guilty, thus constrained them  
to

to bring in a verdict in open opposition to justice, and contrary to the dictates of their own consciences. And notwithstanding all applications for a pardon, her friends were dismissed by the king, who said he had promised Jefferies not to pardon her, and could not break his word, so that she was <sup>beheaded</sup> ~~burnt~~ <sup>after</sup> pursuant to her sentence in the public market of this city, though upwards of seventy years of age.

When this rebellion, by such-like bloody executions, was thoughtfully expiated, another of the like kind broke out under the duke of Argyle, which was attended with as little success. It served however, to prolong the surrender of the charters of such corporate towns and cities as had hitherto retained them. During a succession of eighteen or twenty months, that of Winchester had been frequently applied for, and as often refused, till the king finding his authority more absolute and uncontrollable, determined to finish his pursuit of them by more rigorous and coercive measures. Quo Warrantos and writs of Mandamus were therefore issued forth, A. D. 1687, couched in very lofty and imperious terms; one of which being served upon Thomas Wavell, Esq; then mayor of this city, he returned, that as the citizens of Winchester had not committed any offence against the crown, to subject them to the loss of their charter,

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he did not conceive that a power was legally vested in the king to make such a demand ; that it was therefore the resolution of his fellow-citizens in general not to comply with the direction of the writ, till his majesty had shewn a legal cause and authority for the same; a resolution, which, while honoured with the government of a free city, he thought it is duty to maintain.

No matter how disgusting such a replication was to the king, they were as often made use of by Mr. Wavell, as the charter was peremptorily demanded of him. And while his patriotism and public spiritedness was echoed through the kingdom, his brethren and fellow-citizens paid him those acknowledgements, which his disinterested conduct and zeal for the welfare of the city, justly meritted. It was not till the expiration of his mayoralty, nor till long after every other corporation had surrendered, that this charter was given up ; when the commonalty in a general meeting thought it more expedient to follow the example of other places, than to provoke the vengeance of an enraged Prince, who had, as it were, already deprived the Lords and Commons of their legislative power, and whose government had almost insensibly arisen to a state of absolute autocracy ; and may consequently involve them in more severe afflictions, than the loss of their own existence as a corporate  
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body could possibly be attended with. Their Charter was therefore surrendered, A. D. 1688; and the king expressed so little disgust at the late spirited conduct of the citizens, that to their great surprize, he restored them their Charter in a short time afterwards, with a fresh confirmation of it; since which time it has remained in as full force, power, and virtue, as in the days of its original establishment by queen Elizabeth.

Few other corporations met with such an instance of favour from the king; not even the city of London, which had been in like manner degraded, was restored to its ancient privileges till the reign of William and Mary, who, on the expulsion of James A. D. 1689, were seated on the British throne. Charters in general were then restored, and those who advised the issuing of Quo Warrantos against them, were enquired out and severely reprimanded.

While justice was thus equitably dispensed, the English fleet under the command of the Earl of Torrington, was defeated by the French; who, elated by their victory, hovered about the coast, and threatened an immediate invasion, which put this part of the kingdom into such a consternation, that multitudes of regular forces were dispatched hither, and regiments of militia embodied by the mayor of this, and many other large towns round  
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the coast. The French, however, in a short time disappeared, and the king afterwards in his way from Portsmouth took an opportunity of visiting this city, where he spent several days in surveying the college, cathedral, &c. and at his departure, politely thanked the mayor and citizens, as well for their present attendance upon him, as for their loyalty and readiness in preparing to defend his kingdom against the assaults of the French. About this time Charles Pawlet, Marquis of Winchester, was created Duke of Bolton.

After the death of king William, queen Anne, ascended the throne, and was crowned A. D. 1705, about three years afterwards, her Majesty, with her consort prince George of Denmark, honoured Winchester with their presence, attended by many of their nobility. Here they spent much time in reviewing the Antiquities of the city, and curiosities of the college, and cathedral; and the prince was so delighted with the situation and noble effect of the royal palace, that he caused it afterwards to be settled upon him, among other revenues; to which in case he survived the queen, he might have free recourse, and spend the remainder of his days in solitude and retirement. An estimate was accordingly made of the expence of bringing it to the intended perfection of Charles the second; which meeting with the prince's approbation, he shortly after

after determined to finish it, and employed proper persons to carry his design into execution. His sudden death, however, put a final stop to any further proceedings, and the palace has ever since remained in a state of decay.

In this reign, A. D. 1711, in the mayoralty of Robert Clarke, Esq; the present beautiful Guildhall was rebuilt. The front is supported by five noble stone columns, of the Tuscan order; and is fifty-three feet in length, with a tower, containing the curfew-bell. The elegant statue of queen Anne, in the centre of the front, was presented to the city by George Bridges, Esq; and erected in the year 1713, agreeable to the inscription "Anno "Pacifico Anna Regina," and date, under the figure. The dial was the gift of the late William Pawlet, Esq; a descendant of Sir William Pawlet Marquis of Winchester, before-mentioned.

About the beginning of the year 1714, an invasion being threatened by the French, in behalf of the Pretender, Winchester was put into as good a posture of defence as its decayed situation would permit, and a large body of troops quartered herein. And the death of the queen, which happened in August the same year, gave rise to a fresh alarm, on which occasion this city, Portsmouth, Southampton, and all the towns in this quarter, were considerably reinforced. The vigilance of the Regency,

gency, however, which was immediately settled, prevented any ill consequences from the motions of the enemy, who disappearing on the approach of the British fleet, left a free passage to the illustrious Prince George of Brunswick, who landed in England the 16th of September, 1714, and was crowned the 20th of October following, by the title of George the First.

The next year, notwithstanding the reward of 100,000*l.* offered for seizing the Pretender, he published a manifesto, dated at Plombieres, wherein he asserted his claim to the crown of Britain, and declared his resolution of attempting the possession of it by force of arms. Libellous and seditious papers were hereupon circulated through the kingdom, and the spirit of rebellion so much inflamed, that a number of disaffected persons flocked to his standard, erected, about that time, in Scotland; whence making an eruption into Northumberland, Lancashire, and other northern counties, they therein proclaimed him king. The city of Winchester, on this critical situation of affairs, after the example of many other places in the kingdom, presented an address to his majesty, promising, with their lives and fortunes, to stand by and support him against the violent designs of his enemies.

When the victorious armies, of the Duke of Argyle and General Carpenter, had entirely de-

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feated

seated the rebels, the Prince of Wales, in a general tour through the kingdom, came to this city, and testified his royal father's and his own approbation of the late spirited conduct and loyalty of the inhabitants. And the king himself, when passing through Winchester, in the year 1722, expressed the like approbation and favour towards them. This prince after closing a temporary reconciliation with Spain, the source of some late hostilities, embarked for Germany, A. D. 1727, where he had no sooner arrived, than he was seized with an Apoplexy, of which he expired; and was buried among his ancestors at Hanover. He was succeeded by his son George, the second, and was proclaimed here with great solemnity, and crowned the same year.

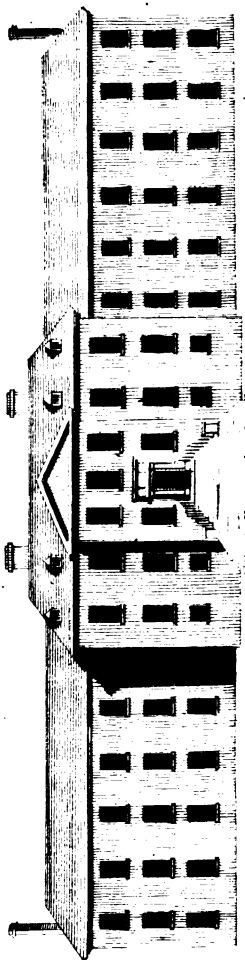
In his reign, A. D. 1736, an infirmary was established here, by voluntary subscription, after the laudable example of St. James's, Westminster, and St. George's, Hyde-park Corner. Its institution, which was the first of the kind in England, (those of London and Westminster only excepted,) owes its existence chiefly to the industry and indefatigable zeal of Dr. Alured Clarke; who plainly foresaw, that the cleanliness with which the poor may, if strictly attended to, be kept in an hospital, would contribute infinitely more towards their recovery, than their own manner of living at home;

home; that it would provide for many sick persons, unable of themselves to procure help, and perhaps unwilling or ashamed to draw a continual assistance from parish-collections; that it would be a means of preventing some of the greatest distresses to which the poor are subject, and by which they are often lost, so that many useful agents would be annually saved to the community; that it would preserve them from the impositions of ignorant quacks and impostors, and be a considerable saving to the public in general, by furnishing the physicians and surgeons with more experience, and lessening the poor rates in every parish, by taking off their greatest occasion of expence; these, and various other considerations, suggested by him to the public, and enforced with the utmost propriety and force of argument in his sermons, and other publications on that subject, so effectually prevailed with the generous and humane, that the first annual subscription amounted to upwards of six hundred pounds. And when the great utility of such a foundation became more apparent; when a variety of extraordinary cures were performed; and when the charity was found to answer every good end, its revenue soon encreased to upwards of a thousand pounds per annum; and institutions of the like nature were in a short time established throughout the kingdom. The mode of government in this

hospital, has rendered the good of the charity in every respect effectual; its orders and constitutions were drawn up principally by Dr. Clarke himself, in a manner best adapted to the nature of the place, and calculated to give a general satisfaction to its benefactors. The superior government is vested in the hands of fifty governors, elected to inspect the accounts and superintend the business; for which purpose they meet four times every year, and as often as they may, on other occasions and at other times, be summoned; under these, a committee is appointed, consisting of twelve members, (exclusive of those who are members by subscribing five pounds per annum) who meet every week, to conduct the general business and affairs of the hospital. A treasurer is appointed annually, who by virtue of his office becomes a member of the committee: These, and all the other officers and servants of the hospital, are chosen by a court of governors. A general visitation of the patients and servants is held once every quarter, at which time the rules of the house relative to their conduct and discipline, is read to them. A report of the state of the hospital, the number of patients received and discharged, the proceedings of the governors, and an abstract of the whole account is published every year, for the satisfaction of all the contributors. The clergy within the city, visit the hospital







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W. B. W. B.

# The County Hospital at Winchester.

pital by rotation, and celebrate divine service in the wards every day, and administer the communion as often as occasion requires. Physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, exclusive of the house apothecary, attend daily, at convenient times. Patients are admitted every Wednesday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and at no other time, when one of the physicians, a surgeon, and the house apothecary, attend to examine and receive them. The rest of the rules and orders concerning the government of the house, are chiefly taken from those in use at St. George's hospital; which are generally allowed to be a collection of the most approved methods of any of the kind.

When this foundation had been instituted about twenty years, and its revenues were considerably increased, the large mansion-house of Sir John Clobery was purchased by the governors, who erected the present county-hospital upon the same spot. This magnificent edifice was opened for patients, at Michaelmas, A. D. 1759; the front of which is two hundred and twenty four feet in length, and is ascended by a noble flight of steps. It contains six wards, and is furnished with every other convenient office; besides an extensive green on the east side of the building, wherein the patients are at proper times permitted to receive the benefit of the air.

About the time this building was set on foot, commenced the last war with the French, who seemed to threaten us with a very formidable invasion. Flat-bottomed boats were in great numbers constructed for this purpose, and the forces destined for the enterprize amounted to fifty thousand men, daily exercised in landing and re-landing, in order to render them the more familiar to the nature of their expedition. Whether these preparations were actually intended for a descent, or only designed to terrify and intimidate the English, is uncertain; it, however, had the latter effect to an amazing degree; for the ministry, lost to all sense of their own internal strength, and rendered pusillanimous by the imminent danger which seemed to threaten them, had immediate recourse to a body of Hessians, amounting to about ten thousand men, who were purchased and brought over to protect as many millions of Englishmen, supposed to be incapable of defending themselves. These troops were landed at Southampton, and, that they may be in readiness on any occasion to oppose the expected eruption of the enemy, they were ordered to encamp on the downs adjoining to this city.

Notwithstanding the great expence of maintaining these foreign troops, and the everlasting reproach entailed on the kingdom, by soliciting their feeble

feeble assistance; yet, this city seems to have been materially benefitted by it. Campaigns, and such like military evolutions in this country, were things so rare, that people flocked from all parts of the kingdom, to gratify their curiosity. And during the whole campaign, which lasted near seven months, Winchester was so continually crowded with spectators, and its trade thereby so considerably increased, that its prosperity seemed at length ready to preponderate.

In the course of the war, this campaign was followed by several others, that consisted principally of the militia of the respective counties, embodied soon after the Hessians were dismissed. These were stationed here, to be in readiness in case of any sudden attempt of the enemy, and in order to secure more effectually the prisoners of war, (amounting to upwards of five thousand men) confined at that time in the royal palace. And, as these fugitives had frequently alarmed the town by repeated attempts to break loose, the troops, when the severity of the season obliged them to decamp, were in consequence thereof, provided with barracks in this city, where several regiments of them lay during the winter seasons.

The advantages derived to the city of Winchester by these operations, were very considerable. The officers, mostly gentlemen of rank, and of

large estates, though temporary inhabitants, brought with them their families and friends. These excited many of the nobility and persons of the first rank to join them, whilst others, from principles of curiosity and speculation, resorted in great numbers to participate in the same species of amusement. The common soldiers even, added not a little to the general consumption; so that, upon the whole, the internal trade and importance of the city was so much encreased, that the discontinuance of these great events, which subsided with the proclamation of peace, A. D 1763, was not capable of reducing it to its former state of obscurity and neglect; on the contrary, a spirit of emulation seems to have diffused itself throughout the inhabitants, tending to its united interest and improvement. The Navigation likewise, which had been long engrossed, was now, by the industry of some individuals, again laid open, and made free, by which the coal-trade has been rendered infinitely more extensive, the value of the river considerably encreased, and the prices of coal amazingly reduced, to the great comfort of the poor, and benefit of the public of this neighbourhood in general.

But these rising advantages, were only a kind of prelude to a more noble design, viz. that of paving and lighting the streets, after the example of the metropolis; an undertaking, which, though  
condemned

condemned by a few narrow-minded men, will be ever applauded by the major part of the inhabitants, and, in the end, be beneficial to them. The act for this purpose was granted A. D. 1770, and the Business has been since carried into execution with so much vigour, that the principal streets are already finished, and the others are in great forwardness; all which carry with them such a variety of other improvements, as cannot fail to give a secret satisfaction to the citizens in general.

A new market-house, in consequence of the pavement, was set on foot in the mayoralty of Sir Pawlet St. John, Bart. A. D. 1772, which is now completely finished, so that in a short time we may venture to hope, that the markets will be better regulated, and that more vigilance will be used in preventing the common custom of hawking commodities round the town, and the iniquitous practices of forestalling, both of which are destructive to a reasonable and well supplied market, and highly detrimental to the welfare of the city.

To these advantages, which the city of Winchester has received by art, we may add, were it necessary, innumerable ones by nature, being situated in a delightful vale on the banks of the river Itchin, and in a fertile open country, bounded by distant woods, and interspersed with rising hills, and watry winding valleys, which, presenting themselves al-

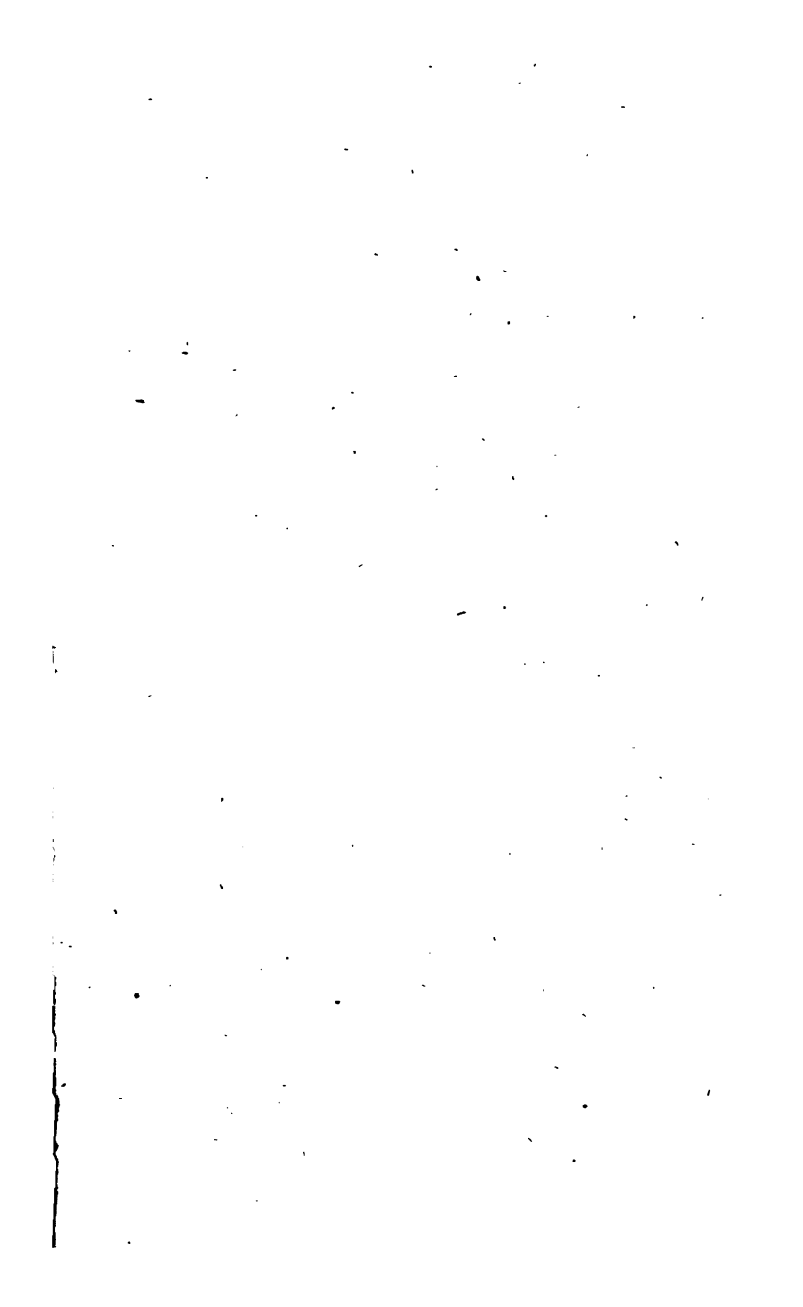
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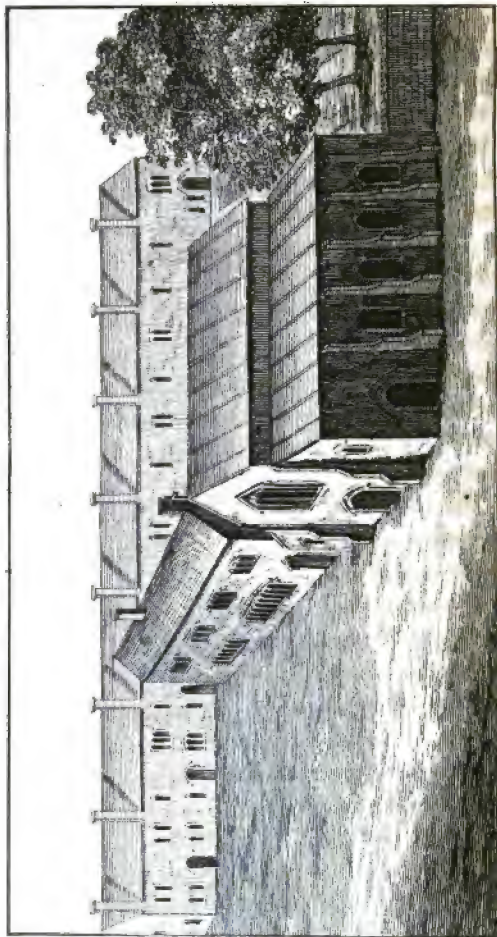
transit to the eye, at once afford a variety of the most pleasing objects of rural contemplation. The temperature of its climate, is, undoubtedly, exceedingly wholesome, and has been, in all ages, on that account, highly celebrated. Mrs. Truswell writes,

‘ That fever, that come from other places to plant  
 ‘ here, no, not one amongst fortye, but att their  
 ‘ first coming, they are enterstayed with a sharpe  
 ‘ but short fever, which so thoroughly cleanseth them  
 ‘ from all peccant humours, that after their full  
 ‘ recoverye, their health for the most parte unin-  
 ‘ terrupted, hath no need to challendge any helpe  
 ‘ from Esculapius, or his followers. I assure ye  
 ‘ howldly and truely, that experience doth approue  
 ‘ yt, that the puritye of the ayre, theis is such,  
 ‘ that nether Physician, Apothecarye, or Surgeon,  
 ‘ did ever growe ryche by their practice in that  
 ‘ place.’ How far this account agrees with the  
 present time, I leave the reader to judge; but must  
 beg leave to say, that the numerous great ages  
 which appear on the tomb-stones in all the church-  
 yards, is a recent vindication of one part of Mr.  
 Truswell’s observation.

Although the city of Winchester is possessed of  
 no extensive foreign trade or manufactory, yet it is  
 populous, and well inhabited; and the great num-  
 ber of genteel families that reside in it, contribute  
 to make it polite and agreeable. The country-  
 seats,







W. Cave del. Winton

J. Taylor sculp

*A View of the Original State of Magdalen Hospital.*

seats, and adjoining villages, which are elegant and numerous, add much to the agreeableness of its situation, and render the public meetings brilliant and fashionable. Avington, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Chandos; the Grange, belonging to the Earl of Northington, amongst many others, afford amusement and hospitality to the curious and speculative traveller.

Besides this variety of country villa's and seats, there are, two foundations of a singular kind, viz. the hospital of St. Cross, situate about half a mile south, and that of St. Mary Magdalene, about a mile east of the city; both of which well deserve our observation. And first, of St. Mary Magdalene, which having escaped the pen of Dugdale, Tanner, and every other Antiquarian, induces us to be more particular in our narration of it.

The accounts we have been able to gain of this hospital, are very imperfect; the charter of foundation, its statutes, and most of its records being lost, so that we must expect in our enquiries relating to it, great uncertainty; and, where we have so little knowledge, we may hope to be excused if we sometimes build our opinion on slender probability.

It is no wonder, amidst so much darkness, that we cannot certainly discover when this hospital was founded. The appearance of it shews, that it is of high antiquity; but the precise time of its original

seems to be unknown. Nevertheless, from a few circumstances and lights which we have, we may form some conjectures, which will bring us near to the time of its foundation.

The chapel, which probably is coeval with the hospital, hath pointed arches (except the Arch of the west-door, which is round) and Saxon pillars. There are also two square piers, adorned with some small pillars; and there is some uncommon painting upon the arches and walls, of the same kind with that in the north transept of the cathedral, and in the church of St. Cross; and its arches and columns resemble some of those of the latter of these edifices. The South-door of this Chapel, (the Arch of which is pointed) is extremely like the South-door of the Church of St. Cross. Here seems to be a mixture of the old Saxon or Norman style of building, and of that which immediately followed it. The pillars and the round Arch over the Western door are of the former kind; the pointed Arches are of the latter. It is observable, that though the Pillars are Saxon, yet are they much neater than those which are commonly so called; and they have some little ornament round their capitals, which is not usually found on the old Saxon column. It is not therefore unlikely that this Chapel was erected at the time, when the ancient plain

plain Saxon style was changing, and partly succeeded by what is called the Saracen Style, which made use of the pointed Arch, and the slender Column, or rather cluster of slender columns, and was much more ornamented than the Saxon mode of building. If this be true, it must have been founded later than the reign of Henry the first, for till that time the pure Saxon was universally used\*. And it is certain that the pointed Arch was in being in the reign of Stephen †. From hence possibly we may be permitted to conclude, that this Chapel was built not long after the conquest, perhaps in the reign of that prince.

We are confirmed in these sentiments by the papers of the hospital. There appears, in the handwriting of the Steward dated 1701, the following title of an account, which, it is to be lamented, is now lost. "Accounts made by the Master of the Hospitall about six hundred years since: of its Recaits and Disbursements." And the Steward

\* We do not pretend to be ourselves judges of the different styles of Architecture, which prevailed in different ages. We rely chiefly, on the authority of Mr. Bentham. His words are these. 'I think, we may venture to say, that the circular Arch, round-headed-Doors and Windows, Massive Pillars, with a kind of regular Base or Capital, and thick Walls, without any very prominent Buttresses, were universally used by them [the Normans] to the end of King Henry the First's reign.' Bentham's Ely P. 34.

† Id. P. 38.

says

says of this, and many other particulars which he mentions, "All which was taken out of old Kent  
 " Roles, Books, and other Wrighting: together  
 " with the Accounts of the same, and given by  
 " the Master to me."

And we must add to this, that several things relating to the ancient revenues of the hospital, recorded by this Steward, are confirmed by other papers, and proved to be undoubtedly true; but in some instances, he is far from being accurate, and in others, evidently mistaken. And, it is very observable in the present case, that tho' we have various accounts of the hospital papers taken by gentlemen of the law; yet, in these accounts, no mention is made of these receipts and disbursements continued so far back; which seems very extraordinary, if such an account as the Steward mentions, ever existed. Very trifling papers, and scraps of paper are taken notice of by notaries public; but not the least intimation is given, that this paper, of so much importance to the hospital, ever was in being. Yet, it is not easy to believe, that the Steward should affirm, that he had accounts of about six hundred years standing delivered to him by the Master, which he never received from him: or, that any Master of the hospital, or other person, should forge such accounts; since we cannot conceive, that the least advantage could be derived to them from the imposition. If

we may presume to interpose our opinion, we must own, that to us it appears more incredible, that a fraud should be committed without any temptation, than such an omission should happen by chance.

The supposition that the hospital was built not long after the Conquest, is favoured also by the register of John de Pontifferra. We find in that record, p. 107, an agreement made A. D. 1283, between the bishop, and the Prior and Convent of St. Swithin, in which the latter acknowledge, that the Bishops of Winchester had been for a long time (*per multa tempora*) patrons of the preferments therein mentioned, among which is the House of St. Mary Magdalene.

'*Per multa tempora*', may possibly seem to give it an antiquity more remote than the Conquest, and to signify many ages before the date of the agreement above-mentioned; but we need not understand the expression in this sense. For St. Cross, is mentioned in this agreement among the preferments which had been in the Bishop's gift *per multa tempora*, and so are some others which did not exist two centuries before the date of the instrument of which we have been speaking. And that this Hospital, was not founded before the Conquest, seems highly probable, because we hardly read of any Hospitals which existed in England, before that time. From a cursory view of Bishop

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Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, we are of opinion that it would be difficult to prove, that there is at present in England any Hospital which was founded before the Conquest, and perhaps, not more than five or six are mentioned by that Prelate (and those principally in the North) which were supposed to have existed before that period. But soon after, the fashion of building Hospitals prevailed mightily, insomuch that within 206 years from that great event, not less than 130 Hospitals were erected\*.

Thus have we traced the existence of this Hospital near the Conquest, and given our reasons for extending it no farther: Near that period therefore we fix its date.

If we are, in some degree, at a loss to ascertain the time of the Foundation of the Hospital, it will easily be imagined, that the name of its Founder is unknown: Which is the more to be lamented, as we are deprived of the pleasure of paying that honour to his memory, which is due to those excellent persons, who wish to make mankind happy.

\* In the preface to Bishop Tanner's *Not. Mon.* no mention is made of Hospitals before the Conquest. The account there given of those built within about two centuries after, is as follows: in the reign of William the Conqueror, two or three; of William Rufus, two; of Henry I. thirteen; King Stephen, twelve; Henry II. twenty-nine; Richard I. seven; King John, eighteen; Henry III. forty-seven. See Pref. to *Not. Mon.* p. 7.

long



long after themselves are laid in their graves. The very imperfect knowledge, we have on this subject, is derived principally from the copy of an old record, found among the hospital papers.

The Reader should be informed, that, in consequence of an act of Parliament made in the 37th of Henry VIII. for the dissolution of Colleges, free chapels, chantries \*, &c. commissioners were appointed by the Crown to take an account of this Hospital, among others: in consequence of which they seem to have examined, with great exactness, into every thing relating to it, and they returned a certificate into the Augmentation office †; a copy of which, (as we must frequently have recourse to it, and as it is, as it were, the text on which we shall comment) we have inserted, at length in the Appendix, See N<sup>o</sup>. III.

\* Chantries were endowments of Lands, or other revenues for the maintainance of one or more priests to say daily mass for the souls of the founder, and his relations and benefactors; sometimes at a particular altar, and oftentimes in little chapels added to Cathedral and Parochial Churches for that purpose. Tanner's Not. Mon. Pref. p. 28.

† By another act a new court was erected with the title of the Court of Augmentations of the King's revenue, consisting of a Chancellor, a Treasurer, ten Auditors, seventeen Receivers, besides other Officers. Burnet's Hist. of Reform. abridged v. i. p. 150. The Act for erecting this Court was made 1536, in the same Session of Parliament as that for the suppression of the lesser Monasteries.

In this certificate we are informed, that the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene was founded by the Bishops of Winchester, as supposed; and the same thing is repeated in other writings of the Hospital. If no more than this was known, or rather supposed, in the time of Henry VIII. it is in vain for us now to hope for any farther information: and therefore we shall immediately dismiss this part of our subject.

But though we are strangers to the name of the founder of this hospital, yet we may easily learn the end for which it was instituted. Hospitals (says Burn) were originally designed for the relief and entertainment of travellers upon the road, and particularly of pilgrims, and therefore were generally built by the way-side. (Eccl. Law, 8°. v. ii. p. 455.) That hospitals were likewise provided for the sick and infirm, is universally known. From the situation of this hospital, we may conjecture, that it was intended partly for the first of these benevolent purposes; and from a very singular circumstance, we may be inclined to believe, that the latter was not foreign to the end of its institution.

In the will of John Fromond\*, steward of Winchester college, dated 14 Nov. 1420, 8 Henry 5, is

\* Who built the College Library, as observed in Vol. I. p. 128. William of Wykeham, by letters patent now extant in his register, appointed him Bailiff of his manor of Waltham, &c. These letters are dated 15 Richard II. Wykeham's Reg. v. ii. p. iii. fol. 105. The same person was made Bailiff of the Bishop's manor of Cleur, in the 14 Richard II. Fol. 102.

the

the following clause: "Item lego ad distribuend. inter Leprosos B. M. Magdalene Wynton vi<sup>r</sup>. viii<sup>d</sup>." That is, Also I bequeath to be distributed among the Lepers \* of St Mary Magdalene, 6 s. 8 d.

\* This bequest must seem strange to us, as we have hardly any lepers in our country. But the leprosy was much more common formerly, in this part of the globe, than at present. It is said, that there were in Europe 15000 Hospitals founded for the reception of persons afflicted with that disease. Perhaps near half the hospitals, that were in England, were built for lepers. At the five gates of Norwich, were five houses of this sort; and lepers were so numerous in the 12th century, that, by a decree of the Lateran council, under Pope Alexander III. A. D. 1179, they were empowered to erect churches for themselves, and to have their own ministers (Lepers, we may suppose) to officiate in them. This shews at once how infectious and offensive their disorder was. And on this account, in England, "where a man was a Leper, and was dwelling in a town, and would come into the Church or among his neighbours, where they were assembled, to talk with them to their annoyance, or disturbance, a writ lay de Leproso amovendo": What follows is remarkable: The writ is for those Lepers, who appear to the sight of all men, that they are Lepers, by their voice and their looks, the putrefaction of their flesh, and by the smell of them. (Fitzherbert's Nat. Brev. 540, 571.) And so late as the reign of Edward VI, multitudes of Lepers seem to have been in England. For in 1 Ed. 6. c. 3. in which directions are given for carrying the poor to the places, where they were born, &c. we read the following clause, "Provided always, that all Leprous and poor bedred creatures, may, at their liberty, remain and continue in such houses appointed for Lepers, or bedred people as they now be in:" Burn's Hist. of the Poor Laws, p. 68.

As the Leprosy was a contagious and loathsome distemper the situation of this Hospital made it extremely proper for the reception of Lepers. We do not, however, believe that it was appropriated to them alone. But that it was designed for the sick and infirm in general appears from Bishop Tanner's Mon. 169, who informs us, from a Part of Edward III. that a certain pension was to be paid by the Prior and Convent of St. Swithin (Winton) for the support of the infirm in this Hospital\*. We are also told by the same learned Prelate, that, at Lancaster there was an Hospital for a Master, a Chaplain, and nine poor persons, (the same number as were here) whereof three were to be Lepers. Not. Mon. p. 232.

Perhaps, therefore, Magdalene Hospital, like this, might be designed for some Lepers, as well as other infirm persons, which will account for Mr. Fromond's bequest. And this will appear more likely, if we consider that a very great number of Hospitals for Lepers was put under the patronage of St. Mary Magdalene, as may be seen in Tanner's Not. Mon. Be this as it will, we cannot entertain the least doubt concerning the great and principal design of this charitable foundation.

\* And in the Royal Great Rolls the Poor of this hospital are called "The infirm people upon the mount:" and probably have been so called at least as far back as 23 Edward III.

What

What that was, the Certificate of Henry's Commissioners sufficiently informs us: It was "to have  
 " one priest, nine poor men and women, there to  
 " remain and continue for ever to pray for the  
 " souls of the Founders, and all Chrysten souls."

It is remarkable that no mention is here made of the Master; the reason is, the Priest was the Master: (and we do not know that a layman was ever master, but in the times of confusion in the last century). Nevertheless, in some of the hospital papers of a late date, mention is made of a chaplain. And the commissioners appointed by Edward VI. to examine into the state of this foundation, seem to have been of opinion, that another priest besides the Master, belonged to this Society; for in the certificate returned into the Augmentation office, they mention a Stipendiary \*, whose salary was six pounds a year. The reason the commissioners took particular notice of this stipendiary, was, that in the statute 1 Ed. 6. made for the dissolution of Colleges, &c. Stipendiary Priests are expressly mentioned, and their salaries given to the crown. Upon this report therefore of the commissioners, this salary of six pounds a year, was ordered to be paid to the king. From this evidence we should readily conclude, that the

\* Stipendiary Priests had salaries appointed by particular founders, for praying for the souls of them and their friends or posterity. They officiated in chantries founded and endowed for the purposes aforesaid. See Burn's Eccl. Law, v. ii. p. 60.

Master was not the only priest, or chaplain, upon the foundation. Add to this, that in William de Orleton's, William of Wykeham's, and in Wainfleet's instruments of collation to the mastership, the chapel is called Cantaria, a Chantry, which seems to confirm the opinion that this hospital had a Stipendiary Priest. But the matter was otherwise determined by the lawyers, after it had been very maturely considered.

After the crown had laid claim to this salary, the Master thought proper to appeal to the court of Augmentation for justice. And, "When, upon  
 " due examination of the matter, and, by the foundation of the said Hospitall shewed by the Master  
 " of the same, it appeared, that there was no such  
 " salary, nor other stipende, given for the findinge  
 " any Stipendiary Prest to singe in the said Hospitall; but, that the said stipende of six pounds  
 " was lymyted, upon the said Foundation, to the  
 " Maister of the said Hospitall, and his successors,  
 " for the exercyseing of the office of admynystracion  
 " of the Sacermets, and Sacermementalls, and other  
 " dyvyne service to the pore \*:" and it farther appeared by evidence, that the Master himself was the priest who administered, &c. a decree was made in favour of the hospital, and the priest's stipend of six pounds allowed to make part of its revenue.

\* The words of the Decree.

From hence it is clear, notwithstanding all appearances to the contrary, that the Priest and Master were the same person.

The Mastership hath always been in the gift of the Bishops of Winchester. It is a preferment, at present, for life. But in looking over the Register of William of Wykeham, we observed that that Prelate seems to have judged it not a preferment for life, but only a temporary trust. He constitutes the Master, as if he were to be a steward, who should superintend the affairs of the Hospital, give an account of his administration every year; and be continued in his office, or be dismissed from it, according to his behaviour. All this will appear from the following instrument of collation, which we find in Wykeham's Register.

“ William &c. to our beloved son Master John Mielton Presbyter, health, grace and benediction. The wardenhip, or government of the Almshouse, or Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, near Winchester, in our Diocese, and the Chantry, together with four of the larger portions, in the Hospital aforesaid, we commit to you, according to the force, form, and effect, of the constitution of Clement, which begins, “ Quia Contingit:” and also of the Constitution of [our] Lord, Pope Urban the 5th, which begins, “ Quamvis” concerning the reformation, government, and care of  
Hof.

Hospitals, more fully set forth in that behalf; and, by these presents, we depute you so long as you shall behave yourself well and honestly, Warden of the said Alms-house or Hospital, being sworn as the Constitutions aforesaid require, to make a faithful inventory of the goods of the same house or Hospital, and duly to administer the same goods, and also to render a faithful account of the same. In witness whereof, we have caused our seal to be set to these presents. Given at our Manor of Escher, the tenth day of May, in the Year 1393; and of our consecration the 27th. Wykeham's Reg. v. i. p. i. f. 231.

The Master seems to have been, in this instance, at least, the Bishop's deputy. The word, 'Deputamus,' i. e. we depute you, here made use of, convey's to our mind this idea\*. William Wainflete's collation of the same preferment runs in different terms: Custodiam &c. te conferimus--& se magistrum sive custodem dicti Hospitalis preficimus---He doth not depute the person he collates, to be Master so long as he behaves himself well; but bestows the government of it absolutely upon him, and gives him canonical institution into it with all its rights and appurtenances.

\* As far as we have observed, it always bears this sense in Wykeham's Register, and it is very remarkable, that we do not find this word, nor the same form, used in the collation of the Mastership of any other Hospital.

And



And in the collation of this Masterſhip, which we find in the Register of Adam Orleton Biſhop of Wincheſter, bearing date the 6th of March 1340, the words are Conferimus, et te cuſtodem perpetuum in Hoſpitali predicto inſtituimus per preſentes. Orleton's Reg. f. 92, among the inſtitutions; ſo that it ſeems to have been a preferment for life in Orleton's and Wainſlete's time, as it is at preſent. But Wykeham's caution appears to have been agreeable to the Conſtitution of Clement, to which he refers\*.

"It is ordained by that Conſtitution, " That no  
" Hoſpital ſhall be beſtowed, as a benefice, on the  
" ſecular Clergy, though this practice might have  
" been eſtabliſhed by cuſtom; unleſs it be otherwiſe  
" appointed by the Charter of Foundation; or,  
" the Maſter be elected into his office."

\* The Conſtitution here referred to is: Illi etiam, quibus dictorum locorum [xenodochiorum, &c.] gubernatio ſeu adminiſtratio committetur: ad inſtitutorum & curatorum juramentum præſtare, ac de locorum ipſorum bonis inventaria conficere; & Ordinariis ſeu aliis, quibus ſubſunt loca hujusmodi, vel deputandis ab eis annis ſingulis de adminiſtratione ſua teneantur reddere rationem. Quod ſi ſecus a quoquam fuerit attentatum: collationem, provisionem, ſeu ordinationem ipſam carere decernimus omni robore firmitatis. Clementin. Lib. 3. Tit. 11. C. 2. Nullus ex locis ipſis [xenodochiis, &c.] ſæcularibus clericis in beneficium conferatur, etiamſi conſuetudine (quam reprobarimus penitus) fuerit obſervatum, in niſi hoc illorum fundatione ſecus conſtitutum fuerit, ſeu per electionem ſit de rectore locis hujusmodi providendum. Id. ib.

We presume, by a benefice, in this Constitution is meant an ecclesiastical promotion, into which a clerk is instituted and inducted, and which he hath a right to possess for his natural life. Wykeham therefore in obedience to this Law of the Church, did not institute John Melton into the Mastership, and he was to hold this preferment, not for life, but only during his good behaviour.

The Constitution of Clement orders this caution to be observed, if a secular, (not a regular) clergyman be made Master of an Hospital. Perhaps Wykeham presented a secular, and Orleton, and Wainflete, regulars; and then all of them acted agreeably to Ecclesiastical Law; otherwise, it is difficult to account for the different methods, in which they proceeded.

A farther reason, for which Wykeham presented to the Mastership of this Hospital, with these limitations, was, that he had found, that the Masters of St. Crofs had embezzled the goods of the Hospital, defrauded the poor, and converted the revenue, in great measure, to their own use\*.

“ He took care, (says Dr. Lowth) ever after to insert in the act of collation of the Mastership of this [St. Crofs] and all other Hospitals the Master’s obligation to obey the constitution of Clement V.”†

\* See Account of St. Crofs Hospital, below.

† Lowth’s Life of Wykeham, p. 90.

It is observable, that Wykeham hath appointed the salary of the Master. The Master was to have, we see, four of the larger portions; which, if they were the same in Wykeham's time, as they were in the reign of Henry VIII. would amount to 9l. 12s. i. d. at least 100l. of our present money.

This Stipend seems to have been free from all deductions. It is impossible, at least, that the Master, with this allowance only, could have been at the expence of keeping the buildings, belonging to the Hospital, in repair, which some years, as we shall see, came to 80l. or upwards, of our present money.

Agreeably to the Constitution of Clement V. which made the Bishops, as it were, the real Masters of the Hospitals in their Dioceses, and the nominal Masters their deputies; Wykeham appoints Commissioners to visit, and enquire into the state of this Hospital, and to see, how the revenues of it had been administered. For this purpose, he chose two of his intimate friends, in whom he placed great confidence, viz. John Campeden, Archdeacon, of Surry, and Simon Membury, his Treasurer of Wolvesey,\* and commanded

\* Elmer Archdeacon of Surry, (who was added, as we shall see hereafter, to these gentlemen to visit the Hospital) his Kinsman Nicholas Wykeham, John de Campeden and Membury, he appointed his coadjutors. Lowth's Wykeham p. 276. From thence (New College) he supplied himself with men of

manded them to visit the Hospital, to summon before them the Master, and other persons concerned, to inspect all the writings of the Hospital, to examine particularly the Master's accounts, and to do what law and justice should require. For this end, he delegates to them his own authority, and orders them, when they should have executed their commission, to give him an account of their proceedings, under their hands and seals. Wykeham's Reg. v. ii. p. 3. B. f. 181.

It appears from their report, that great abuses had crept into the Hospital, that many crimes and excesses had been committed there: Wykeham therefore commissions \* the same Gentlemen as before, together with John Elmer, his official, to punish the offenders, and even to expell the Master, or learning and abilities, whom he admitted to a more intimate attendance upon him, and by whom he transacted all his business. Such were John Elmer, Simon Membury and others. Id. p. 194, 195. Dr. John Elmer his official, and Dr. John Campeden were among Wykeham's executors. He conferred the mastership of St. Cross on John de Campeden, as will be seen hereafter in our account of that Hospital. Elmer was chosen Warden of New College, but resigned immediately. This hospital must have appeared to Wykeham to be a very considerable object, since he employed men of such eminence for its service.

\* Both the Commissions here referred to, were dated in the Year 1399. The first for enquiry, was issued out Sept. the 1st. The last, for the punishment of offenders, bears date Nov. the 20th. Wykeham proceeded with speed and vigour.

any

any other delinquent, if justice required it. W.  
R. v. 2. p. 3. B. f. 183.

What the issue of this business was, we are not informed. We cannot however but be pleased with those ecclesiastical laws, so wisely calculated to remedy abuses, which are frequently complained of in charitable foundations; and we admire the vigilance, activity, and spirit of the good Bishop, who, in his old age †, did not suffer offenders to conceal their crimes, or to escape the punishment, which was due to them.

Though we know not the particulars, yet it is highly probable, that the person most culpable was the Master, others not having it in their power to transgress with impunity, but through his negligence or partiality. This suspicion is confirmed by Wykeham's expressly mentioning the expulsion of the Master, if he deserved it. And we could readily believe him capable of the most criminal acts of injustice, if he were the John Melton, of whom we shall now give an account. We find, near the time when the Commission was granted by Wykeham to visit this Hospital, an instrument in his Register, setting forth, that John Melton was indicted before the Earl and Justices at the Assizes for stealing at Hursley in the County of

† Wykeham was, at the time of granting this commission, about 75 years of age.

Southampton, thirteen pieces of linen cloth, value 7 l. and that he was convicted of the said felony. Agreeably to the "laudable custom of England," as it is called, he was delivered by the civil magistrate into the hands of the Bishop's officers to be put in his prison, in order to be judged in the ecclesiastical Court, according to the Laws of the Church: but afterwards he was permitted to appear with his compurgators before Commissioners appointed by Wykeham\*. Wyke. Reg. v. ii. p. 3. B. f. 185.

Whether this felon was Master of Magdalene Hospital, or not, we do not take upon ourselves to determine. He might be another person of the same name. And we are inclined to this opinion, because he has not the addition of Clericus, i. e. Clerk, to his name, though juxta privilegium clericale tanquam Clericus convictus, i. e. according to the privilege of the clergy, as a clerk convicted, he was to be tried in the ecclesiastical court. It appears from the Registers of the Bishops of Win-

\* What the number of Compurgators was, we are not informed. In Wykeham's Register, a murderer (we observed) had sixteen. But by a Constitution of Archbishop Stratford, not more than six compurgators shall be required for fornication or the like crime; nor more than twelve for a greater crime as for Adultery. Lind. 313. The Oath of the person suspected was to declare his own innocence; and the Oaths of the compurgators that they believed what he swore was true. Burn, v. iii. p. 259.

chester,

chester, that several laymen were delivered up for this purpose, as Clerks convict\*, but they are not expressly called Clerici, (i. e. Clerks): whereas such as were in orders had this appellation in indictments generally, we believe; whether they had it always we do not know.

It will be thought too, that as John Melton, the Master of Magdalene Hospital was a clergyman, his sacred character must vindicate him from the suspicion of theft. But this is not so clear as it may seem to be. In the time of George III. the argument is good, but it would not have appeared perfectly conclusive in the reign of Edward III. &c. That age was very different from the present: it was abundantly worse. Felonies and robberies were then extremely in fashion, and, though not reputable, by no means so infamous as at this time †.

\* The Lawyers sometimes call Clergymen, not only Clerks (Clericos) but Clerks or Clergymen in orders. Thus (2. H. H. 389. quoted by Burn, in his Ecc. Law. v. 1. p. 170.) " Altho' a Clergymen in orders shall not be burnt in the hand, yet after his discharge he shall have the same privilege as if he had been burnt in the hand." The expression of a Clergyman in orders, seems to be intended to distinguish him from a lay Clerk: For all persons that could read were allowed to be Clerks, and had benefit of Clergy on that account. Gibson's Cod. abridged by Grey, p. 429.

† See a remarkable instance of it in the former part of this volume, p. 71, 72.

Even the Clergy were often charged with the commission of the most atrocious crimes. This is evident from the Bishops Registers. I shall mention but one instance, tho' several might be produced.

John Beaufeu Minister of Holy Rhood in Southampton, was impleaded before the Mayor and Bailiffs thereof for breaking open the house of John Deme at Southampton aforesaid, ravishing his wife, and taking and carrying away goods and chattles to the value of 20 L.

They who apprehended this felon were cited into the Spiritual Court, and were there proceeded against for laying violent hands on a clergyman, known to be such, because he was dressed in his priestly robes. But a royal prohibition was granted to stop the proceedings of that Court, which prohibition was soon revoked, and these poor fellows were left to the mercy of this Ecclesiastical Tribunal. See Wykeham's R. v. ii. p. 4. f. 43. Perhaps therefore it may not be thought too absurd to be believed, that a Clergyman should steal some pieces of cloth in the 14th century, tho' in the present it be utterly incredible.

It ought to be added that John Melton, Master of Magdalene Hospital, was admitted as a witness (*inter viros fide dignos*) in an affair relating to St. Cross, a few months after the Commission was granted, by which John Melton, the supposed thief



thief was permitted to appear with his Compurgators. From this evidence we must leave it to the Reader to condemn or acquit the Master of Magdalene Hospital, of the felony for which John Melton was indicted.

Having mentioned one Master of this House, who, whether a thief or not, did no great credit to it, may we be suffered after him to name a most illustrious person, who did honour to this Foundation and our country? William Wainflete, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, the pious and munificent Founder of Magdalene College, in Oxford, was Master of this Hospital, in the year 1438, at which time he was Schoolmaster of Winchester\*.

As this fact, we believe, is not commonly known, we shall give the proof of it. There is now extant among the Hospital papers, the decision of two arbitrators relating to a dispute which had arisen between William Waynflete Master of Magdalene Hospital, and Alice the widow of Peter Clerke, alias Caperygh, concerning a certain pension, which the former claimed as due from the latter to the Hospital. The Arbitrators heard and determined the affair in St. Peter's church in the Shambles†, in this city. The instrument from which this account is taken is dated 20th October, 17 Henry VI.

\* See Lowth's Wykeham 201, 202, and his Appendix N. 13.

† Now, St. Peter's Street.

We have sometimes pleased ourselves with the thought, that that rich, flourishing, and learned Society, of which W. Wainfleet was the Founder, might take it's name from this poor humble Hospital: But we assert nothing, and presume not to give it an honour, to which, we cannot prove, that it is entitled.

It is high time for us to quit the Master, and to come to the brothers and sisters. They are at present put in by the Master, but formerly it was otherwise. William of Wykeham appointed a servant of his to be a brother of this Hospital. Perhaps the reader may be pleased to see the mandate which that Prelate sent to the Master on the subject: It is preserved in his Register; and this is a faithful translation of it.

“ William, by divine permission, Bishop of Winchester, to our beloved son in Christ, Master John Melton, Warden of the Hospital of the Blessed Mary Magdalene, upon the hill, near our city of Winchester, health, grace, and benediction.

Whereas, we have, out of charity, conferr'd on Roger Mulleward of Roppele, a poor man of our Diocese, on account of his laudable and ancient services, which he faithfully and usefully performed to us, one of the larger portions \* in the Hospi-

\* He was to have commons as well as a stipend. See the account of the poor people's allowance below.

saſd aforeſaid, which William Chalon had, being now vacant, and in our gift ; we ſtrictly enjoin and command you, that you admit the aforeſaid Roger to this Portion, with all its appurtenances ; and that in every thing belonging to the ſame, you answer him, and cauſe others duly to answer him, ſo long as he ſhall behave himſelf well †, in the aforeſaid Hoſpital.

Given at our Manor of Waltham, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1394, and of our Conſecration the 29th." W. R. v. i. p. 1. f. 265.

We learn alſo from this ancient Record, that another Brother was put into this Hoſpital by Wykeham : This appears from the enſuing letter.

" William, by divine permiſſion, Biſhop of Wincheſter, to our beloved ſon, our Treasuſer of Wolvesey.

Conſidering the old age, weakneſs, and poverty, of our beloved ſon, Adam Condriſh, who hath not wherewithal to live, and cannot, with his own hands get a maintenance, we have thought proper out of our charity, to beſtow upon him one of the greater portions, in our Hoſpital of the Bleſſed Mary Magdalene, near Wincheſter, which is in our gift and Dioceſe, commanding you to cauſe

† At preſent the poor people are entitled to their places during their natural lives.

the same Adam, a poor man, to be admitted to the said portion in the said Hospital; and to be served from this greater portion, according to the custom in time past.

Given under our private seal at Waltham, the 21st day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1369, and of our Consecration the third." Wykeham's Reg. v. i. p. 1. f. 37.

It is observable, that Wykeham speaks of these places, as being absolutely at his disposal: he doth not meerly recommend, but he claims a right to put in the persons, he nominates. Which we think worthy of notice, because, not only at present, are the Brethren and Sisters chosen by the Master: but this hath been the custom, as long back, as we have any accounts from the Hospital papers. Whether Wykeham filled up all such vacancies, as happened in his time, doth not appear. It seems probable, that he did not; and that there was one, or two places, only, at his disposal. For, in the Register of his acts from the year 1367 to 1404, there occurs no other example of the kind\*.

It is, farther remarkable, that, in the last of the above letters the Master is not so much as named. From this total silence with respect to him, there is reason to conjecture, that the Hospital, at this time, had no Master. Perhaps, Wykeham ad-

\* Nor, we believe, in the Bishops Registers.

ministered the revenues, and took care of it himself, as he did at St. Cross †. It is natural to ask, why this letter is addressed to the Treasurer of Wolvesey, rather than to any other of the Bishop's friends or servants. The reason evidently is, that the Treasurer used himself to nominate the Brothers and Sisters, and the Bishop to confirm that nomination, though Wykeham seems to have taken that power out of the Treasurers hands, in these two instances at least. The truth of these assertions appears from the Register of Adam Orleton, Bishop of Winchester, in which are preserved two entries of the Bishops confirmation. We shall give one of them, to gratify the reader's curiosity. It is entitled, " A Confirmation of a portion bestowed by the Treasurer of Wolvesey, in the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene:

" Adam &c. to our beloved daughter Margaret Greneweys, health, grace, and benediction.

The gift or collation of the portion, which Henry Le Bule, Clerk, had and held whilst he continued in the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, near Winchester, of our Patronage and Diocese, made to you by Master John de Nubbeleye, our

† The Bishop kept the Hospital of St. Cross in his own hands, and under his own government, for the space of several years, as will be seen more fully hereafter, in the annexed account of that Foundation.

Treasurer of Wolvesey, by reason of his office, we, as far as it is in our power approve, with all its rights, customs, and pittances whatsoever; and we, from our certain knowledge, confirm to you the collation, or gift of this portion, for your perpetuity. In testimony whereof, &c. Given at Waltham, the 25th day of April in the year of our Lord the 1339th." Reg. of Adam Orleton, Bishop of Winchester, fol. 73. among the commissions, &c. See another of the same sort, f. 67. among the Institutions. At present, brothers only succeed brothers, but here we see, that a woman is put in a man's place. Wykeham's Register, v. i. p. 1. f. 231.

To return again to the certificate so often mentioned. The poor upon this foundation, are therein said to be nine\*: at present, they are no more than eight. The time, when this alteration took place, we cannot precisely determine. Yet we can fix it, within a few years. It appears, from the above certificate, that in the 37th of Henry VIII. (i. e. in the Year 1547) the poor were nine. And, in the 5th of Elizabeth, (i. e. in the year 1562), the Bishop of Winchester certified the Court of Exchequer, that the foundation was for the support of eight poor persons, and that that num-

\* The number was the same before the time of Edward I, See Tanner's Not. Mog. p. 168.

ber was then in the Hospital; therefore the number was reduced from nine to eight between the years 1547, and 1562.

One cannot but observe from the original appointment, which, according to this certificate, made men as well as women the objects of this charity, that there is not the least ground for the common opinion, that this Hospital was founded for penitent prostitutes. Indeed in a paper of the Hospital, of a late date, (1710) mention is made of penitent sister: but then the whole society is also called penitent in that very paper, and that epithet cannot be confined to a part of it only.

The name of Magdalene, we suppose, gave occasion to this vulgar error. Yet, why Mary Magdalene should be thought peculiarly compassionate to penitent prostitutes, it is difficult to conjecture. For there is not the least evidence, that she was of that number, herself. Indeed, if this Hospital was founded for the sick and infirm, it might with great propriety, be put under the protection of this Saint. For she was miraculously cured herself, and might therefore be thought to be the patroness of those, who stood in need of the same kind of relief. And we seem to have found more Hospitals, in Bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, that are dedicated to her, than to  
any

any other Saint, as we suppose, upon that account. There were four in the diocese of Winchester, one of which was the House of Lepers near Southampton \*. And tho' she be supposed at present to be the tutelary Saint of penitent prostitutes, we do not recollect a single ancient Hospital dedicated to her, which was founded for their reception. But her votaries, we may imagine, were of an opposite character : for many nunneries and religious houses bore her name ; which were supposed to be inhabited by none, but persons of unblemished chastity.

It would gratify our curiosity, probably, to know, what provision was formerly made for the maintenance of the members of this little society : and we may gain this information from the certificate above-mentioned. We learn from it, that the value of the said Hospital by the yere,

\* The rest as follows, one at Andover dedicated to St. John and Mary Magdalene \*; a second at Aulton †; and a third at Sandon, in Surry ‡: The Hospital at Sandon is said by some, to have been dedicated to the Holy Spirit. But in the Reg. of the Bishops of Winchester, it is called the House of St. Mary Magdalene §: And the evidence of this Register, one would think should be decisive.

\* Tanner's Not. Mon. 168. † Wykeham's R. v. ii. p. 3. b. f. 23. ‡ Wykeham's R. p. 3. A. f. 116. § It is so called in Wykeham's Reg. at least five times.



# WINCHESTER. 185

was	-	-	-	-	-	41	6	8
For rents resolutes	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	5
For the tenthes	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	6
For the preste stipend	-	-	-	-	-	6	0	0
For the wages and comens for nine poor men and women	-	-	-	-	-	19	17	4

And so remayneth, whych the Master re-  
ceaveth for his paynes and repairing  
of the Tenements - - - 13 9 4

Here seems to be a small mistake: the Sum at the  
top is a penny more than the several particulars  
here mentioned.

Another account nearly of the same date will  
inform us more particularly, in what manner the  
money here allotted to the poor, was divided  
among them. It is as follows:

To nine poure men and women for the wages yerly at 13 s. 4 d. a piece	-	6	0	0
To eight of them for Borde wages, at eight pence a weyk a pece	-	13	17	4
		<hr/>		
		19	17	4

But, in the certificate of Henry's Commissioners,  
the following sum which we find in the account  
last mentioned, is omitted, viz.

To the poor men and women of Maud- lyns yearly out of two tenements in the Soke	-	-	-	-	0	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Add.

Add this to the former; and the sum

total paid annually to the poor people

amounts to - - - - - 20 3 4

Such was the revenue and division of it, in the time of Henry VIII. In the 15th of Henry VII. the whole income of the Hospital, was 42 l. 7 s. 8 d.\*.

If we multiply the lowest account, viz. that of the 37th of Henry VIII. (41 l. 6 s. 8 d.) by 8, in order to reduce it to the present value of Money, the product is - - - - - 330 13 4

If the highest account, viz. that of the 15th of Henry the 7th (42 l.

7 s. 8 d.) be multiplied by 10, the product is\* - - - - - 423 16 8

Not to be very exact, the medium between the highest and lowest of these calculations is about 376 l.

Eight of the poor men and women, taking

nearly the middle way between

the highest and lowest calculation, had

annually each of them about - 21 0 0

And a ninth poor person, (according to the same calculation,) who had a stipend without com-

\* And, according to Bishop Tanner, it was valued 26. Henry VIII. at 42 l. 16 s. in the whole, and at 16 l. 16 s. 2d. clear. This is also the valuation in Mon. Angl. i. 1040. Not. Mon. What CLEAR means it is not easy to conjecture, unless it be clear to the Master. And after all expences, on account of repairs, &c. he might, perhaps, receive that sum annually, though we think he hardly received so much.

mens, had annually about 6 l. of our present money. The annual allowance of the nine poor men and women amounted therefore, upon an average, in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. to about 174. of our present money.

The remainder was the Masters, viz. 202 l. of our present money \*.

This will be thought a very large revenue for the Master, but it ought to be remembered, that a considerable part of it, every year, was laid out upon the buildings belonging to the Hospital. In an old account of receipts and disbursements, taken in the time of Henry VIII. we find, that the Master expended in repairs one year upwards of 11 l. (i. e. about 88 l. of our present money) and in another, more than 10 l. (i. e. above 80 l.) For he had not only the Hospital buildings to repair, (which, as we shall see hereafter, were much larger than at present) but several tenements in Winchester, which were let at rack-rents; most of which are no longer in the possession of the Hospital: besides the subsidy to the crown, which was paid by the Master and amounted to about 1 l. 10 s. Add these sums together for repairs and subsidy,

\* The Master had the priests stipend, that is mentioned by itself in the Certificate of Henry's Commissioners. And he had the fines, as he has at present, which make no part of this account, as they cannot well be estimated. They are, by no means, considerable.

and

and they come, at lowest, to 11 l. 10 s. i. e. according to a middling calculation, about 160 l. of our present money. Deduct this from the Master's yearly income, mentioned above, and the remainder is 102 l. which perhaps will not be thought an unreasonable recompense for his trouble; or more than the Founders intended for him, if we may judge of their intention in this respect, from the size of the house provided for the Masters.

It is probable indeed that repairs might not generally be so expensive, as in those two years of which we have an account; and, if, for this reason, we make some addition to the Master's income, it will by no means be an exorbitant one.

A ninth poor person we observed had a stipend, but no commons. We may conjecture, therefore, that no lodgings were provided for him, and that he was an out-pensioner.

Besides the stated revenue of the Hospital, no small sum arose formerly, we may suppose, from legacies bequeathed to it. It appears from Wykeham's Register, that, in their wills, most persons after giving their souls to the Virgin Mary, or Michael the Arch-Angel, bequeathed something for pious or charitable uses.

We are told by Bishop Tanner, that scarce any citizen of note died after A. D. 1373, without leaving some legacy to the five Hospitals without the

the gates of Norwich. And in the few wills which we have read, perhaps twenty or thirty, in the Bishop of Winchester's Reg. we find the following legacies given to the poor of this Hospital, &c.

By Stephen Welewyke, in the year 1378, to each of the Brothers and Sisters, six-pence.

By Robert Thurbern, Warden of Winchester-college, in the year 1450, to every Brother and Sister, residing in Magdalene Hospital, six-pence.

By John Ayllemer, Rector of Bone-lond, in the Diocese of Sarum and prebendary of Exeter, to be distributed among the poor of Magdalene, one pound, in the year 1392. And 3 s. 4 d. by John Mathew Chandler in the Soke, in 1412. Beaufort's Reg. f 42. in the last part. Besides two legacies mentioned elsewhere. We are told also at the end of the first vol. of Wykeham's Reg. that the Bishop gave his portions, of what it is not said, to the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene. This is in a different hand from the rest of that Register, and was written probably much later than Wykeham's time. From these instances we may conclude, that, in former ages, this Hospital received no small advantages from accidental charities, which, though they cannot be estimated, when we were speaking of the maintenance of the Poor, we did not think it foreign to our purpose to mention.

Before

Before we dismiss this article of the ancient revenue of the Hospital, we must take notice of what may be thought a trifling, but to us appears to be a curious circumstance. In the rental taken in the reign of Henry VII. is this article.

Oblat. ad pixidem p. estimat singlis ann. s. 13 4  
This is a large sum, equal to about 26 l. sterling : and whether it was given to the poor, or was an oblation to the priest, (which is more than we can determine \*) it shews that there was a multitude of people who resorted to this Hospital. If we suppose that each of these charitable persons offered an half-penny (i. e. 5 d. of our money) the number of them in a year would be 1280; and we may very reasonably imagine, that many more went thither, who made no oblation. From this course of people, we may with some appearance of reason conclude, that the suburbs of Winchester extended much nearer to the Hospital, than they

\* It is most likely that Oblat. means oblations at the Altar, which were the priests. What was given to the poor was not called oblat. but eleemos. Alms. This distinction is made in the Rubric of our Communion service. It looks as if great persons at least, if not all people, when they went to mass, generally made oblations. Henry VI. was several times at Mass in the Chapel of Winchester-College, and offered a Mark almost every time. Probably therefore this sum was given by such as assisted at Mass, and was a present, not to the poor, but to the Master, who, (as we have seen above) was the only priest upon this foundation.

do

do now. And we are confirmed in this opinion by the Certificate, we have so often mentioned, which says expressly, that it was in the Suburbs.

Having given an account of the annual revenue of the Hospital, as it stood in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII †, let us see what it is at present.

The

† The Reader must have taken notice that we have in our account supposed the value of money in Henry the VIIIth's reign, to have been to it's present value as one to ten, and in Henry the VIIIth's, as one to eight. We do not pretend to exactness in this particular. We go partly upon the Authority of Mr. Hume, who supposed, at the time he wrote his History, that when the act of Henry VI. was made, entitling freeholders, who possessed 40 s. a year to a vote for Knights of the Shire, that sum equivalent to near 20 l. sterling. If this was true so long ago, we may conclude that 40 s. in the reign of Henry VI. would be equal to more than 20 l. of our present money. For this reason we conjecture the proportion not many years after Henry VI. between the value of money then and now might be as one to ten. The comparative value between money in Henry the VIII's time, and the present may, in some degree, be estimated from hence. A statute was passed to fix the price of beef, pork, mutton, and veal. [See 24 Hen. VIII. c. 3.] Beef and pork were ordered to be sold at a half-penny a pound: Mutton, and veal at a half-penny, half a farthing. Hume's, Hist. of Eng. v. iv. p. 298. This act indeed was repealed [33 Hen. VIII. c. 2.] But when it was made, it is to be supposed that Butcher's meat was often sold at the above prices. Nay, from what Stowe says, it looks as if Butcher's meat had been sold about that time, at a lower price than is ordered by the

The present annual income (exclusive of the houses, of the Brothers and Sisters and 5 s. 4 d. paid by the tenants to them) is 88 l. 19 s. It is divided in the following manner, to the Brothers and Sisters 5 l. 8 d. each—40 l. 5 s. 4 d. For collecting the rents, keeping the accounts &c. 3 l. The residue is the Masters, viz. 45 l. 13 s. 8 d. out of which he keeps in repair the poor peoples houses, and the buildings belonging to the Hospital, on Magdalene-hill, and pays Land Tax.

the act above-mentioned. We will give at length the passage relating to it, as it is quoted from Stowe, in Chron. Pre. p. 117. "It was this year, (1533) enacted, that butchers should sell "their beef and mutton by weight; beef for a Half-penny the "pound, and mutton for Three Farthings: which being devised for the great commodity of the realm, (as it was thought) "proved far otherwise. For at that time fat oxen were sold "for xxvi s. viiid. fat weathers for iii s. ivd. fat calves, of the "like price; a fat lamb for xii d. The butchers of London "sold Penny-pieces of beef, for the relief of the poor; every "piece two pounds and an half: sometimes three pounds were "sold for a penny. And thirteen, sometimes fourteen of these "pieces for xii d. Mutton viiid. the quarter. And an hundred weight of beef for iv s. viii d." Mr. Hume and Mr. Stowe differ a little with respect to one particular. According to the former, the act ordered mutton to be sold at a Half-penny-half-farthing; but according to the latter, at Three farthings: a difference which we thought deserving notice, though we cannot decide which of those gentlemen are in the right, having no opportunity of seeing the act to which they refer.

The



The next question is, how did it happen, that the poor people are intitled to the sums now paid them, instead of those which they received formerly. The answer to this enquiry must be collected from the following account.

The pay of each poor person in the time of Henry

VIII. - - - - - 0 13 4 a year.

Eight-pence weekly - - - 1 14 8 a year.

Added since by Dr. Ebdon, 4d.

weekly - - - - - 0 17 4 a year.

By the same - - - - - 0 6 8 a year.

By Mr. Percivall - - - - - 1 0 0 a year.

4 12 0

Deducted from 5l. 8d. each poor persons

pay at present, remain - - - 0 8 8

Amounting in the year for 8 people, to 3 9 4

This Sum is supplied thus, viz.

From 2 tenements in the Soke, per ann. 0 6 0

Saved from disch. of tenths and subsidy 3 3 10

3 9 10

Deducted from the above - - - 3 9 4

There remains a surplus of - - - 0 0 6

The discharge from tenths and subsidy needs explanation; we shall therefore give the history of it. By the act 1 Eliz. for the restitution of the First-Fruits to the crown, " It is provided, that this act " shall not extend to charge any hospital founded " and used, and the possessions thereof employed

“ for the relief of the poor people, or the possessions or revenue thereof, with the payment of any tenths or First-Fruits; any thing in this act before-mentioned to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.” Nevertheless, after the passing of this act the hospital was charged with the payment of yearly tenths, and the Master was obliged to have recourse to the law for an exemption. The cause was brought before the barons of the Exchequer, where the Master pleaded the above clause in favour of the hospital; and obtained a decree, by which it was discharged from the payment of first fruits and yearly tenths, the bishop having certified, that the hospital was founded, and that its revenues were employed for the relief of the poor. As this indulgence was granted to the Hospital, on account of the poor, it was but reasonable that they should reap the advantage of it; and therefore we suppose that the yearly tenths, which were no longer paid to the crown, were applied to the support of the poor, and augmented their weekly allowance.

When the hospital no longer paid first fruits and tenths, it no longer appeared in the King's book, there being nothing charged in them to it. The consequence of this, we apprehend to have been, that it no longer paid any subsidy to the crown. “ A subsidy (says Sir William Blackstone) granted  
“ by

“ by the clergy, was after the rate of four shillings  
 “ in the pound, according to the valuation of their  
 “ livings in the king’s books.” v. i. p. 301. Those  
 benefices therefore which were not valued in the  
 king’s books, could not be taxed to a subsidy,  
 there being no rule according to which they could  
 be rated. So that the hospital, by being relieved  
 from the payment of first fruits and tenths, was  
 freed also from that of a subsidy. As this was a  
 necessary consequence of the indulgence shewn to  
 the poor, and foreseen and intended for their bene-  
 fit, it was right, that the money saved to the hos-  
 pital, by its discharge from the payment of the  
 subsidy, should be converted to the use of the poor,  
 and augment their annual income. And that the  
 yearly tenths and subsidy were in fact so employd,  
 seems highly probable, because they produced a  
 sum nearly equal to that, which was wanted to  
 make up the weekly pay of the poor to be what it  
 is at present, there being only a surplussage of six-  
 pence from the whole, which could not well be  
 divided weekly between eight people. It is there-  
 fore evident, that the pay of each poor person was  
 thus augmented in the fifth year of Elizabeth.

It will be asked, what became of the first fruits?  
 The Master reaped the benefit of the discharge  
 from them; for as they were paid but once by the  
 same Master, at his admission, how much would

arise from them yearly, must have been uncertain, they could not afford to the poor a settled augmentation of their annual or weekly allowance. And besides, as the Master is at the head of this society, and partakes of the revenues of the hospital, for his trouble in superintending the affairs of it, it will not be thought unreasonable that he should derive some advantage from its good fortune.

It appears from the hospital accounts, that 4l. 8d. were paid annually to each brother and sister, from the year 1659 till they received Mr. Percivall's benefaction, we believe, about the year 1720; and from that time to this, they have received each annually 5l. 8d. And thus have we accounted for the alteration made in the income of the poor of this hospital since the time of Henry VIII. and although in one instance we have been obliged to have recourse to conjecture, yet it is surprising, that from the imperfect account we have, we should have been able to gain so much information. And we may observe, from the whole with pleasure, that we know enough to be convinced, that from the reign of Henry VIII. to this time, the eight alms-people have had their old allowance, with the addition of all the benefactions left to them by charitable persons within that period.

It is true, 13s. 4d. the annual pay of a ninth poor person, is sunk. It is not unlikely, that when  
the

the hospital lost a small part of its possessions, (which we shall consider of hereafter) that this poor person was struck off. It cannot be thought unjust that the number of poor should be lessened with its income; and if any diminution of their pay were to take place, that of 13s. 4d. is as little as can be expected.

We have seen above, that the yearly revenue of the hospital, according to the present value of money, was between three and four hundred pounds; it doth not, at this time, amount to 90l. It is natural therefore to ask, by what means its income has been so much diminished. In order to satisfy, as far as we can, this enquiry, it is obvious to remark, that by far the greater part of the revenue of the hospital arose from certain pensions in money; and that as the value of money decreased, so did, in fact, the revenue of the Hospital. Its yearly value, as we have seen, in the reign of Henry VIII. was 41l. 6s. 8d. of this sum 36l. 4s. 4d. were settled pensions, which are paid at this day to the Hospital. So that of the above 41l. 6s. 8d. only 5l. 2s. 4d. have been taken away since Henry's time; though the value of its present revenue be not more than one fourth of what it was formerly. Farther to account for this deficiency, to the pensions at present received, we must add 9s. the value in Henry's time of the quit rents

now paid, which amount to 3l. 14 s. 8d. Then there is a farm belonging to the Hospital, which was let formerly at a rack rent, but now is leased out on three lives, the old rent of which could hardly be less than 2 l. 10 s. Let us add these sums to the former the account will stand thus :

Pensions the same now as in Henry's time	36	4	4
Ancient value of the present quit-rents	0	9	0
Ancient rent of the farm	-	-	2 10 0
To which add the rent of another tenemt*	0	3	0

---

39 3 4

This part of the ancient revenue of the hospital still remains. So that there remains only a deficiency of 2 l. 4 d. to be accounted for since the commissioners delivered in their valuation of it.

The hospital, besides the sums above brought to account, had abundantly more than would make up the deficiency of 2 l. 4 d. It had tenements and annual payments principally issuing out of tenements in Winchester to the number of twenty-five, and to the amount of 4 l. 13 s. 3 d. Out of these issued the 2 l. 4 d. for the loss of which we cannot account: and in so long a time as two hundred

\* The rack rent of this tenement is thus entered in a rental of 15 Henry VII. Locagium D. tenemento Aretro Hospit. de George, 4 s. We have deducted one shilling for its present quit-rent. It appears from this, that the George inn in this city was kept where it is now, about 274 years ago.

years

years and upwards, it is no wonder that so small a sum should be lost by accidents entirely unknown to us; nevertheless we may conjecture, that part of the hospital revenues might be forfeited, on account of their having been designed for the purposes of superstition \*. We are confirmed in this opinion, because we know that certain of its tenements are lost, which were given to pray for souls, &c. and that others are still in the possession of the hospital, which were intended for the maintenance of the poor.

The same cause, to which it was in a great measure owing, that the real value of the hospital is lessened, though its nominal income be increased, will enable us to account for the small pittance the poor have now, compared to what they had formerly. You see, they received a small sum each, the residue being the master's; and so much hath the value of money been lessened, that though, from augmentations made to their income since Henry's reign, they receive more than double what they did then, yet its worth is hardly equal to a fourth part of their ancient allowance. It is somewhat remarkable, that the proportion of the Master's income to that of the poor, is not now very different from what it was then. In both cases they almost

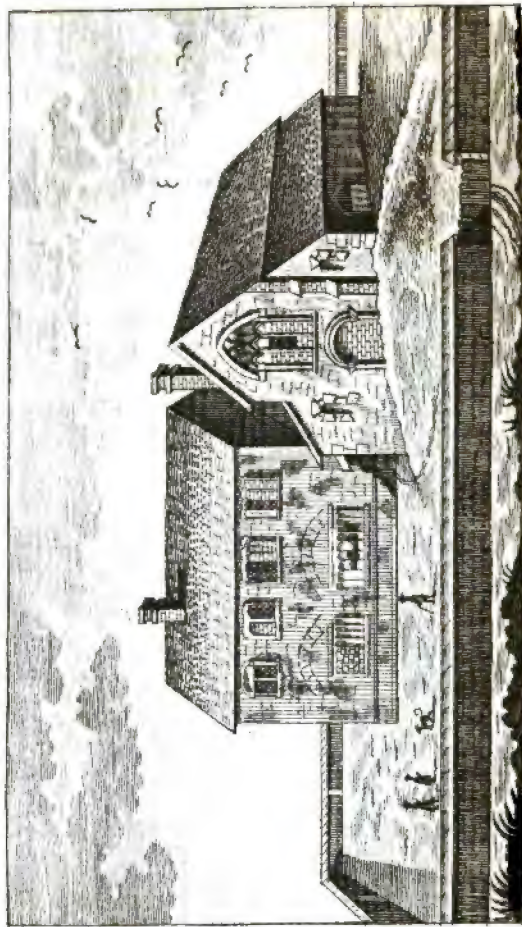
\* And that the court of Edward VI. was well disposed to seize whatever was settled upon it for that end, cannot be doubted, from the case of the Stipendiary Priest's salary, which is above related.

equally divided the revenue between them; except that nothing was paid out of the allowance of the poor, but the Master was charged with repairs, &c.

According to this account, a most liberal provision was made for the poor; so liberal, that (as we have seen) William of Wykeham thought it a proper reward for the fidelity of an old servant, whom he valued; and a clergyman was made a brother of this hospital. The Master and the brethren had not only an handsome subsistence, but very good lodgings, only part of which, with the Master's house, now remains. Adjoining to this, on the south, is the Chapel, which is in the clear seventy-seven feet long and thirty-six wide. It consists of three isles, and the roof is supported by two rows of columns, five on each side, with pointed arches, (as before-mentioned); and the windows are such as are commonly called Gothic. Only the shell of this building, (which was formerly an elegant one) is at present standing. It is large enough, as appears from the above dimensions, to contain a great number of people. It seems therefore to have been designed not for the Master and Alms-folks only, but for others likewise; and that multitudes went thither formerly, is evident from the oblations made at the box, which amounted, as we have seen, to a considerable sum annually. These buildings alone are at present within the walls of  
the







W. Grev del. Winton.

Dent & Innes Sculp.

*A View of the Ruins of St. Magdalen Hospital.*

the hospital; but before the first Dutch war, in the reign of Charles II. there was the alms-house inhabited by the brethren and sisters, which joined to the Master's lodgings northward, and extended towards the east of them ninety feet, and towards the west, seventy-eight; which, together with twenty-eight feet, the depth of the Master's house, made its whole length 196 feet; and the depth of it was twenty-six: so that every one of the poor people had lodgings about twenty-four feet in front and twenty-six in depth. The barn, which now stands on the north-east corner of the ground within the walls, was part of the alms-house, which was continued on from thence westward, so as to make the whole length above-mentioned.

Here seems also provision to have been made at once for the pleasure and profit of this little society; for they had two gardens, the one called the Pear-tree garden, and the other, the Mount-garden, on the east side of the hospital. And they had besides within their walls to the west, at least two acres of land, on part of which probably stood their barn, stables, &c. South of the chapel was their burying ground. Without the walls of the hospital adjoining to them, they had sixteen acres of land, which might, in some degree, supply them with corn; and they had pasture for 120 ewes and six rams, from which their table was furnished.

They kept the whole in their own hands, and here the Master and poor lived together.

In the war between Charles I. and his parliament, the hospital suffered considerably from the King's troops. Out of its little flock of sheep it lost 36, which were killed by the soldiers: the rest by order of the master were conveyed away for preservation to the distance of 16 miles. A large quantity of corn was stolen, and the great gates, doors, barns, stables, and almost all the timber, they could find, was burned. The chapel did not escape their fury: The seats, the communion table, the wainscot, and in short, whatever was combustible was committed to the flames, and, after all this outrage, they converted the house of God into a stable for their horses.

These violences the master, brethren, and sister complained of in a petition, which they presented to Lord Hopton, Field Marshal, General of his Majesty's western forces\*. They very piously and pathetically lament to his Lordship, "that these enormities were committed to the great dishonor of God, and quiet of soul of his poor petitioners, being very aged and impotent persons, and thereby made destitute of the means of having either temporal, or spiritual food." They conclude with praying, that "his honour would give order for

\* See Appendix, No. IV.

reparation of the ruins of the said Hospital, and that they might be settled in such condition, as formerly."

His Lordship was pleased in writing, on the back of the petition, to desire Henry Foyle, Esq; and Commissary ~~Py~~<sup>Py</sup>, to take consideration of this petition; and to take such order for the poor people's relief therein, as to them should seem expedient." This order is dated 19 Martis, 1643.

The western horse probably were the authors of these excesses; as it appears, that the soldiers sent their horses into the chapel. If the horse committed these disorders, it is amusing to observe, how exactly they answer the description given of them by Lord Clarendon. "They were such as their friends feared, and their enemies laughed at, being only terrible in plunder, and resolute in running away." Hist. of Rebell. 8vo. v. ii. p. 725.

And, if it be supposed that the western foot were guilty of these outrages, they seem to have acted extremely in character. For we learn from the noble Historian, what wretches they were: That "both officers and soldiers were negligent and unfaithful in their duty"—And, particularly, that, "when Torrington was attacked, the enemy forced the Barricado in one place by the baseness of the foot; with which the horse in the town more basely received such a fright, that neither  
could

could be made to charge nor stand ; but, in perfect confusion, run away ; whose example all the foot upon the line, and at their other posts, followed, leaving their General (who was hurt in the face with a pike, and his horse killed under him) with two or three gentlemen, to shift for themselves." Id. v. ii. 729, 730.

And p. 731, speaking of the disorders and distraction of this army, he afterwards says, " When Lord Hopton found he could put no restraint to the license of the soldiers, he called a council of war to consider what was to be done. The officers of the horse were for a treaty, to which the General opposed ; till at last they peremptorily declared to the Lord Hopton, that, if he would not consent to it ; they were resolved to treat themselves." And, from this time, they neither kept guards, nor performed any duty.

Such was the behaviour of this western force : exactly such, as might have been expected from those men, who pretending to draw their swords in defence of Monarchy and Episcopacy, sacrilegiously robbed the Church and Poor.

The General's conduct, we may observe was very different from that of his soldiers. He was disposed to rectify these disorders, and, for that purpose, commissioned two Gentlemen to examine into the affair, and to do what they judged expedient.

dient. He acted agreeably to the character, which Lord Clarendon has given him, "As a man of generosity and honour, who abhorred the license, and levities, with which he saw too many corrupted."

See v. ii. 482, 725, 726.

Perhaps, it may occur to the Reader, that the Republicans and Presbyterians were not the only enemies of the Church of England; and that her case was deplorable indeed, when her own unnatural sons offered violence to their mother. And very possibly, when we hear good men exclaiming against the impiety of those Rebels, who turned Churches into stables, we may recollect, that soldiers of all Religions are the same.

Justice requires that we should take notice, that the King's General endeavoured to curb the licentiousness of his soldiers, in profaning and plundering the places of public worship: Whereas the forces of the Parliament, defaced or destroyed without controul the most venerable monuments of antiquity. The common men therefore among the royalists were the Authors of these disorders; but among the Republicans probably both officers and soldiers concurred in the same design.

What satisfaction the poor petitioners of the Hospital received, doth not appear: Nevertheless, the Hospital and Chapel, we may presume, were afterward repaired. For we find the Master,  
and

and brethren there, in the time of Charles the II. when a more dreadful disaster befel it, than that which it had before suffered from the forces of his father.

In the Dutch war (1665) the Government was distressed for a place, in which the prisoners might be confined. Magdalene Hospital was judged to be fit for the purpose. The situation was healthy, a city at hand to supply them with provisions, the buildings were large, and there was a considerable quantity of ground, surrounded by walls, in which the prisoners might take the air. An order therefore, signed by the King and Lord Arlington was dispatched, commanding the Master to remove the Almsfolks\*, from the Hospital, that the Dutch prisoners of war might be admitted into it, and to provide lodgings for the poor people in Winchester at the King's expence. The order was obeyed, and, the winter following, the Dutch burned all the timber they could find; and before they left the Hospital, did great damage to the Master's house, and demolished the Alms-house. They treated the Chapel as the troops of Charles the First had done. The pulpit, and the pews were destroyed. The Chapel bell, all the iron bars, and lead about the chimneys of the Brothers.

\* Alms-women, by mistake in the order. See Appendix No. V.



and Sisters rooms were carried away. In short, the Hospital was ruined; it never recovered from this desolation; and the Master, Brethren and Sisters, never returned to it afterwards.

An humble petition was presented to his Majesty, representing the damage, which the Society had sustained, and praying relief\*. The estimate of the expence of rebuilding the Alms-house was 630*l*. the allowance made by Government was 100*l*†.

We forgot to mention, that these poor people were obliged to leave their houses in the winter. A lodging, indeed, was to be provided for them in this city; but this piece of humanity, in all likelihood, proved fatal to them. For, the plague was in Winchester, if not when they quitted the Hospital, at least in the March following; and probably swept them away, with many others of the inhabitants. So dearly did they pay for their obedience.

May we here for a moment stop, and be thankful for the blessings of a legal government,—that we cannot be instantly turned out of our houses by a ministerial, or even a royal mandate. Let those persons, who wish for the return of the golden days of Charles the II. enjoy the invaluable privilege, of having no home; or, which is the same thing, no sure habitation for a single day.

\* See Appendix, N. V.

† Hospital papers.

This calamity befel the Hospital, when Dr. Gulston was Master. His immediate successor Dr. Darel, Archdeacon of Winchester, endeavoured, in some degree, to repair the loss. When the poor people, for some time, had been destitute of any fixed and permanent habitation, he purchased some tenements in Colebrook-street, (in 1671) into which they were admitted, whilst he was living, and he left them, after his death, to the Master of the Hospital, in trust, for the use of the poor people. Some of these tenements are at present inhabited by such of the Brethren and Sisters, as choose to live in them; the rest are lett, and the rent is divided among those who live elsewhere: so that this arbitrary measure of government did not only distress the hospital at that time, but is severely felt at this day. The present tenements allotted for its poor, being in no respect comparable to the comfortable dwellings they had on Magdalene Hill, on a spot of ground, as agreeable and healthy as any in England.

This hospital, inconsiderable as it may appear, numbers among its benefactors the most illustrious persons. One of our Kings made it the object of his royal bounty, the payment of which we can trace back as far as the reign of Edward III. We flatter ourselves, therefore, that this glorious monarch

narch thought this hospital not unworthy of his regard, as he seems to have been the original author of the annual donation from the crown, which is now paid to it by the Mayor of this city. It is sixty shillings, as appears from the discharge the city receives every year from the government\*. Sixty shillings, at present, seems not to be a Princely benefaction; but it ought to be remembered, that sixty shillings in the time of Edward III. were equivalent to thirty-six pounds of our present money.

William of Wykeham, who (as we have seen) took great care of this charitable foundation when he was living, did not forget it in his will. He left five pounds for the repair of the buildings belonging to it†. Other benefactors of less consideration, besides the Steward of the College, before

\* The following is a copy of that part of it which relates to this donation. " Allowed unto the said Citizens, 60 s. Being  
" by them paid for this year unto the infirm people upon the  
" Mount, constituted of Alms, as by the acquittance under  
" the Common Seal of the said Hospital, dated the 28th of  
" September, 1770, remaining in the custody of the Clerk of  
" the Pipe, appears. And as it is allowed in the Great Rolls  
" of the 8th year of King Richard II. and the 23d year of  
" King Edward III. and in succeeding Great Rolls."

† Item lego Hospitali Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenzæ, prope civitatem Winton. pro reparatione ecclesiæ ac domorum & tementorum ejusdem Hospitalis centum solidos. Testament. W. Wykeham. Lowth's Append. No. XVII. p. 42.

mentioned,

mentioned, were Thomas Devenish, who settled on the Master, five tenements in this city, to pray for the souls of himself and friends.

William Atkynson, who in the reign of king Henry VIII. gave to the Master two tenements in the Soke for the increasing of the Commons of the poor people in Easter and Christmas weeks.

And Dr. Ebden, Master of this hospital, who, by indenture made Sept. 2. 1611, gave to the said Hospital ten pounds annually, to be divided in the following manner, viz. To each of the brethren and sisters, 4d. weekly, which amounts by the year, to the sum of - - - 6 18 8

To each of the poor aforesaid at Christmas,

so much fryze as will make each of them

a gown, or in lieu of it 6s. 8d. p. ann. 2 13 4

The residue to the Master (for his pains

and charges, &c.) being - - - 0 8 0

---

10 0 0

Dr. Ebden is buried in the chapel; and the following inscription to his memory is engraven on a small plate of brass, in the south side of the Chancel; it is fixed against the wall.

Corpus Johannis Ebden, sacrae Theologiae Professoris pii Ecclesiae Cathedralis Winton. Prebendarii docti, hujus Hospitii Magistri Reverendi; qui inter alia dona in alios charitatis usus collata 200 l. in augmentationem Stipendiorum ibidem  
libere

liberè dedit; hoc tegitur tumulo. Obiit 16 Novembris 1614, ætatis suæ 98.

In English :

Under this tomb lyeth the body of John Ebden, a pious Dr. in Divinity, a learned Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Winchester, and the Reverend Master of this Hospital; who, among other charities which he bestowed for other uses, freely gave 200 l. to augment the income of the Master and Poor on this Foundation. He died Nov. 16, 1614. Aged 98.

He that both God and good men fear'd and lov'd  
Which by example cherish't or reprov'd  
Heer lyes enter'd. He living was, dead is,  
A preacher whom the Church lov'd, the people mys,  
His life for length, learning for truth was greate  
His doctrine pure, his deeds without deceite,  
And in his life time was, and att his ende  
To rich and poore a father and a freinde.

The last Benefactor to this Hospital was Mr. Percivall, of this city, from whose bounty it receives annually 8 l.

#### S T. C R O S S S.

Although the antiquities of the foregoing Hospital with its founder, are somewhat obscure; yet we have the pleasure to find, that those of St. Cross are much more evident and certain; its charter of foun-

foundation, and most of its records being still extant. It was originally founded by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, in the year of Salvation 1132, for the health of his own soul, and those of his relations, and of the Kings of England. The founder's institution requires, that thirteen poor men so decayed and past their strength, that without charitable assistance they cannot maintain themselves, shall have continual habitation in the Hospital, and be provided with proper cloathing, and beds suitable to their infirmities. That they shall have a daily allowance of good wheat bread, good small beer, three messes each for dinner, and one for supper. But in Case any one of these shall happen to recover his health and strength, he shall then be respectfully discharged, and another admitted in his place. That besides these thirteen, poor brethren, one hundred other poor, of modest behaviour, and the most indigent that may be found, shall be received daily at dinner, and have each a loaf of common bread, one mess, and a proper allowance of beer, with leave to carry away with them the remains of their meat and drink after dinner. The founder also ordained other charities to be distributed among the poor in general, as the revenues of the hospital should be able to bear, the whole of which was to be applied to such uses.

The

The endowment of this Hospital was not altogether derived from the Founder's own private fortune, but consisted principally in a donation of several considerable rectories, &c. belonging to his diocese, or, that were under his patronage \*, the greatest part of which, though granted to the hospital by the express terms of the Charter of Foundation, were, notwithstanding, only made subject to the payment of certain annual pensions; the rest were appropriated to the hospital †.

The

\* The churches of Ferreham, [with the manor of Ashton,] Nuttessellynge, Mellebroch, Twyford, Henton, Alwarestock, Exton, Huseborne, Wytcherche, Chilbalton, Wodehay, Awelton, [or Aulton in Canyngmerth, Com. Wilts.] Wyteney, [or Wyteney, Oxfordsh.] Stocton, [Wilts.] Ovyngton, with their appertenanancies and dependencies; and the tythes of the Lordship of Waltham, and other rents assigned in the city of Winchester, are specified in the Charter of Foundation. To these were afterwards added by the Founder, the churches of Waltham, Upham, Baghurst, and Farle.

† "Licet in ista Charta contineantur diversæ donationes ecclesiarum fact. domui Sancti Crucis predictæ, nihilominus dicta domus nullas earum habet sibi appropriatas præter ecclesias de Huseborne, Whitcherche, Fareham, & Twyford, cum Capellis; sed habet ex eis certas Pensiones, ut superius dictum est. De ecclesia vero de Wyteneye nihil omnino percipit. i. e. Though different donations made to the forementioned House of St. Cross, be contained in the Charter [of Foundation,] nevertheless the said House has none of them appropriated to it, except the churches of Huseborne, Whitchurch, Fareham, and

The revenues of the hospital of St. Cross appear, by an old record of inquisition, to have amounted originally to 250*l.* per annum; in Wykeham's time, they were said by him in his letters to the Pope, to be above 300*l.* per annum; and were afterwards proved by the testimony of one of the Stewards, contemporary with Wykeham, and by several others, to have exceeded in his time 400*l.* per annum: the whole of which were free from all taxes, both to the King and Pope, as being entirely appropriated to the use and benefit of the poor; except 7*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per annum, which was the valuation of the Master's portion.

The particular allowances to the poor, according to the above-mentioned record of inquisition, were as follows: each of the thirteen secular brethren, were allowed daily one loaf of good wheat bread, of five marks weight, that is, three pounds four ounces; one gallon and a half of good small beer; a sufficient quantity of pottage; three messes at dinner, viz. one mess called Mortrell, made of milk and Wastelbred\*, one mess of flesh or fish, and

and Twyford, with their chapels; it has out of those above-mentioned, certain Pensions; but from the church of Wyteney it receives nothing." MS penes Dom. Episc. Wint. f. 2. See also Lowth's Life of Wykeham, p. 74.

\* By Wastelbred was probably understood a better sort of bread, so denominated from a Wastell, the vessel or basket in which



and one pittance as the day should require; and one mess for supper; the whole of which was then valued at 17d. q. a week; and in Wykeham's time, at 3d. a day. On six holidays in the year, they had white bread and ale, in the same quantities; and one of their messes was roast meat, or fish of a better sort; and on the eve of those holidays, and that of the founder's obit, they had an extraordinary allowance of four gallons of ale among them.

The hundred casual poor were fed in a place called *Hundred-menneshall*; each of them had a loaf of inferior bread of five marks weight, three quarts of small beer, a sufficient quantity of pottage, or a mess of pulse, one herring, or two pilchers, or two eggs, or one farthings-worth of cheese; value 3d. q. per week: out of which hundred poor were always thirteen of the poorer scholars of the great grammar school of Winchester, sent by the school-master. On the anniversary of the Founder's obit, August 9, being the eve of St. Lawrence, three hundred poor were received at the hospital; to each of the first hundred were given one loaf and one mess of the same sort which it was made, or carried, or weighed; as seems probable from the following passage: "Octo panes, in Wastellis, ponderis cujuslibet Wastelli unius miche conventualis." Regist. Wyke. p. iii. B. fol. 177. See Lowth's Life of Wykeham, p. 76.

with

with those of the brethrens ordinary allowance, and three quarts of Beer; the second hundred received the usual Hundred-mens allowance, and to each of the third hundred, was given half a loaf of the Brethren's bread. On six holidays in the year, the Hundred men had each a loaf of the better sort of bread, and a double mess. Besides these, there were maintained in the Hospital, a Steward, with his Clerk, and two servants, and two horses; a porter, nine servants, two teams of six horses each, and two Carters.

The founder had constituted in the year 1157, the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, to be Guardians and Administrators of his Hospital of St. Cross, saving to the Bishop of Winchester his canonical jurisdiction. A dispute arising between Richard Toclive, bishop of Winchester, (immediate successor to the founder) and the Master and Brethren of St. John of Jerusalem, concerning the administration of the Hospital; Henry II. interposed, and by his mediation an agreement was made between them. The master and brethren ceded to the bishop and his successors the administration of the Hospital; and the bishop gave them the impropriation of the churches of Mordon and Hanniton, for the payment of fifty-three marks per annum, and procuring them a discharge from the pension of ten marks

marks, two wax candles, and ten pounds of wax, paid to the monks of St. Swithin for the hospital of St. Cross, by composition between them and the brethren of that hospital, made in the life-time of the founder.

Soon after this reconciliation, bishop Toclive, out of regard to God, and for the health of the king's soul and his own, (apprised that the revenues of the Hospital were sufficient for the maintenance of many more poor, and ought not to be converted to other uses) ordered, that over and above the number instituted by the founder, one hundred additional poor should also be fed every day at the Hospital, with the same provisions and allowances, as were granted by the founder to the hundred poor men abovementioned. This agreement is dated April the 10th, 1185, and was made at Dover in the presence of the King, and attested by him. It does not seem, however, to have been of any long continuance; for it ceased long before Wykeham's time, and, instead of it, (by what authority is uncertain) was introduced an establishment of four priests, thirteen secular clerks, and seven choristers, who were maintained by the hospital for the performance of divine service in the church. The four priests dined at the master's table, and had each a stipend of 13 s. 4 d. and the whole allowance to each was valued at 3 l.

6s. 8 d. per annum; the thirteen clerks had each daily one loaf of wheat bread, weight sixty-one shillings and eight-pence, or 3 lb. 1 oz. three quarts of beer, and one mess of flesh or fish of the brethren, was allotted to two of them, value 10 d. q. a week; the seven choristers had each one loaf of the common family bread, and one mess, or the fragments of the master's table and common hall, so as to have a sufficient provision value 5 d. per week, and they were taught at school in the Hospital.

Such was the original institution and oeconomy of this Hospital; which, though hitherto well observed in general, and constantly maintained with regard to the abovementioned particulars, yet, in process of time it was materially injured by the avarice of several of its Masters. Among this number John de Edyndon \*, nephew to the Bishop of Winchester of that name, is particularly remarked, as having considered his office in the light of an ecclesiastical benefice, rather than the mastership of an hospital, and a place of trust, and who is supposed to have converted to his own private purposes, great part of those revenues, which were designed for these pious and charitable uses, contrary to the canons, and to the founder's institution. By his mode of quitting his office, we

\* Bishop Edyndon collated his nephew to the Mastership of St. Cross Hospital, April 18, 1349. Reg. Edynd. p. i. f. 45.

may easily judge how he had acted in it. He took away and alienated the whole stock belonging to the Hospital; all the cattle, corn, goods, instruments, utensils, and moveables whatsoever, either in the house itself, or upon its estates. Besides, the necessary repairs of delapidations left by him amounted to between three and four hundred pounds.

These abuses were too notorious, and of too criminal a nature, to escape the observation of William of Wykeham; and he was no sooner made Bishop of Winchester, than he prepared with the utmost diligence to rectify them. William de Stowell, Edyndon's successor, foreseeing, perhaps, the storm that was coming on, chose to make his retreat in time, and procured the rectory of Burghclere in exchange for his mastership. Though the bishop admitted of this exchange, yet he obliged him immediately on his resignation, to make a full and particular inventory of all the stock and goods belonging to the hospital at present, with an account of the state in which he at first received them, by way of indenture between him and Richard de Lyntesford his successor; to keep one copy of it himself, to deliver another to his successor, and a third to William of Wykeham himself, for his better information, when he should come thither in person. This mandate is dated March 25, 1367, the day after Lyntesford's ad-

mission. William de Stowell instantly obeyed, and sent an inventory. The bishop next sent commissaries to the hospital, and to the several manors and estates belonging to it, whom he authorized to examine into the state of its effects at the time of the death of Richard de Lusteshall, late master, and enquire, what stock and goods his executors delivered to his successor John de Edyngdon: This commission is dated April 20, 1368.

Lyntesford, not finding himself likely to reap those advantages which he had expected from his new preferment, began heartily to repent of his exchange; for the bishop had sequestered his goods as a security for the stock of the hospital. He therefore took the same method that his predecessor had done, and exchanged his mastership with Roger de Cloune, for the Rectory of Campsall in Yorkshire. Cloune seems to have procured the mastership with no other view than to enrich himself with the plunder of the hospital; and though he well knew the hazard he should run, through the vigilance of Wykeham, of being obliged to refund; yet he supposed, let law and justice do their worst, that he should find his account in it, in the end; and therefore seized upon the whole revenues and stock of the hospital, as his own property; sold the corn and cattle, and a great quantity of materials, that had been laid  
in

in for repairs, and converted the money to his own use. Wykeham in the mean time, fully informed of these embezzlements and abuses, as well as others committed by several of the late masters, issued a commission, dated July 30, 1370, to enquire into the particulars and value of the true and accustomed stock and goods belonging to the Hospital, as they ought to be transmitted from one Master to another; and to examine upon oath all persons that could give information in this affair, particularly Edyngdon, Stowell, Lyntesford, late masters, and Cloune, the present master.

The Gentlemen empowered with this Commission, are already named, in our account of Magdalene Hospital, and were (as we have seen) men of sagacity and honour.

When these therefore had fully scrutinized the late conduct of the Masters, and brought in their report, the bishop summoned the delinquents to appear before him at Southwark. They obeyed his mandate, and appeared on the 22d of October, 1370, when he represented to them the inconsistency of their late conduct, with respect to the true intent of the foundation, ' That the whole  
' of its revenues were intended to be applied to  
' the use and relief of the poor people, except  
' 7 l. 4 s. 6 d. the yearly allowance of the master;  
' who is obliged by the duty of his office, to make

' an inventory every year, and give an account  
 ' of his administration to his Diocesan, accord-  
 ' ing to the Constitution of Clement V \*. That  
 ' they were not to look upon the Mastership as  
 ' an Ecclesiastical Benefice, conferred on them  
 ' for life; but as a temporal office, requiring per-  
 ' petual residence and personal ministry; and  
 ' therefore he should proceed against them, accord-  
 ' ing to the said Constitution, and compel them  
 ' to make an inventory, and give a proper ac-  
 ' count of their respective administrations.'

To this they pleaded, that they were not obliged,  
 nor had it ever been the custom so to do. Roger  
 de Cloune's Plea in particular was, ' that the  
 ' House of St. Cross was a perpetual ecclesiastical  
 ' benefice, sine-cure, free from all obligation of  
 ' making oath, giving any inventory, or rendering  
 ' an account of his conduct; that it was chiefly  
 ' founded for the honour and worship of God,  
 ' and had nothing of the nature or use of an Hos-  
 ' pital; for though the brethren received into it  
 ' were weak and infirm in body, yet they were  
 ' no ways diseased or infected; and therefore it  
 ' could not be brought under the description of  
 ' an Hospital, according to the meaning and in-  
 ' tent of Clement's Constitution. On the con-  
 ' trary, the master has the free administration of

\* See the former part of this volume. p. 196.



- “ all the possessions and goods belonging to it,
- “ upon condition only of making a distribution
- “ to a certain number of poor, both within and
- “ without the Hospital.”

By this plea, strengthened with all the quibbles and evasions that forms of law could supply them with, the master contrived to protract the suit, through a variety of hearings, for the space of near a year and a half; when the Bishop's Commissaries proceeded to give sentence, declaring,

- “ That the masters had not proved their allegations,
- “ and ought to be compelled by ecclesiastical censures to give an account of their administration.”

Before this sentence was passed, however, Roger de Cloune appealed to the Pope against the whole proceeding. Wykeham, at the same time applied to the Pope, and represented to him the true state of the case, declaring that Cloune only designed by his appeal to bring on an endless suit, while he might with impunity, embezzle the goods of the Hospital. The Pope hereupon rejected the appeal of Cloune, and appointed the Bishop of London his official and judge in the cause.

The masters being accordingly summoned before him; Roger de Cloune objected against his authority, and the Pope's bull, as having been obtained by an unfair state of the case; and Edyngdon joined with him in the exception. But Stowell

and Lyntesford, who on the whole were much less obnoxious, and had before submitted themselves entirely to the bishop of Winchester's will and disposal, upon oath, and under the penalty of 100 l. made a formal denunciation of Cloune's illegal practices, and refused to join in them.

After many hearings, adjournments, altercations, and subterfuges of all sorts, the bishop charged the present master with dilapidation, dissipation, and subtraction public and notorious, of the goods and chattles of the hospital, and petitioned, that they may be sequestered while the cause should be depending; the sequestration was accordingly issued, and the poor people provided for as usual. In the mean time, Cloune had the impudence not only to plunder the goods, but pulled down the larder of the Hospital, and sold the materials: although he had been before appointed a coadjutor, without whose advice and consent he was strictly enjoined not to act.

On the 5th of December, 1373, the judge proceeded to the definitive sentence, which was, that the bishop having sufficiently proved his libel against the masters, Roger de Cloune was condemned in costs of suit; and fifty pounds, which were demanded for the bishop's expences, as given in upon oath by his proctor, which the judge mitigated to forty-four pounds. But Cloune, not content

content with this decision, was willing to try if it was not possible to protract the affair still longer, and with that design appealed again to the Pope: His appeal, however, being rejected by the court of Rome, he appeared the next year before the bishop of London, and professing himself better informed, gave up his cause, renounced his appeal, and submitted to his sentence: He then obliged himself by oath to give in an inventory, and render an account of his administration annually to his Diocesan, the bishop of Winchester, whereupon he was absolved from all sentences of excommunication pronounced against him, and enjoined to observe his oath of obeying the orders of the church in this behalf.

It seems to have been a custom at that time, for the master of St. Cross to constitute a deputy, who presided at the Hospital for him. Into this office one William de Castleford, Rector of St. Pancras, in this city, being placed by Cloune, he became his minister and agent in all his avarice and iniquity. He had been so deeply engaged in it, that he thought proper to absent himself on the occasion; whereupon the bishop (as he could proceed against him no otherwise) excommunicated him for non-residence.

It is not to be doubted, but that Wykeham, after, having pursued this affair so earnestly for above

six years, and having at last overcome all obstructions, called the delinquents to a very severe account, and reprimanded them for their past evil and illicit practices. And though Cloune was afterwards suffered to remain in the nominal possession of the Mastership, yet Wykeham held the Government of the Hospital in his own hands, during all the remainder of Cloune's life, which was nine years, two weeks and five days; and on the death of Cloune, he conferred the mastership on John de Camden, one in whom he placed the greatest confidence and trust, having had many years experience of his fidelity in affairs of importance.

During the time Wykeham held this Hospital in sequestration, he recovered many of its original charters, bulls, and instruments, which had been suffered to remain in the hands of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; he re-instated the charity in all its ancient rights, re-established its primitive design and institution; and in short, he completely restored its buildings, estates and revenues, out of that state of ruin and dissipation, to which its late avaricious governors had reduced it. And, at his decease, he left it under such due regulation, that Cardinal Beaufort, who immediately succeeded him in the bishopric of Winchester, having resolved to dispose of a considerable sum in the like charitable purposes, chose rather to make

an enlargement of this Hospital, than to erect a new one of his own. He therefore made a very great additional endowment to it, for the maintenance of two priests, thirty-five brethren, and three sisters, exclusive of those of the original foundation, and built lodgings for them, in the year 1444. To this new establishment, he gave the title of *Domus Eleemosinaria Nobilis Paupertatis*; i. e. The Alms-house of Noble Poverty; by which it appears, that he designed it for the relief of decayed gentlemen. Its endowment consisted of manors, &c. of the yearly value of 500 l. granted to it by Henry VI. in consideration of the sum of 13350 marks, paid to him by the founder; who afterwards added to them, the impropriations of Crundall, and several other Churches of his Diocese and patronage.

The Hospital, though considerably diminished in its revenues, perhaps in a great measure by the same means as those of St. Mary Magdalene, still subsists upon the remains of both endowments, which at present maintains a Master, and nine poor Brethren, who enjoy their places during life. The allowance of these nine poor brethren, is one pound of meat a day, three quarts of good small beer, and five loaves of Wheat bread, twenty-four ounces each; besides which, they have, on many  
par-

particular days in the year, certain additional allowances of meat and drink; and six-pence weekly.

There are likewise four Out-pensioners, upon this foundation, who enjoy a stipend of ten pounds per annum each; during life: The sum of twenty-five shillings is also distributed among the poor, every year, being the remaining part of the revenue formerly appropriated to the feeding of the poor in Hundred-menneshall. And, on six particular eves in the year, are given away at the said Hospital, a certain quantity of loaves, of good Wheaten bread, of the value of one penny each, to the poor people in and about the neighbourhood. Moreover there is allowed daily to the porter of the said Hospital, a certain quantity of Bread and beer, for the refreshment of poor travellers and wayfaring men, who are entitled to knock at the door of the porter's lodge, and claim the relief of a piece of White bread, and a cup of Beer; a donation, which is continued at this day.

The buildings belonging to this foundation consist of one extensive irregular court, which has a beautifully rural effect, and all together exhibits a piece of venerable antiquity. The church, which is a curious remain of Saxon Architecture, was built in the reign of king Stephen, by the first founder; it is in the form of a Cross, and consists of three iles, with a transept, or cross ile. The roof is remarkably  
lofty

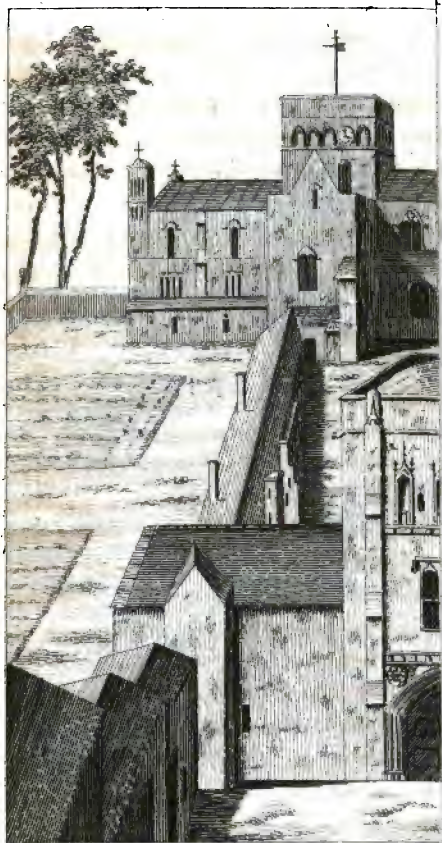
lefty, and is supported by round massive pillars, with round headed Arches, stronger than the Doric or Tuscan; and there is some paintings upon the pillars and walls, of the same kind with those in the Cathedral, and in the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene. The isles from the altar to the west-door, are 150 feet in length; and the transept is 120. The chancel is exceedingly neat and is paved with marble; and on each side of the altar, are handsome screens of spire work, carved in stone, and neatly ornamented. Upon a desk on the left side of the Chancel, are carved the names of all the officers belonging to the Hospital about the year 1575; among which are those of a chanter and singing-men; which formerly officiated in it; but at present there is no provision for a choir.

The great west-window of this church, is built in a very ornamental stile, and was formerly an elegant one; as is obvious from the remains of some curious painted glass, with which it was once furnished. There remains nothing in it, at present legible, or at least intelligible, except the words Nicholas Bedford. A window in the east side of the north transept, was formerly ornamented in the same stile, and still retains an Ave Maria, with some fragments, under which is "Orate pro anima Ricardi Buteshall, i. e. *Pray for the soul of Richard Buteshall.*" He was master of  
this

this Hospital, in the year 1346. And in a fourth window of the cross ile, are these arms, viz. Gules, three lions heads passant, fleur de lis reversed, or three eagles quartering Barry, and a chief. On the roof of the Nave are two chevrons between three roses, the arms of Wykeham; also the arms of France and England quartered. There is a coat of arms between these two, which is defaced.

The lodging rooms of the poor people, adjoin to the church, at the west-end of the South-ile, and, after forming an angle, extend from North to South, and form the whole western side of the court. The north side consists of the master's house, which is spacious and elegant; the refectory, or Brethren's hall, and the gate-way. In the windows of the refectory, are these arms, viz. Argent. A cross pat. S. Quartering France and England: a bord. Gobon. In this hall, the brethren meet to share their allowance; and on some certain days in the year, they dine and sup together in common. The gateway, before mentioned, is formed in a square stately tower, over which is a room called the Founder's chamber. The North front of the tower is embellished with three niches; in one of which remains the effigies of Cardinal Beauford, in the act of adoration to another figure, now destroyed. Beneath these on each  
side





*W. Cave del. Winton*

*A View of*

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sides of the gateway, are the same arms as last mentioned, for the Cardinal ; who is supposed to have built the gateway, the refectory, master's House, and all the lodgings on the West-side of the court, and the Porter's lodge. The whole East-side of the court, from the Porter's lodge, to the North-transsept of the church, consists of a cloister, over which is a gallery, or range of decayed apartments, supposed to be a part of the lodging rooms of the poor people on the original foundation of Henry de Blois, and who were probably in process of time forced out by the master and brethren of the latter foundation ; or by the decay of their lodgings and revenues, which might have become no longer able to receive and support them. Against the walls of this gallery, is inscribed, " Dillexi sapientiam R. S. 1503 ; i. e. I have " coveted Wisdom " R. S. for Robert, or Roger Sherborne, master of this Hospital ; who was also preferred from hence to the bishoprick of St. David's. He was afterwards bishop of Chichester, and founded in that cathedral church, four prebends, for which place those only are qualified, who are, or have been Fellows of New College, Oxford. On the outside of the cloister, is this inscription : " Henricus Compton, Episcopus, i. e. Henry Compton, bishop." He was also master of the hospital, and from hence promoted, A. D.

1674, to the See of Oxford, and afterwards to that of London.

Amongst the monuments and inscriptions of the church, are the following ancient epitaphs, viz. On a stone of grey marble, placed under an arch in the wall of the north ile, is the following inscription in Saxon characters :

*Hic iacet Magister Petrus de Sancta Maria  
quondam Curator huius Domus.*

In English :

Here lies Master Peters \*, of the Blessed Mary,  
formerly Master of this House.

On a brass plate on the ground, at the west-end of the middle ile, is the figure of a man, formerly Master of this hospital; the inscription belonging to it is torn off; but part of it was some time since found, and is preserved in the Porter's Lodge. It is as follows :

. . . . .ward decretorum Doctoris ac nuper  
hujus . . . . . die Aprilis Anno Domini mccc  
nonages tertio. That is, . . .ward †, Doctor, and  
lately of this . . . . . on the . . . day of April,  
in the year of our Lord 1493.

\* He is mentioned, in *Capal. Willis, Magist. Circ. 1292.*  
*Mitr. Abb. vol. i. p. 344.*

† Richard Harward. He was Master of this hospital in the  
year 1489. *Willis, ut supra. p. 345.*

On another brass plate, near the centre of the same ile, is this inscription :

Here lieth Elizabeth Wroughton, gentlewoman, who departed the xxiii day of May, in the year of our Lord 1551, whose soweles Jesu pardon.

On another, opposite the former :

The yere of our Lord mcccci and two, upon the eleventh day of the month of Feberere the soul of John Newles the body passed from a brother of this place resting under this stone here born in Bemisquyer and Servant more than xxx yere unto Harry Beauford Bishop and Cardinal whose sowlis God convey to his mother dere unto the blys of Heven that is eternal. Amen.

In the middle of the nave on a large flat stone, is the figure of a man in a brass plate, with two labels over his head, with these inscriptions :

Jesu cum veneris justificare noli me condemnare.—qui servasti me miserere mei. That is, When thou comest to judge the world, O Jesus, condemn not me.—Thou who hast preserved me, have compassion on me. Under the figure is inscribed, Hic jacet Johes de Camden quondam custos istius hospitalis, cujus animæ. &c.---Here lies John Camden\*,

\* He was, (as we have seen above) made master of this Hospital, by William of Wykeham, upon the decease of Cloune. He was also Canon of Southwell, and a benefactor to the college of this city. See Reg. coll. Wint.

formerly

formerly Master of this Hospital, to whose soul, &c. And round the verge of the stone, is, *Credo quod Redemptor meus, &c. i. e. I believe that my Redeemer liveth, &c.*

On another Brass, adjoining to the former. *Hic jacet Johes Knyght, qui quondam erat frater istius loci novæ foundationis editæ per Henricum epum Winton et Cardinalem Angliæ. Cujus anime, &c.*

In English :

Here lies John Knyght, who was formerly a Brother of this place, newly founded by Henry Bishop of Winchester, and Cardinal of England, to whose soul, &c.

On another.

*Hic jacet donus Johes Berton, quondam Vicarius sci Johis in Soca Winton.*

Here lies Mr. John Berton, formerly Vicar of St. John's in the Soke, Winchester.

On another.

*Hic jacet Johes Turke, qui quondam erat frater istius loci novæ foundationis editæ per Henricum epum Winton et Cardinalem Angliæ. Cujus anime, &c.*

Here lies John Turke, who was formerly a brother of this place, newly founded by Henry Bishop of Winchester, and Cardinal of England, to whose soul, &c.

In

In a Chapel on the South-side of the Choir, is this inscription;

Hic jacet Joannes Wayte, filius Johes Wayte, Armigeri, & Agathæ uxoris ejus, qui quidem Johes Wayte, filius obiit ult. die Octob. An Dom. 1502, cujus animæ, &c.

Here lies Mr. John Wayte, son of John Wayte, Esq; and his wife Agatha, who died the last day in October, in the year of our Lord 1502, to whose soul, &c.

On a stone, adjoining to the former;

Susanna Lawrence, Vas carne valens.  
A flesh prevailing vessel found,  
Beautified to lye under ground.

Vixit, Dec. 13, 1647. Revixit, Jan. 18, 1650.

On another stone, near the above;

Georgius Laurentius, ego uti Laurus Rigens.  
Under lie, as Laurel dry. Vixit Octob. 14, 1650.  
Devixit, Sept. 29, 1651.

On a brass on the ground in the Southern transept, is the following inscription;

Hic jacet Johes Prews, quondam Rector ecclesiæ de Mechelmersh, qui obiit 13 die Mensis Aprilis, A.D. mccccxviii. Cujus animæ, &c.

Here

Here lies John Prews, formerly Rector of the church of Michelmersh, who died the 13th day of the month of April, in the year of our Lord, 1418, to whose soul, &c.

On another.

Orate pro anima dni Willi Saunders, quondam Capellani novæ foundationis hujus Collegii qui obiit xxix die Nov. Ann. Dom. 1464. Cujus anime, &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. William Saunders, formerly chaplain on the new foundation of this college, who died the 29th of November, in the year of our Lord, 1464, to whose soul, &c.

On Another.

Under this stone resteth Alexander Swart, late Brother of this place, who departed this transitory Life to almighty God, the xvii day of July, 1569.

Besides the above, many persons of note are interred in this church.

A P P E N -



## A P P E N D I X.

## N U M B E R I.

The Names of the Churches or Chapels, which were in Winchester and its Suburbs, about the year 1282, taken from the Register of John de Pontiffara, bishop of Winchester. Fol. 156.

- 1 **S**T. PETER's, without East-gate; in the patronage of the Prior and Convent of St. Dennis, near Southampton; not taxed, but there is a pension of v s. tenths 6d.
- 2 St. John's upon the Hill, in the same patronage, taxed xv marks, tenths xxs. pension vi marks.
- 3 All Saints, in the Vineyards, supposed to have been without the walls near North-gate; patr. of the Abbess and Convent of St. Mary, Winton.
- 4 St. Nicholas, without King's-gate
- 5 St. Valericus
- 6 St. Martin's, Parchment-street, patr. of the Abbess and Convent of St. Mary, Wherwell, t. xls.
- 7 St. Michael's, in King's-gate-street, patr. of the Bishop of Winchester, taxed lxs. Pontiff. R.
- 8 St. Mary Kalendar, over against the Pent-house; patr. of the Bishop of Winchester, xls.
- 9 St.

- 9 St. Peter's, White-bread \*, patr. of the Abbot and Convent of Hyde, not taxed, pension vi s. tenths iv d. taxed afterwards xx s.
- 10 St. Peter's, without Southgate.
- 11 St. Margaret's, said to have been in Gar-street; patr. Bishop of Winchester.
- 12 St. Paul's, in the same street; and the same patronage.
- 13 St. Mary's, in Tanner-street, Lower-brooks.
- 14 St. George's, Silver Hill, in the patr. of the Abbot and Convent of Hyde; vii marks, pension x d. tenths ix s. iv d. tenths id.
- 15 All-Saints, in Gold-street, (Southgate-street); said to have stood in Mr. Sheldon's garden; the patr. Bishop of Winchester, (as supposed).
- 16 St. Michael's, in Alward-street.
- 17 St. Rombald's; patr. the Bishop of Winchester; not taxed, pension iiii s. tenths iiii d.
- 18 St. Martin's, in Alward-street.
- 19 St. Mary's, without East-gate.
- 20 St. Boniface's, supposed to have been in Gold (now Southgate) street.
- 21 St. Petroc's, in Calpe (now St. Thomas's) street; the official of the Bishop of Winchester xx s.
- 22 St. Nicholas, without the Wall
- 23 St. Nicholas, near the fishes, probably in Gold

\* Supposed to have stood in the late Mr. Peffle's garden, in a street which formerly ran from Staple Garden by the side of the Three Tuns, into the Back-lane behind the George.

(now

(now Southgate) street; patr. the Bishop of Winchester (as supposed)

- 24 St. Clement's, Southgate-street, where the Blacksmith's shop is.
- 25 St. Mary's, in the Church-yard; the Sacrifice of the Cathedral Church, (as supposed)
- 26 St. John's in the Ivy, in Tanner-street, (now lower Brooks.)
- 27 All Saints, Bok-strete (now Basket-lane,) if it be the Church of Buckstrete mentioned in Beaufort's Register; not taxed; pension xii d. tenths id.
- 28 St. Michael's, in Jury-street; patr. the Abbot and Convent of Hyde; not taxed; pension xii d. tenths id.
- 29 St. Martin's, in Gar-street, (now Bowling-green-lane).
- 30 St. Martin's, in Wode-strete, (said to have been from the Bell-Inn, Northward's.
- 31 St. Martin's in the Ditch, supposed to have been without Westgate; patr. the Bishop of Winchester.
- 32 St. Swithin's, over King's-gate; patr. of the Arch-deacon of Surry.
- 33 St. Mary's, near Gold (now Southgate) street.
- 34 St. John's of the Hospital, (St. John's House, or rather the School).
- 35 St. Pancrace, said to have been in Wongers-street,

street, i. e. Middle-brooks; patr. the Bishop of Winchester; xl s. besides a pension of iv s.

36 St. Swithin's, in Mulward-street

37 St. Peter's in Colebrook-street; patr. the Abbess and Convent of St. Mary, Winton, xl s.

38 St. Stephen's, near Wolvesey; vi marks; tenths viii s. viii d.

39 St. Peter's, in the Shambles (i. e. St. Peter's-street,) patr. the Bishop of Winchester; xl s.

40 St. James's of the White Monastery, the burying ground of the Papists; patr. the Bishop of Winchester, c s. tenths x s.

41 St. Bartholomew's, in the Court of Hyde, (now Hyde Church); patr. the Abbot and Convent of Hyde; x marks, tenths xiii s. iv d.

42 St. Anastasius \*, supposed to have been near West-gate without the City wall; patr. Bishop of Winchester; not taxed, pension vs. tenths vi d.

43 Chapel of Wyke, or Chapel de Walle †, said to have been without West-gate, near Mr. Holloway's garden that was; patr. the Bishop of Winchester, xv. marks, tenths, xx s.

\* Part of the wall of this church is now standing; and adjoins to the West-gate, on the North.

† There is mentioned in this Register, (if we remember right) " Sancta Maria de Valle vel de Vallibus," [which we think was this Chapel] " cum Capelle de Wyke." And we find in Beaufort's Register, " Ecclesiaz beate Marie de Valle " cum Capelle."

- 44 St. Maurice's in High-street; patr. the Bishop of Winchester, vi marks, tenths viii s. viii d.
- 45 St. Mary's of the Linen Web.
- 46 St. Lawrence's, near the Market; patr. the Abbot and Convent of Hyde, ix Marks, tenths xii s. taxed afterwards at 1s.
- 47 St. Martin's in Wynehall, patr. of the bishop of Winchester, xii marks; tenths xvi s.

Names of Churches from Wykeham's Register.

- 48 St. Mary's, over Northgate, in the patronage of the Abbot and Convent of Hyde.
- 49 St. Michael's, in Vico Carnificum, now St. Peter's Street, patr. of the Prior and Convent of St. Dennis, near Southampton.
- 50 St. Mary's de Walda
- 51 The Chapel of our Lady of West-gate, said to have stood on the south side of the gate.
- 52 St. Alphegus, in Calpe (now St. Thomas's) street, towards the North end, xxs.
- 53 St. Martin's in the same street.
- 54 The Chapel of St. Gertrude\*, taxed x marks, tenths xiii s. ivd.
- 55 The Chapel of the Holy Trinity.
- 56 The Church of St. Ruwold, taxed at ii s.
- 57 St. Saviour's Church

\* It is not absolutely certain that this Chapel was in Winchester or it's suburbs: but from it's situation in the Register, it seems highly probable that it was.

- 58 St. Swithin's, in Fleshmonger, (now St. Peter's) street.
- 59 St. Swithin's, in Shulworth-street, (Upper-Brooks.)
- 60 St. John's of Port-Latine, in Bukke-street, (Busket-lane.)
- 61 The Church of St. Andrew, in Gar-street, Bowling-green-lane.
- 62 St. Mary Wode's Church, the door case of which is now to be seen close to the Bell-Inn.

Names of Churches from Beaufort's Register.

- 63 St. Martin's in Vico Carnificum, St. Peter's street
- 64 St. Martin's in the same.

It is possible that some of these Churches may have been mentioned twice under different names : for instance, St. Mary of the Linen Web in Pontiffara, may be our Lady of Westgate in Wykeham's Reg. St. John in the Ivy, in Tanner-street, may be the St. John of Port Latine of Buck-street. If it stood at the Corner of Busket-lane, towards the Lower Brooks, it might be said to stand in either of those streets. So that the churches in Winchester and its suburbs, might not be quite so numerous as they appear to have been by this list. But they must have been very near it. For such instances as we have mentioned are extremely few.

So that we cannot help being astonished at the multitude of Churches which were in Winchester in ancient times. And the more so, when we reflect that the Religious houses with which this city abounded, had (many of them if not all) chapels of their own, which we have taken no notice of.

But tho' the multitude of those sacred places be surprising, we are not to imagine, that all the Churches and Chapels which appear upon our list existed together—One might rise out of the ruins of another; and this consideration may a little abate our astonishment. Yet forty-eight, mentioned in Pontiffara's Register, did certainly co-exist—but we may venture to assert that 62 (which is our whole number) never did. Perhaps the medium between 62 and 47 may bring us nearer to the truth.

## N U M B E R II.

The Petition of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the city of Winchester, to Henry VI. taken from the Archives in the Tower of London, dated Anno 30 Hen. 6. 1452.

To the Kynge our Soverayne Lord.

**B**ESECHEN fulle humblie youre humble trew leige men, the Maire, Balifs, and Coialte of youre pouere citee of Wynchestre; that, whereas they

have ben charged to bere the fee ferme of your said citee, whiche draweth yerlye to the some of an c xii marc; and bere also to the Maister of the Hospitalle of Marie Magdalene beside Wynchestre lx shillings: Also when the xv peny or taxe is graunted to youre Highnesse it drawethe to the some of li pound, x shillings, iv pence, withynne the saide citee, the whiche, whene it is levable, sum oon man in the saide citee is sette unto iiii marc, by the deye; for the whiche said fee ferme, so to be paide, youre saide Balifs have litell or nought, of certayntee to arayse it of, but oonly of casualtees and yerely losen in payment of the saide fee ferm xl pound or more: For which causes above-said and also for the grete charges, and dayelie costes, the whiche youre said pouere citee bereth aboute the enclosing and murage of your saide citee, it is become right desolate, insomuch as many notable parsons ben withdrawen out of the saide citee, for the causes abovesaid, and ix hundred iiii score xvii houses which were wont to be occupied with people, stendene now voide, and by-cause of thare withdrawing, xvii paryshe churches stond in officiate, at this daye, the which parishes and houses be more plainly expressede in a sedale hereto annexede: And whereas, it pleased youre Highnesse, in relyving youre said pouere citee, the xxiii day of May, the yere of youre Regne the  
xix,



xix, to graunte unto youre Maire and Coialte of the said citee thenne being in relife all the charges abovesaide fortye marc, to be taken, yerely to theme and to their successors, unto the end of fifty Winters, thenne next following, atte the festes Estrene, and Michlmasse, by evyn porcyons, of the issues and profits comyng of the awnage and subsidye of Woollen Clothes, withyn the saide citee, and suburbs, and Soke of the same, and in alle other places, withyn the shire of Southampton, by the hands of the Collectors, Fermors, Receivors, or other occupiers of the same for the tyme being, as in youre Letters Patents thereof to theym made it may appere more playnlie; whiche annuitie is now voyde to them, and whooly resumed to you, bycause of an act made in youre parlement, began at Westmynster and synyshed at Leicestre; and so now youre said supplicants stand alle utterlie destitute of all manere of relife of theyre charges abovesaid, to the utteriste undowing of youre said citee forever, without your high and noble grace be shewede to theym, in this behalf, That it please youre saide highness graciouslye to confidre the charges abovesaid, and of youre most abundant grace to graunt unto the Maire, Baliffs, and Commonalte of, youre said citee, xl marc, to be hadde and taken yerely to them and theyr successors, from the feste of Michlmasse, in the yeare of youre regne xxviii,

for evermore, of the awnage and subsidye of Wool-  
len Clothes to be solde withyn youre said citee,  
suburbs, and Soke of the same, and in other places  
withyn youre shire of Suthton, by the hands of the  
Collectors, Fermors, Receyvors, and occupiers of  
the said awnage and subsidy, for the tyme being,  
at the festes of Esterne and Michlmasse, by evyn  
porcyons, after the intent and effect of another  
sedule, to this bill annex; the whiche sedule be-  
ginneth with those words, Rex Omnibus ad quos,  
without any fine or fee, in any wise, to youre use,  
to be taken or paid, the said act of resumption or  
any other statutes, Ordinances, Provvyions actes,  
or any manere of judgements, or assignements, in  
any wise, made or to be made, notwithstanding,

And ther be and shalle be, perpetualle,

Your ORATOOURS.

These be the stretes that be fallen downe in the  
citee of Wynchester; withynne iiii score yere  
last passed;

First, Juli strete, whereynne were iiii score house-  
holdes, and now ben but ii.

Item. Fleshmonger strete, whereynn were seven-  
score householdes, and now ben but ii.

Item. Parishment strete; whereynn were sixty  
householdes, and now ben but iiii.

Item. Colebroke strete, whereynn were eight-  
score householdes, and now ben but xvi.

Item.

Item. Calpe strete, whereynn were one hundred householdes, and now ben but vi.

Item. Gold strete, whereynn were seven score householdes, and now ben but viii.

Item. Burden strete, whereynn were sixty householdes, and now is never oon.

Item. Shulworth strete, wherynn were seventy householdes, and now ben but iiii.

Item. Bukke strete, whereynn were forty householdes, and now ben but ii.

Item. Mynestre strete whereynn were four score and ten householdes and now ben but iiii.

Item. Gar strete whereynn were one hundred householdes, and now is never oon.

The number of householdes that ben fallen is 1040, and their ben fallen withynne the same citee, scith the last parliament holden there, four score householdes and oon.

Theise ben the parishe Churches, that ben fallen downe, withyne the saide citee,

The church of Saint Saviour, in Barden strete

The church of our Lady, in ditto

The church of Saint Michael, in Juri strete

The church of Saint Michael, in Fleshmonger strete

The church of Saint Swithin, in ditto

The church of Saint Martine, in parishmente strete

The church of St. Swithin, in Shulworth strete

The church of St. John of Port Latine, in Bukk-strete

The church of St. Martine, in Ministre strete

The church of Saint Alphage, in Calpe strete

The church of Saint Petroke, in ditto

The church of Saint Nicholas, in Golde strete

The church of Saint Boniface, in ditto

The church of Saint Margarete, in Gar strete

The church of Saint Andrew, in ditto

The church of Saint Paule, in ditto

The church of Saint John in the Ivy, in Tanner strete.

The number xvii churches.

The desolation of the said pouere citee, is so grete, and yerely fallyng farther into such decaye and ruwyne, that without the gracious comfort of the Kyng, our soveragne Lord, the Maire and the Baliffs must of necessitie cesse and deliver uppe the citee, and the keyes into the Kynges handes.

In consequence of this Petition, his majesty granted them the following Bill.

Mem. quod primo die Feb. anno Regni Hen. VI. post Conquestum Tricesimo, ista Billa Liberata fuit Domino Cancellario Angliæ apud Westmonasterium exequend.

**H**E N. Rex, omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod de gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ceterisque causis notabilibus nos specialiter moventibus,  
dedi-

dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes, damus et concedimus, dilectis nobis Majori, Ballivis, et Communitati civitatis Winton, quadraginta marcas habend. & participiend. annuatim præfatis Majori, Ballivis, Communitati, ac successoribus suis civibus dictæ civitatis, de exitibus Firmis et proficuis, de ulnagio et subsidio, per annorum venalium infra dictam civitatem et suburbia ejusdem, ac infra Sokam ibidem, ac alibi infra com. Southton, provenientibus, per manus Collectorum, Fermariorum, Receptorum, seu occupatorum ulnagii et subsidii prædict. pro tempore existent. ad terminos Pasche et Sti. Michaelis, per æquales portiones, eo quod expressa mentio de aliis donis & concessionibus ejusdem Majori, Ballivis, et Communitati, aut predecessoribus, sive antecessoribus suis et eorum successoribus, per aut post aliquem Progenitorum nostrorum Regum Angliæ ante hæc tempora habitis, sive factis, præsentibus facta non existit, aut aliquibus statutis, ordinationibus, provisionibus, resumptionibus, sive actibus quibuscunq; ante hæc tempora quovismodo fact. ordinat. provis. sive habit, aut aliquo statuto, ordinatione, provisione, resumptione, sive actu quocunq; ante hæc tempora, aliquo modo fact. ordinat. provis. sive habit. aut aliquâ aliâ causâ materiâ, sive aliâ re quâcunq; non obstante. In cujus rei, &c.

Dat. apud West. le xxviii jour

Teste, &c.

Janvier, an. Reg. trices.

M 5

In

In English :

Be it remembered, that on the first day of February, in the 30th year of the reign of Henry VI. this Bill was delivered to the Lord Chancellor of England, to be executed at Westminster.

**H**ENRY, by the grace of God King, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting, know ye, that of our abundant grace, and other causes specially moving us, we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, unto our beloved the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Winchester, the sum of forty marks, to be had and received yearly, by the said mayor, bailiffs and commonalty, and their successors, citizens of the city aforesaid, in even portions, at the feasts of Easter and Michaelmas, out of the issues, fines, and profits, arising from the awnage and subsidy of woollen clothes, within the said city, and suburbs of the same, and elsewhere within the county of Southampton, usually levied for our use, by the hands of the Collectors, Fermors, Receivers, or other occupiers of the same, for the time being, and which said sum shall be in future paid unto the aforesaid mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of our said city of Winchester, and to their successors; any statutes, ordinances, provisions, resurreptions, or acts whatsoever of any of our royal progenitors or forefathers the Kings of England, heretofore made,   
ordained,

ordained, provided, or granted; or any statute, ordinance, provision, resumption, or act whatsoever before this time in any wise made, ordained, provided, or granted; or any other cause, matter, or thing whatsoever, notwithstanding.

In testimony whereof, &c.

Given at Westminster the 28th  
day of January, in the 30th  
year of our reign.

Present, my Lords of Winchester and Somerset.

N. B. The Kyng has graunted this Bill for the terme of 4 yeres next comyng, under such forme as he by his other Letters Patents graunted the same heretofore.

## N U M B E R III.

To the Ryght honorabell Syr Edward North Knight Chaunceller of the same Court of the Augmentations of the Kinges highnes Crowne And other of the Councill of the same Court.

In the Certificate of the ole Inquifition and Survey made and taken by Sir John Welleborne Knight, Water Hendley, Esquier Richard Worley Esquier George Pawlet Esquier, Richard Pawlet Esquier, And John Hamond gentleman Commissioners Accordinge to the tenor of the King's Majesties Commission to us Addressede hereunto annexed of all such Hospitalls Fraternities Brotherheddes Guyldes and stipendary Prefres as ben within the Counties of Suthton and Berks and of all other our proceedings touchinge the Contents of the said Commission as hereafter more playnely it is sett fourth and declared.

The number and the names of all the Chan- tries Hospitales Colleges Free chapels Frater- nities Brother- heddes Gyl- des and Stipen- diary Prefres, having Perpe- tuyte for ever.	To what entents purposes and deedes of charitie the same and every of them Foundede Ordene and made And by whome	Which and howe many of them ben parishe churches and howe farre di- staunt they and e- very of them ben from the parishe churches and with- in which parishe eny of them doe stonde and be sett,	The yerely va- lue of the londes and possessions ap- pertaininge or be- longinge to them and every of them with the yerely Refolutes and de- ductyons of the same And how yt ys employed and expended.	The value of the ornaments, jewelles, plate, goods and eat- tilles merely appertayning or belonginge to every of the said chauntries hos- pitalles, and o- ther the said promocions yet undissolved.	Howe many chauntries hospitalescolleges, and other the said promocions sith the iiijth. day of February in the xviijth yere of the kinge's raigne ben dissolved or any parte or parcelle of them ob- teyned by any person without the kinge's lycence with the clere yerely value of the pos- sessions thereof, and the value of the goodes and cattelles of the same.
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# COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

The hospitall  
of Mary Mag-  
dleyne nygbe  
Wynton.

Founded by the  
Byshop of Winton  
as it is suppoled to  
thentent to have one  
pryst and ix poore  
menne and women  
there to remayne  
and contynew fore-  
ever to pray for the  
soules of ther foun-  
ders and all crysten  
soules and every of  
them to have for  
there stipend as here-  
after followeth.

The said hospitall  
ys scituat within  
the parische of  
Cylcomb \* distant  
one myle from the  
parische church.

\_\_\_\_\_

\* This is a mistake.  
The hospitall is extra-  
parochial.

The value of the said hospitall by yere

For rent  
reselves 00 : 6 : 5  
For the  
tenthes 1 : 1 6  
For the  
parishe  
stipend 6 : 00 : 0  
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and co-  
mens of  
9 poore  
men and  
women 19 : 07 : 4

421.6s.8d.

Ornaments  
plate -mal  
ellesgoodes  
and cartal-  
les merely  
apperteyn-  
inge to the  
said hospi-  
tall as ap-  
pearth by  
the inven-  
tory made  
not preafed

And so remayneth 13 l. 9 s. 4 d. whyche the Maister  
Receaveth for his paynes and repaying of the tene-  
ments.

N. B. On the Back, " In the Certificate de Anno 37mo Regis Henric. VIII.

WINCHESTER.

253

NUMBER

## NUMBER IV.

To the Right Honourable Ralph Lord Hopton,  
Baron of Stratton, and Field Marshall General  
of his Majesty's Western Forces.

**T**HE humble Petition of the Master and the  
Almesfolk of the Poore Hospitall of St. Mary  
Magdalen neare Winchester, sheweth;

That the endowment of the sayd Hospitall is very  
meane and not sufficient to maintaine your Peti-  
tioners the poore aged people there, with necessary  
sustenance, and uphold the buildings witho ut the  
pious and charitable benevolence of others.

That sixteen ackres of barren arable land and dry  
common for 120 sheepe is all the land belonginge  
to the sayde Hospitall, which hath ben constantly  
manur'd and husbanded for the reliefe of your  
Pititioners.

That about Christmas last, thirty-six of their  
sheepe were taken and killed by the souldiers of  
this army, the residue of their sayde flocke of sheepe  
they were for preservation of them forced to con-  
vey out of the way, sixteen miles offe, where they  
have bin ever since kept at your Petitioners charge,  
which your Petitioners were contented to suffer,  
without complaint or trouble to your Lordship.

But

But your Petitioners doe farther shewe that within four nights last past, the souldiers keepinge their rendevouze their, have not only devourd nine quarters of their feede barley for this season, (being the full provision for the same) and have broken downe and burnt up the great gates, all doores, table boards, cupboards, gyfes, timber partitions, barnes and stables there, but have also used violence to the house of God; burninge up all the seats and pures in the church, as also the communion table, and all other wainscott and timber there, that they coule lay hands on: and have converted the sayde house of God, the church, into a stable for horses and other prophane uses, to the great dishonor of God, and grieve of soule of your poore petitioners, beinge very aged and impotent persons, and thereby made destitute of the means of having either temperall or spirituall foode.

May your honor be pleased therefore out of a charitable commisseration of your petitioners, and a religious confideration of the premises, to give order for reparation of the ruines of the sayde hospitall, and to provide means that your petitioners may, through your lordship's goodnes be settled in such a condition as formerly they were, havinge noe mean's but through your boweinty to be otherwise relieved from perishinge. So shall your petitioners ever pray for your lordship's encrease of  
hondur

honour, and happy successe in thes your most just and Religious undertakings.

His Lordship's Answer, which is on the back of the Petition, is as follows.

**I** Desire Henry Foyle, Esq; and Commissary Fry, to take consideration of this petition, and to take such order for the poore peoples reliefe therein as to them shall seeme expedient.

Winchester,  
19 Martii, 1643.

RALPH HOPTON.

## N U M B E R V.

The King's M A N D A T E to the Master of  
Magdalene Hospital.

CHARLES R.

**T**RUSTY and well beloved, we greet you well. Whereas we find ourselfe much pressed with the number of Dutch prisoners taken in diverse occasions this summer for whose lodging and security we want convenient roome and place, such as this sickly season doth especially require, among other supplies in this exigent, we have been put in mind of Magdalen hospitall neare Winchester, as a place commodious and proper for that use, and therefore we have thought fitt hereby to signify our pleasure to you, that you give order forthwith  
upon

upon receipt hereof, for the admitting and receiving into your said hospitall so many of the said prisoners as the same may conveniently hold and containe, which we have ordered to be sent thither from Portsmouth by the officers entrusted with the care of that service, there to lodge and remaine so long as there shall be occasion. And in order to this, our pleasure is that you take care for the disposing and placing of the almes-women of that hospitall in such house convenient and proper for that use in our citty of Winchester or suburbs thereof, as you shall find out and agree for, the hire whereof to be paid and discharged by us, and at our expence, which we will accordingly give order for. In which we doubt not of your ready care and compliance as a thing which at present is of particular importance to our service, and so we bid you farewell. Given at our court at Oxford the 31st day of October, in the 17th yeare of our reigne, 1665.

By His Majesty's command

ARLINGTON.

To the master of Magdalen hospitall  
neare Winton.

NUMBER.

## NUMBER VI.

A List of the BISHOPS of Winchester.

**B**IRINUS was made the First Bishop of this See, about the year 635, and died A.D. 650. Agilbertus, about the year 650, was made bishop, by King Kenwalch. But, upon his expulsion, Wina, a Monk of this place, succeeded in 662, or according to Cardinal Beaufort's Register, in 650, and being drove from hence, he purchased the bishopric of London.

Elutherius, after a vacancy of four years, was consecrated Bishop of this See, by Theodorus Archbishop of Canterbury. He continued here about seven years, and died in 674.

Hedda, in 673, he translated the body of St. Birinus, and the See hither, in 676, and died in 703.

Daniel, succeeded in 704, sat 42 years, and by reason of his old age, finding his inability to govern, he resigned his bishopric in 741, became a monk of Malmesbury, and died in 745.

Humfridus succeeded in 744, and governed here eight years, and died anno 756.

Kinebard, succeeded in 754, or 756, according to Beaufort's Register.

Athelard, Abbot of Malmesbury, translated to Canterbury, about the year 790.

Egbal-

Egbaldus, succeeded him; but dying soon after, Dudda was consecrated, and died anno 798.

Kinebirth succeeded in 799; but going to Rome, in company with Athelard, Archbishop of Canterbury, he procured the bishopric for Almund, in 803, who sat in that capacity in the council of Clives-Ho.

Wigthenius succeeded A. D. 824, sat in the same council, and died in the year 829.

Herefridus, the next bishop, was killed in a battle against the Danes, anno 833, tho' Beaufort's register says, 834.

Edmund, was bishop in 836, and died in 852.

Helmstan succeeded, and was tutor to Ethelwolf, son of king Egbert. He was a monk of Winchester, and recommended his royal pupil to St. Swithin, then Prior here, from whom he received the habit of a monk, and was afterwards admitted into the order of Sub-deacons. He died 837.

Ethelwolf succeeded his tutor, till the death of his father, when by dispensation from the Pope, he was taken hence and crowned king of England.

Swithin succeeded in 852, and is said to have been made Lord Chancellor of England. Many miracles are recorded of him. He died in 862.

Adserthus succeeded the same year, and in 863, was translated to the See of Canterbury.

Dumbertus succeeded, and died in the year 879.

Dene-

Denewulph, a swine-herd, who lived in the place where the celebrated Abbey of Athelney in Somersetshire afterwards stood. He governed this diocese 24 years, and was buried in the cathedral. Athelmus succeeded in 880, and in the year 888, went to Rome to carry a present from the king. Bertulphus was bishop in 897, and is said to have been, with many others, constituted a Guardian of the kingdom, by Alfred, against the Danes. Brithestane was consecrated in 905, sat many years, resigned Anno 931, and died in 932. Brinstan was bishop in 931, and died in 934. Elphegus Calvus, a Monk of Glastenbury, succeeded in 934. Elfnus, succeeded in 946, and afterwards by bribes and simony removed himself to Canterbury. Arithelmus succeeded in 958, and died Anno 963. Athelwald, consecrated on St. Andrews Eve, 963. Elphegus, Abbot of Bath, consecrated November 984, and installed on St. Simon and Jude's day. Kenulphus alias Elfnus, elected in 1006. Brithwold alias Ethelwold, succeeded in 1008. Alsimus, Chaplain to King Harold, by whom he was advanced to this See, A. D. 1015. Alwyn, a Monk of Winchester, consecrated 1038. Stigand, Ceaplain to Edward the Confessor, was translated hither, in 1047, which he held with Canterbury, in 1052. These two Sees were deemed



deemed incompatible to be held together, and the tenure of them judged illegal: So that, being deprived in 1069, he died a prisoner in the Castle belonging to this City, and was buried with one of his predecessors, Bishop Wina.

Walkelin, Chaplain, and a relation to William the Conqueror, a Norman by birth, (on the deprivation of Stigand,) was consecrated in 1070.

William Giffard, consecrated A. D. 1107, and built the palace of the Bishops of Winchester, in Southwark, now converted into dwelling-houses.

Henry de Blois, Brother of King Stephen, consecrated A. D. 1129, by William, Archbishop of Canterbury. He built the hospital of St. Cross, (as some say) by way of atonement for burning this city in the civil wars of Stephen and Maud.

Richard Toclive, (after three years vacancy) was chosen Bishop here, 1173, and contrary to all presidents, installed before his consecration.

Godfrey de Lucy, Son of Richard Lucy, Chief Justice of England, was consecrated Bishop, November 1189. He made the navigable river from Alresford to Southampton, and dying Anno, 1204, he was interr'd in our Lady's Chapel in the Cathedral.

Peter de Rupibus, a Knight, was consecrated Bishop of this see at Rome, An. 1204. Afterwards made Chief Justice of England by King John,

John, and no less in repute during the minority of King Henry III. Being protector on the demise of William Earl Marshal.

William de Raley, Bishop of Norwich, Elected by the Monks, A. D. 1238.

Ethelmare, son of Hugh, Earl of March, at the King's Desire, elected bishop here, but in nine years time never consecrated: He afterward amass'd a great sum of money, left the nation, and dying at Paris, was there buried.

John Gernsey, elected in 1265, and died, 1268.

Nicholas de Ely, who succeeded the same year.

John de Pointes, consecrated in A. D. 1282.

Henry Woodlock, a Prior of the great monastery, made bishop in the year 1305.

John de Sandale, a canon of York, in 1316.

Reginald de Asserio, canon of Orleans, and the Pope's Legate, consecrated at St. Albans, 1320.

John de Stratford, Arch-deacon of Lincoln, 1323.

Adam de Orleton, translated from Worcester, 1333.

William de Edyngdon, Lord Treasurer of England, consecrated in April, 1345.

William of Wykeham, founder of the two Winton Colleges, was elected in July, 1367.

Henry Beaufort, nephew of Henry IV. and Cardinal of St. Eusebius, succeeded in 1405.

William Wainflete, founder of St. Mary Magdalene college Oxford, made bishop here in 1447.

Peter

**Peter Courtney**, translated from Exeter, in 1487.

**Thomas Langton**, translated hither, A. D. 1493.

**Richard Fox**, translated from Durham, in 1504.

**Cardinal Wolsey**, installed A. D. 1529.

**Stephen Gardiner**, (after a vacancy of four years) consecrated in 1534.

**John Poynt**, succeeded in 1549, but on the accession of **Queen Mary**, he left the Nation, and died in exile at Straisburg in Germany.

**John White**, Master of Winchester college, translated from Lincoln in the year 1557.

**Robert Horne**, Dean of Durham, elected in 1561.

**John Watfon**, made bishop here much against his own inclination, A. D. 1580.

**Thomas Cooper**, the celebrated Author of *The-saurus*, translated to this See in 1584.

**William Wickham**, translated hither A. D. 1595.

**William Day**, dean of Windsor, succeeded in 1596.

**Thomas Bilson**, translated to this See in 1597.

**James Montague**, bishop of Bath and Wells, was advanced to this bishopric in the year 1617.

**Lancelot Andrews**, translated from Ely in 1618.

**Richard Neile**, translated from Durham in 1628.

**Walter Curle**, Chaplain to **James I.** translated from Bath and Wells in the year 1637.

**Brian Duppa**, translated from Sarum in 1660.

**George Morely**, who erected the present Episcopal palace of this city, was consecrated in 1662.

Peter

Peter Mews, bishop of Bath and Wells, translated hither in the year 1684.

Sir Jonathan Trelawney, translated hither in 1706.

Charles Trimnell, succeeded in the year 1721.

Richard Willis, translated from Sarum in 1723.

Benjamin Hoadley, translated from Sarum, 1734.

John Thomas, the present bishop of Winchester, translated from Salisbury June 6th, 1761.

#### PRIORS of the CATHEDRAL.

**B**RITHNOTHUS, was prior here about 970.  
Elficus, translated to York in 1003.

Simon, brother of bishop Walkelin, succeeded 1065.

Godfrey, a monk of this place, succeeded in 1382.

Gaufridus, a monk here, succeeded anno 1107.

Gaufridus II. put in by bishop Giffard, 1111.

Eustachius, died in the year 1120.

Hugh, succeeded in 1120.

Gaufridus III. died in 1126.

Robert, afterwards abbot of Glaftenbury, in 1171.

Walter, removed to the abby of Westminster, 1175.

John, died 1187.

Robert II. succeeded in 1187.

Roger, a Norman, in 1215.

Walter II. died the 10th November 1239.

Andrew, in 1240. He died in 1243.

Walter III. placed here in 1243.

John

John de Chauce, succeeded in 1247.

William de Tanton, in the room of Chauce, 1249.

Andrew de Londonia, put in here, in 1256.

Ralph Russell, succeeded, and died July 8, 1265.

Valentine succeeded 21st July 1265.

Joha de Dureville, put in by bishop Ely, in 1276.

Adam de Farnham, succeeded in 1279.

William de Basynghe succeeded, 1284.

Will. de Basynghe II. elected Aug. 25, 1284.

Henry Wodelock, elected here 6 of Jan. 1295.

Nicholas de Tarente, 29 July, 1305.

Richard de Enford, August 25, 1309.

Alexander, was prior here in 1332 and 1346.

Hugh de Basynghe was prior in 1366 and 1382.

Robert Raddeburne was prior in 1385 and 1393.

Thomas Nevyle was prior, in 1404.

Thomas Shyrebourne.

William Aulton was prior here 1444 and 1447.

Richard Marlborough succeeded in 1447.

Thomas Hunton.

Henry Berle, 1457.

Thomas Silkested, in whose time being a vacancy in the Sees of Canterbury and Winchester, the convent of Canterbury, made a visitation of this place, the 2d February, 1501, at which time, here were 35 monks, and a revenue of 1000 l. per annum belonging to them.

Henry Brooke, succeeded him, about 1520.  
 William Kingesmeil, was prior here at the dissolution, and delivered up his trust Nov. 15, 1539, to King Henry VIII.

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## D E A N S.

**W**ILLIAM Kingesmeil, the last Prior, was made the first Dean on the new Foundation.

Sir John Mason, Knt. installed October 9, 1547.

Edmund Steward, succeeded in the year 1553.

John Warmer, made Dean here in 1559.

Francis Newton, admitted March 21st, 1565.

John Watson, in 1572, afterwards bishop of this see,

Lawrence Humphrey, admitted October 24, 1580.

Martin Heton, Vice-chancellor of Oxford, 1588.

George Abbot, succeeded on March 6, 1599.

Thomas Morton, admitted January the 3d, 1609.

John Young, installed July the 8th, 1616.

Alexander Hide, Sub-dean of Sarum, elected 1660.

William Clarke, succeeded in the year 1665.

Richard Meggot, Canon of Windsor, in 1679.

John Wickart, installed in the year 1692.

William Trimnell, R. of Cheriton, elected in 1721.

Charles Naylor, Chancellor of Sarum, in 1729.

Zachary Pearce, succeeded in the year 1739.

Thomas Cheyney, Dean of Lincoln, installed 1748.

Jonathan

Jonathan Shipley, succeeded in the year 1760, afterwards promoted to the bishopric of Landaff, he resigned his See in 1769, and is at present Bishop of St. Asaph, to which he was promoted the same year.

Newton Ogle, the present dean, was installed the 21st of October 1769, on the resignation of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

## PREBENDARIES.

**E**DMUND STEWARD, installed about 1541.  
John Crayford, about the same year.

John Dean, about the same time.

John Draper, Clerk.

Thomas Runcorne, one of the first Prebendaries.

Henry Milles, Clerk, made about the same time.

William Meadowe, Presbyter.

Richard Ryder, Presbyter.

Peter Langrish, installed about the same time.

Thomas White, Arch-deacon of Berks.

Anthony Barker, Presbyter, made in 1541.

John White, about the same year.

Note, The twelve foregoing Prebends were probably those first put in by King Henry VIII.

Cuthbert Oxley, succeeded in the year 1544.

Richard Vernon, Clerk, installed October 9, 1547.

John Warner, installed in 1549, afterwards Dean.

Leonard Bilson, installed July 7, 1551.

John Rudd, succeeded in the same year.

John Watfon, succeeded also in the same year.

John Seyton, installed March the 9th, 1553.

Stephen Cheston, Arch-deacon, installed in 1554.

Richard Edon, succeeded in the same year.

Richard Martiall, succeeded also the same year.

Thomas White, installed in the same year.

Thomas Hardyng, likewise the same year.

Edmund Marvyn, installed Sept. 20, the same year.

Thomas Hyde, installed in the year 1556.

John Watfon, installed August 26, 1559.

Thomas Langlie, installed in the same year.

William Overton, installed Dec. 20, the same year.

Walter Wright, succeeded the same year.

Edward Haydon, R. of Crawley, the same year.

Michael Renniger, installed August 3d, 1560.

Thomas Odyl, installed the 8th of June, 1561.

Thomas Stemp, succeeded the same year.

James Turbervyle, about the same time.

Robert Hill, Clerk, installed about the same time.

Robert Reynolds, installed November 25, 1558.

Robert Ryve, installed September 7, 1559.

John Ebdon, installed December 7, 1562.

David Padye, about the same time.

John



John Bridges, succeeded in August, 1565.  
 William Cole, installed in May, 1572.  
 John Sprint, Dean of Bristol, installed in 1572.  
 John Chaundler, succeeded September 3, 1574.  
 Thomas Bilson, installed in the year 1576.  
 Henry Cotton, afterwards bishop of Sarum, 1577.  
 John Constantine, installed in February, 1579.  
 Michael Renniger, R. of Crawley, installed 1581.  
 Abraham Browne, installed in April the same year.  
 William Barlow, rector of Easton, Hants, 1581.  
 William Harward, installed the same year.  
 Christopher Perrin, installed Oct. 4, 1583.  
 William Say, installed the same year.  
 John Harmer, installed Jan. 10, 1594.  
 Robert Bennet, installed Aug. 1595.  
 Theodore Price, installed Sept. 9, 1595.  
 George Ryves, installed November 1598.  
 Robert Kercher, installed February 1602.  
 Ralph Barlow, installed Jan. 12, 1621.  
 Nicholas Love, installed October 15, 1610.  
 Robert Moore, installed June 4, 1639.  
 Francis Alexander, installed October 1613.  
 Christopher Herft, installed November 22, 1614.  
 Nicholas Dayrell, installed July 1615.  
 Thomas Goad, installed August 25, 1621.  
 Matthew Wren, installed November 1625.  
 Roger Andrews, installed July 23, 1625.  
 William Lewis, installed March 24, 1626.

John Harris, installed May 1628.

Elegzar Dunkon, installed November 1629.

Edward Burby, installed November 1630.

Benjamin Lany, installed July 1631.

James Halfey, installed the same year.

• Edward Meetkerke, installed the same year.

Thomas Jackson, installed June 1635.

Thomas Buckner, installed the same year.

John Oliver, installed September 1938.

Edward Stanley, installed June 22, 1639.

Sebastian Smith, installed April 24, the same year.

• John Crooke, Fellow of Winton college, 1640.

Hugh Haswell, installed March 29, 1641.

Lawrence Hinton, R. of Chitbolton, 1644.

Thomas Gawn, R. of Exton, succeeded in 1645.

Nicholas Preston, succeeded the same year.

Joseph Gulston, installed August 8, 1660.

John Rives, installed the same year.

William Clarck, installed the same year.

Myrth Wafferer, installed September the same year.

Henry Bradshaw, likewise installed the same year.

Thomas Gumble, succeeded Sebastian Smith, 1661.

Walter Dayrell, succeeded the same year.

Richard Hyde, installed September 6, 1662.

William Hawkins, succeeded the same year.

William Burt, succeeded Dr. Preston, in 1664.

Henry Beeson, installed October 5, the same year.

Robert Sharrock, R. of Bishop's Waltham, 1665.

William

William Payne, installed Sept. 3, the same year.  
 George Beamont, R. of Alresford, installed in 1666.  
 Tho. Kenn, 1669, afterwards B. of Bath and Wells.  
 Thomas Sutton, R. of Wolverton, installed 1672.  
 Seth Ward, succeeded Dr. Gumble, in 1676.  
 Abraham Markland, installed in the year 1679.  
 Samuel Woodforde, installed November 8, 1680.  
 William Harrison, R. of Cheriton, installed 1681.  
 John Nicholas, Warden of Winton college, 1684.  
 Francis Morley, installed April 5, the same year.  
 Samuel Palmer, succeeded the same year.  
 Gyles Thornburgh, installed the same year.  
 Charles Layfield, succeeded Mr. Thornburgh, 1687.  
 Samuel Mews, Canon of Wells, installed 1689.  
 Edward Waple, succeeded Dr. Bradshaw, 1690.  
 Baptista Levinz, Canon of Wells, installed 1691.  
 George Fulham, installed February 5, 1692.  
 John Warner, installed August 1694.  
 William Harris, installed January 8, 1695.  
 William Louch, installed October 1696.  
 Wellbore Ellis, installed the same year  
 Thomas Sayer, installed November 1700.  
 Robert Eyre, installed the same year.  
 William Delaune, installed March 4, 1701.  
 Thomas Rivers, installed December 8, 1702.  
 Alexander Forbes, installed October 7, 1704.  
 Charles Woodroff, installed June 1706.  
 Richard West, succeeded Dr. Ellis, the same year.

Mainwairing Hammond, installed June 1713.  
Thomas Sprat, installed November 1712.  
Thomas Newy, installed the same year.  
John Cook, installed the same year.  
Anthony Alfop, installed May 25, 1715.  
John Cobb, Warden of Wint. Coll. installed 1716.  
Charles Trelawney, installed in May, 1720.  
John Sturges, installed in September, 1721.  
Richard Crosse, succeeded Robert Eyre, in 1722.  
Alured Clarke, Dean of Exeter, installed in 1723.  
Joseph Soley, succeeded Dr. Cobb, Nov. 30, 1624.  
Thomas Inett, installed in the year 1726.  
Benjamin Woodroffe, installed the same year.  
Charles Naylor, installed in March, the same year,  
John Morgan, installed in the year 1760.  
Thomas Hayley, Dean of Chichester, 1728.  
Christopher Eyre, succeeded Dr. Naylor, in 1729.  
Philip Barton, Fellow of Winton college, 1731.  
Samuel Noyes, installed November 5, 1731.  
Robert Bourné, R. of Nursling, installed in 1732.  
Thomas Inett, installed August 3d, the same year.  
Henry Stephens, installed September 8, 1733.  
John Hoadly, installed December 5, 1737.  
Thomas Cheney, Fellow of Winton College, 1739;  
Thomas Whifhaw, Canon of Sarum, installed in  
October, the same year.  
Peter Maurice, Dean of Bangor, installed in 1740.  
Arthur Ashley Sykes, installed the same year.

Richard

Richard Nash, succeeded Dr. Clarke, in 1742.

Jonathan Shipley, now bishop of St. Asaph, was installed Prebendary on the 27th of May, 1743.

Samuel Rolleston, Canon of Sarum, installed 1744.

Thomas Ridding, Arch-deacon of Surry, installed February 22d, the same year.

Robert Eden, installed April 3, 1749.

Richard Exton, installed March 25, 1748.

Nicholas Lechmere, succeeded Dr. Maurice, 1750.

Philip Walton, installed July 23, 1756.

Francis Ayscough, installed Dec. 8, the same year.

The following is a List of the present Twelve  
P R E B E N D A R I E S.

I. Edmund Pyle, D. D. Arch-deacon of York, installed June the 23d, 1756.

II. Thomas Balguy, D. D. Arch-deacon of Winchester, installed November the 4th, 1757.

III. William Lowth, A. M. Son of William Lowth: bishop of Oxford, Rector of Lewisham, and St. Margaret's, Rochester, installed Aug. 2, 1759.

IV. John Sturges, A. M. Chaplain to the King, and R. of Hinton, installed Nov. 27, same year.

V. Thomas Pyle, A. M. Vicar of West Yalvington, Devon, installed June 14th, 1760.

VI. Robert Ashe, A. M. Rector of Cheriton, installed the same day.

N 5

VII John

278 THE HISTORY OF

- VII. John Butler, L. E. D. Rector of Ashley, presented by the King, and installed June 19, the same year.
- VIII. William Buller, A. M. Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the King, and Rector of Brightwell, Berks, installed September 1st, 1763.
- IX. Sir Peter Rivers Gay, Bart. A. M. Rector of Woolwich, Kent, installed March 25, 1766.
- X. John Mulso, A. M. Rector of Whitney, Oxon. installed August 25th, 1770.
- XI. Samuel Nott, A. M. Installed Dec. 28, 1770.
- XII. Thomas Rennell, A. M. Rector of Woodforde, Northamptonsh. installed April 20, 1771.
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CHANCELLORS.

- J**OHAN DOWNMAN, in the year 1501.
- Nicholas Harpsfield, in the year 1533.
- Edmund Steward, in the year 1537.
- Robert Reynolds, in the year 1556.
- John Kingsmill, in the year 1576.
- William Say, in the year 1580.
- Sir Thomas Ridley, knight, in the year 1596.
- Sir Robert Mason, knight, in the year 1628.
- Sir Moundeford Bramston, knight, in the year 1662.
- Sir Charles Morley, knight, in the year 1679.
- Sir Peter Mews, knight, in the year 1698.

John

John Hoadley, the present Chancellor, admitted  
by his father, in November 1734.

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ARCH-DEACONS OF WINCHESTER.

**R** OGER Arch-deacon of Winchester 1231.  
Hugo de Rupibus Arch-deacon in 1253.  
Richard de la Moore, admitted in the year 1280.  
Robert Wikeford, admitted in 1375.  
Roger de Walden, admitted in 1395.  
William Danyell, admitted in 1395.  
John Pakenham, admitted in 1459.  
Vincent Clement, died in 1474.  
John Morton, admitted the same year.  
Robert Froft resigned in 1502.  
John Froft was admitted and resigned in 1511.  
Hugh Asheton admitted and resigned in 1509.  
John Fox, admitted and resigned in 1526.  
Richard Pates, admitted 1526, and resigned in 1528.  
William Bolen, admitted the same year.  
John Philpot admitted and burnt for religion 1555.  
Stephen Cheston, admitted and died in 1571.  
Dr. John Ebdon resigned in 1575.  
Michael Renniger, admitted 1575, and died 1609.  
Ralph Barlow, admitted 1609.  
Edmund Burbey, admitted 1631.  
George Roberts, admitted 1660.

James

James Cottington, died in the year 1605.

Arthur Lake was admitted the same year

George Hakewill, was admitted in 1616.

Dr. Thomas Gorges, admitted in 1661.

Walter Dayrell, admitted in 1666.

Robert Sharrock, admitted in 1684.

Thomas Clutterbuck, admitted in 1684.

George Fulham, admitted in 1700.

Ralph Brideoake, admitted in 1702.

Robert Eden, installed April 14, 1743.

Nicholas Lechmere, succeeded April 20, 1749.

Robert Lowth, installed August 29, 1750.

Robert Eden, installed a second time, Jan. 19, 1756.

Thomas Balguy, the present Arch-deacon, was installed July 28, 1759, on the death of Mr. Eden.

### ARCH-DEACONS OF SURREY.

**R**----- Arch-deacon in the reign of Henry II.  
Walter Bronscombe, admitted in 1257.

Lucas was admitted in 1260.

M. Peter de Sancto Mario, was admitted in 1297.

Philip de Barton about the year 1300.

John Watson, was admitted about the year 1415.

William Smith, admitted 1460.

John Stokefle, succeeded

Oliver Deynham, died in 1500.

Christopher Baynbrigge, was admitted in 1500.

John Fox, was admitted about the year 1525.

Ed.



Edmund Marvyn, was admitted in 1554.

John Pearson, was admitted in the year 1660.

Hugh Boulter, installed in the year, 1716.

Samuel Billingsley, succeeded in December, 1719.

Richard Furney, installed June 5, 1725.

Thomas Thackery, installed March 24, 1753.

Thomas Ridding, succeeded in November, 1760.

Newton Ogle, installed April 25, 1766.

John Butler, the present Arch-deacon, installed  
Nov. 24, 1769, on the resignation of Dr. Ogle.

M I N O R C A N O N S.

**J**oseph Spence, First  
Minor Canon, 1669

Joseph Masters

John Hearsey

William Newlyn

Thomas Ryley

John Wythes

Patricius Box

Stamford Wallace

Peter Fields

John Bringhurst

Charles Caryl

Walter Garrett

John Savery

Henry Lee

Nathaniel Foster

John Darby

William Jefferies

George Fern

John Broadway

Thomas Brereton

William Harvey

Thomas Sollers

Philip Tennant

Thomas Amis

James Taggart

Robert Webber

William Jourd

Reynell Cotton

John Derby

John Dennis

Thomas Rees,

John Gough

William Mence

Ambrose Wilkins

Timothy Gabell

Henry Norman

Nicholas Westcomb

Bradnam Tawney

James Webster

NUM.

## NUMBER VII.

WARDENS of the COLLEGE, from the  
Foundation to the present time.

**T**HO. de Cranley, Octob. 20, 1382.

Jo. Westcott, 1385.

Ja. Morys, Mar. 28, 1393.

R. Thurborn, Dec. 10, 1513, de Civ. Winton.

T. Chawndeler, Nov. 30, 1450, de Civ. Wellensis.

T. Baker, July 2, 1454, de Aldermarston, Berks.

Mich. Cleve, 1485, de Civ. Oxon.

Jo. Rede, Nov. 18, 1501, de Kingsley, Hants.

R. Barnake, Dec. 18, 1520, de Alresford, Hants.

Ed. More, Octob. 29, 1526, de Havant, Hants.

Jo. Whyte, Febr. 1541, de Farnham, Surry.

J. Boxall, Octob. 29, 1554, de Bramshot, Hants.

T. Stemppe, Nov. 21, 1556, de Soka, Winton.

T. Bilson, March 11, 1580, de Civ. Winton.

J. Harmar, Jul. 8, 1596, de Newbury, Berks.

Nic. Love, Oct. 29, 1613, de Troxfield, Hants.

J. Harris, Sept. 30, 1630, de Hardwyke, Bucks.

W. Burt, Sept. 9, 1648, de St. Laurence Civ. Wint.

Jo. Nicholas, Jul. 23, 1679, de West-dean, Wilts.

T. Brathwayte, Mar. 24, 1711, de Enham, Hants.

Joh. Cobb, Aug. 8, 1720, de Adderbury, Oxon.

J. Dobson, Dec. 17, 1724, de Chiddesden, Hants.

Hen. Bigg, Jan. 23, 1729, de Chiltonfeliot, Wilts.

J. Coxed, Aug. 28, 1740, de Bucknell, Oxon.

Christop.

# WINCHESTER. 283

Christop. Golding, Jun. 29, 1757.

H. Lee, A. M. Dec. 26, 1763, de Coton, Shropf.

The present SOCIETY of Winchester College, are  
as follows :

Rev. Dr. Lee, Warden

Rev. Dr. Warton, Head Master

## FELLOWS

Rev. Mr. Boles

Rev. Mr. Awbrey

Rev. Mr. Price

Rev. Mr. Barkeley

Rev. Mr. Blackstone,

Rev. Mr. Williams

Rev. Mr. Taylor

Rev. Mr. Gerec

Rev. Mr. Purnell

Rev. Mr. Lear

Rev. Mr. Collins, Second Master

Rev. Mr. Huntingford, Assistant in the School.

Rev. Messrs. Dennis, Gabell and Tawney, Chaplains

Mr. James Kent, Organist

## NUMBER VIII.

MAYORS of Winchester, from their institution,  
to the present time.

<b>F</b> Lorence de Lunn	1184	John le Croffe	1191
Florence de Lunn	1185	John le Croffe	1192
Ralph de Mallings	1186	Peter de Flitchsey	1193
Philip Lubin	1187	Philip Lubin	1194
Roger de Ingepen	1188	Ade de Cheriton	1195
Laurence de Luna	1189	Roger de Long	1196
John le Croffe	1190	Edward de Draper	1197
		John Gabriell	1198
		Ade	

Ade de Cloiffe	1199	John Le Shirfield	1237
Ralph Francis	1200	Florence Le Grasse	1238
Philip Lubin	1201	Laurence de Luce	1239
Nich. de Mullings	1202	Garr. de Sparkford	1240
Edward de Draper	1203	Ralph de Sheffield	1241
Nich. Gabriell	1204	Hugh Le Weaver	1242
Nich. de Exton	1205	Philip Lubin	1243
John de Hockley	1206	Thomas Attzard	1244
John de Lunn	1207	Robert Attrooke	1245
Robert de Froyle	1208	Roger de Winsflud	1246
John de Hockley	1209	Nich. de Devenish	1247
Jeffery de Ring	1210	John Attbrad	1248
Edward de Draper	1211	Ralph Clavell	1249
John de Royle	1212	Nich. de Sherfield	1250
Jeffery att Lamden	1213	Jeffery de Wareham	1251
Richard Fry	1214	William Morraine	1252
William Attbolme	1215	J. de Mitcheldever	1254
John de Mande	1216	Roger de Winsflud	1253
Marke de Ring	1217	Will. le Harrington	1255
Ade de Burnett	1218	Robert de Franfoide	1256
Marke Dalaroone	1219	Marke Le Weaver	1257
Ralph de Milner	1220	John Ingepen	1258
Robert de Froyle	1221	Garret Marleborough	1259
Thomas de Slayden	1222	Laurance de Blaine	1260
Roger Le Canacre	1223	Nich. Luben	1261
Jonn de Wareham	1224	Jeffery Dalaroone	1262
Wil. de Mitcheldever	1225	Hugh Le Croffe	1263
John de Pelbar	1226	Walter de Nicholas	1264
Ralph le Spicer	1227	Hugh le Sparkford	1265
John Terrill	1228	Ade de Froyle	1266
William Winsflud	1229	Marke de Draper	1267
Walter Chamberlain	1230	Robert le Irenmonger	1268
Stephen Tisteed	1231	Nich. de King	1269
John Blake	1232	Marke de Flitchley	1270
Nich. de Exton	1233	Ade de Exton	1271
Walter de Laroone	1234	Richard Davenish	1272
Roger de Long	1235	Jeffery de Froyle	1273
Ade de Kilmellon	1236	Math. de Bollenden	1274
		Roger	

# WINCHESTER.

285

Roger de Long	1275	John Patchford	1313
Ralph Francis	1276	Rich. le Devenish	1314
Garret de Iffington	1277	J. de Mitcheldever	1315
Ralph de Hockley	1278	John Parnfold	1316
William de Woodere	1279	Thomas le Mayne	1317
Henry Jordan	1280	Laurence le Weeke	1318
William de Parnfold	1281	Thomas Smith	1319
William de Nortley	1282	Walter Chandlier	1320
Nich. le Devenish	1283	Rich. Chamberlain	1321
John Wickon	1284	John Spragg	1322
Stephen le Weeke	1285	John Copping	1323
Reynard Wigg	1286	John Browne	1324
Ralph de Mullings	1287	Nich. le Devenish	1325
William le Mercer	1288	Robert Foster	1326
William de Wareham	1289	Laurence le Fox	1327
John de Hannyton	1290	John le March	1328
John Spragg	1291	Leonard Taylor	1329
Henry Whickby	1292	John le Graffe	1330
Stephen Crane	1293	John de Nicholl	1331
Stephen att Lambden	1294	Nich. de Exton	1332
Walter de Vayre	1295	John de Hockley	1333
Raynard Read	1296	Ralph de Mullings	1334
William de Mullings	1297	John Gabriell	1335
Jerman Hardy	1298	Robert de Farnfold	1336
John Clavell	1299	Ralph de Mullings	1337
Raymond Wilson	1300	John Gabriell	1338
Walter de Hill	1301	Nich. le Devenish	1339
Thomas Bickton	1302	Nich. le Devenish	1340
Thomas Jerman	1303	John Gabriell	1341
Walter Bolt	1304	John Lumen Draper	1342
Ralph Francis	1305	Nich. de Exton	1343
John de Hockley	1306	Wil. de Mitcheldever	1344
Robert de Sherfield	1307	William de Parnfold	1345
John de Exton	1308	Jeffery att Lamden	1346
Robert de Farnfold	1309	Wil. de Mitcheldever	1347
Walter le Fox	1310	John Russell	1348
Ralph de Hannyton	1311	John de Nortley	1349
John le Devenish	1312	Stephen de Fox	1350
		William	

William de Winsflud	1351	Robert Attrooke	1390
Walter Chamberlain	1352	William Mourym	1391
Nich. de Hannyton	1353	William Wigg	1392
John Wickley	1354	William Jugg	1393
Ralph Attchurch	1355	Robert Attrooke	1394
Henry Read	1356	John Blake	1395
Stephen Hayne	1357	William Wigg	1396
Hugh le Crane	1358	William Bolter	1397
Ralph de Mullings	1359	Gilbert Foster	1398
William Haselwood	1360	Thomas Smith	1399
Thomas le Spicer	1361	Marke le Fayre	1400
Nich. de Hannyton	1362	Marke le Fayre	1401
Stephen Hayne	1363	Thomas Smith	1402
Richard Wigg	1364	Edward Pickard	1403
John Bickton	1365	Marke le Fayre	1404
Hugh le Crane	1366	John Blake	1405
William Jugg	1367	Gilbert Foster	1406
John Bett	1368	William Bolt	1407
Walter Boles	1369	William Wigg	1408
Hugh Crane	1370	John Blake	1409
Ralph Ford	1371	Marke le Fayre	1410
Richard Wigg	1372	John Bayley	1411
Richard le Frye	1373	John Attoke	1412
John Att Zerd	1374	Marke le Fayre	1413
William Jugg	1375	William West	1414
John Bett	1376	Thomas Veale	1415
John Devenish	1377	William Esteed	1416
Jerman Fardy	1378	John Jourdain	1417
John Haywood	1379	John Attoke	1418
John Haywood	1380	Richard Bolt	1419
Richard Frye	1381	Richard Turnant	1420
Richard Wigg	1382	Thomas Sutton	1421
Robert Mayhew	1383	William Reafon	1422
William Jugg	1384	John Veale	1423
John Blake	1385	John Sumerford	1424
William Castle	1386	John Sumerford	1425
Walter Boles	1387	Walter Hoare	1426
Richard Clavell	1388	Richard Turnant	1427
Rich. Chamberlain	1389	John	

# WINCHESTER.

287

John Blake	1428	John Bedham	1466
John Bye	1429	John Terrill	1467
John West	1430	John Lacy	1468
William Sutton	1431	John Pratt	1469
Thomas Froyle	1432	William Blake	1470
Rich. de Warmbusge	1433	John Jugg	1471
Thomas Lacy	1434	John Mitcheldever	1472
Robert Hooper	1435	John Hayne	1473
Robert Hockley	1436	William Holt	1474
John Smith	1437	Thomas Reason	1475
William Heare	1438	John Froyle	1476
John Clavell	1439	John Foster	1477
Robert Foster	1440	John Collins	1478
William Goffe	1441	William Chandelier	1479
Thomas Harvy	1442	Thomas Thorne	1480
Thomas Attrooke	1443	John Shelden	1481
William Bett	1444	John Browne	1482
John West	1445	Richard Bolt	1483
John Randy	1446	John Bramdine	1484
Thomas Holmes	1447	John Calcroft	1485
Thomas Plaine	1448	Richard Butler	1486
Thomas Froyle	1449	Stephen Bramdens	1487
Thomas Pool	1450	Roger Wilde	1488
William Ford	1451	Richard Bull	1489
William Attoake	1452	Nicholas Biggs	1490
Thomas Blake	1453	John Stratford	1491
John Woole	1454	John Gander	1492
Thomas Jordaine	1455	John Stocker	1493
John Warner	1456	Stephen Bramdeane	1494
Gilbert Blake	1457	Simon Finch	1495
John Spicer	1458	John Beedle	1496
John Attchurch	1459	John Calcrosse	1497
John Wigg	1460	John Wheeler	1498
Philip Ring	1461	John Blake	1499
John Gater	1462	John Stratford	1500
John Tanner	1463	Richard Biggs	1501
William Ghase	1464	Thomas Colvill	1502
Thomas Harvey	1465	Thomas Colvill	1503
		John	

John Gander	1504	Robert Badger	1542
Walter Wood	1505	John Hall	1543
John Litchfield	1506	Arthur Robbye	1544
John Bellingham	1507	Robert Hodson	1545
John Butler	1508	Gilbert Laurance	1546
John Bird	1509	Stephen Bedham	1547
John Butler	1510	William Laurance	1548
John Bellingham	1511	Edmund Foster	1549
Thomas Clarke	1512	John Edmunds	1550
John Webb	1513	Robert Hodson	1551
Adam Watts	1514	Robert Beathell	1552
Thomas Baker	1515	William Laurance	1553
Thomas Hayne	1516	William Laurance	1554
John Butler	1517	Robert Bethell	1555
William Jennings	1518	John Edmunds	1556
John Bellingham	1519	Giles White	1557
Thomas Webb	1520	William Godwin	1558
Thomas Baker	1521	Richard Burton	1559
Thomas Vincent	1522	John Skinner	1560
Peter Bird	1523	Thomas Bath	1561
William Gryme	1524	Thomas Colly	1562
John Laurance	1525	William Lane	1563
John Butler	1526	Robert Hodson	1564
John Bellingham	1527	John White	1565
Thomas Webb	1528	William Hall	1566
Adam Watts	1529	John Edmunds	1567
Walter Williamfon	1530	Richard Burton	1568
Walter Chandelier	1531	John Skinner	1569
John Laurance	1532	William Lane	1570
Thomas Lurkin	1533	Richard Bird	1571
John Skillicorne	1534	William Badger	1572
Robert Badger	1535	Stephen Ashton	1573
Thomas Vincent	1536	William Laurance	1574
John Hall	1537	William Simonds	1575
William Farrington	1538	William Hall	1576
John Godfrey	1539	Richard Bird	1577
Edmund Foster	1540	William Bethell	1578
John Skillicorne	1541	Richard Cooke	1579



Richard Cooke	1580	Christopher Hufsey	1618
William Hodson	1581	William Budd	1619
Anthony Bird	1582	Thomas Child	1620
John White	1583	Edward White	1621
Richard Bird	1584	William Longland	1622
William Symonds	1585	Lancelott Thorpe	1623
William Badger	1586	John Trussell	1624
Edward Cole	1587	John Lamphiere	1625
Charles Newbolt	1588	Edward Cole	1626
John Paice	1589	Martin Yalden	1627
William Hodson	1590	Thomas Godson	1628
Richard Cooke	1591	Ralph Riggs	1629
John Luke	1592	William Longland	1630
John White	1593	Christopher Hufsey	1631
William Beacham	1594	Edward White	1632
Richard Emery	1595	John Trussell	1633
William Symonds	1596	Martin Yaldes	1634
William Badger	1597	Thomas Godson	1635
Edward Cole	1598	Ralph Riggs	1636
Anthony Bird	1599	Robert Toocker	1637
Charles Newbolt	1600	William Hancock	1638
Richard Cooke	1601	Joseph Butler	1639
William Hodson	1602	Edward White	1640
William Beacham	1603	William Longland	1642
Richard Adderly	1604	Thomas Godson	1642
John Luke	1605	Richard Braxtone	1643
George Pemerton	1606	William Longland	1644
Symon Barksdale	1607	Ralph Riggs	1645
Thomas Bedham	1608	Robert Mathews	1646
Christopher Hufsey	1609	Edward White	1647
William Budd	1610	Joseph Butler	1648
Thomas Child	1611	Edmund Riggs	1649
Edward Cole	1612	Thomas Muspratt	1650
Edward White	1613	John Champion	1651
Richard Adderly	1614	Edward Hooker	1652
Lancelott Thorpe	1615	William Harwood	1653
George Pemerton	1616	Edmund Riggs	1654
Simon Barksdale	1617	Nich. Purdue	1655
		Richard	

Richard Dennett	1656	Richard Goed	1693
Thomas Muspratt	1657	Henry Sharpe	1694
John Champion	1658	William Over	1695
Edmund Fyfield	1659	Godson Penton	1696
John Munday	1660	Thomas Cropp	1697
James Guy	1661	John Purdue Senr.	1698
John Colson	1662	Richard Good	1699
Benjamin Clarke	1663	Matthew Imber	1700
William Taylor	1664	Henry Sharpe	1701
Nich. Purdue	1665	Thomas Cropp	1702
Richard Dennett	1666	John Blake	1703
Edmund Fyfield	1667	David Wavell	1704
Thomas Muspratt	1668	John Penton	1705
William Craddock	1669	John Purdue Senr.	1706
William Smith	1670	Richard Smith	1707
Thomas Wavell	1671	John Soane	1708
Benjamin Clarke	1672	Thomas Cropp	1709
William Taylor	1673	David Wavell	1710
Anthony Yalden	1674	Robert Clarke	1711
Godson Penton	1675	Mathew Imber	1712
John Warner	1676	Thomas Merriott	1713
Edmund Fyfield	1677	John Blake	1714
William Craddock	1678	Edward Hooker	1715
Thomas Wavill	1679	Gilbert Wavell	1716
Benj. Clarke	1680	Richard Gofnell	1717
William Taylor	1681	Gilbert Wavell	1718
Thomas Coward	1682	John Foyle	1719
Anthony Yalden	1683	Thomas Coward	1720
Godson Penton	1684	Edward Hooker	1721
John Warner	1685	John Foyle	1722
Ellis Mews	1686	Thomas Barfoote	1723
James Earle	1687	Matthew Imber	1724
Thomas Wavell	1688	Thomas Barfoote	1725
Thomas Wavell	1689	Thomas Godwin	1726
Thomas Pink	1690	John Foyle	1727
Matthew Imber	1691	Thomas Barefoote	1728
James Barfoote	1692	Robert Waldron	1729
John Purdue		Mathew Imber	1730
		William	

# WINCHESTER.

291

William Spearing	1730	Daniel Lashford	1752
William Waldron	1731	Thomas Waldron	1753
Robert Waldron	1732	William Waldron	1754
Samuel Smith	1733	Nich. Purdue Smith	1755
William Waldron	1734	William Prior	1756
William Spearing	1735	James Spearing	1757
Thomas Barfoote	1736	Berrington King	1758
Gilbert Wavell	1737	George Durnford	1759
Jacob Gater	1738	Henry Penton	1760
Thomas Barefoot	1739	His grace Charles duke	
John Gauntlett	1740	of Bolton	1761
Thomas Waldron	1741	James Spearing	1762
William Waldron	1742	John Wooll	1763
Thomas Barefoote	1743	Berrington King	1764
Thomas Waldron	1744	George Durnford	1765
Samuel Smith	1745	James White	1766
William Olding	1746	N. P. Smith	1767
William Waldron	1747	George Durnford	1768
Jacob Gater	1748	John Dyson	1769
Nich. Purdue Smith	1749	Henry Penton	1770
Arthur Good	1750	Sir Paulet St. John	1771
Harry Green, Senr.	1751	William Knapp	1772

## A List of the present FREEMEN.

	elected		elected
<b>W.</b> Yalden, Esq;	1719	James Spearing,	ditto
Sir Paulet St.		N. P. Smith,	1749
John, Bart.	1729	Thomas Earle,	ditto
John Willis, Esq;	1730	John Goter,	ditto
Rev. Ellis St. John	ditto	Harry Green	ditto
John Cole,	ditto	William Knapp,	ditto
Isaac J. Phillpott,	ditto	Andrew Vokes,	ditto
John Pollen, Esq;	1733	Goodyer St. John,	1752
William Woodward,	ditto	John Biden,	ditto
Thomas Waldron,	1733	John Spencer,	ditto
		James	

James White	ditto	Gregory Goffe	ditto
His Grace James		Charles Dixon	ditto
Duke of Chandos	1753	John Chilver	ditto
His Grace the Duke		Sir Henry Paulet	
of Bolton	1756	St. John, Knt.	1769
Earl of Clanrickard	ditto	Francis Swanton, Esq;	ditto
Sir H. Burrard, Bart.	ditto	Joseph Barker	ditto
Hon. C. Townshend	ditto	Peter Fussell	ditto
George Powlet, Esq;	ditto	Charles Lyford	ditto
Henry Penton, Esq;	ditto	Robert Leverfuch	ditto
James Rodney, Esq;	ditto	Stephen Minchin	ditto
Chr. Gauntlett, Esq;	ditto	Richard Bassett	ditto
Rev. Charles Powlett	ditto	George Earle	ditto
Rev. Lancelot Kerby	ditto	William Knapp, jun.	ditto
Rev. Peter Smith	ditto	John Spencer, jun.	ditto
Rev. Richard Smythe	ditto	John Doswell, jun.	ditto
Rev. John Ray	ditto	John Fowler Dyson	ditto
Rev. Robert Hays	ditto	Rev. John Penton	ditto
John Doswell	ditto	Sir Simeon Stuart, Brt.	ditto
Richard Holloway	ditto	Sir Thomas Heath-	
John Stafford	ditto	cote, Bart.	ditto
Timothy Denham	ditto	Sir Cha. Ogle, Bart.	ditto
George Durnford, Esq;	ditto	James Leigh, Esq;	ditto
William Oram	ditto	Tho. Fletcher, Esq;	ditto
George Spearing	ditto	Joseph Brooke, Esq;	ditto
John Wcoll	ditto	Joseph Gultstone, Esq;	ditto
Right Hon. Hans		Cha. Colemore, Esq;	ditto
Stanley	1757	Lovell Stanhope, Esq;	ditto
Robert Bristow, Esq;	ditto	John Pollen, jun. Esq;	ditto
Tho. Streatfield, Esq;	ditto	Rev. Harry Lee, D.D.	ditto
Tho. Dummer, Esq;	ditto	Rev. W. St. John	ditto
George Ridge, Esq;	ditto	John Burcher	ditto
John Gauntlett, Esq;	ditto	Edward Pyott	ditto
Thomas Ridge, Esq;	ditto	Thomas Vokes	ditto
Carew Gauntlett, Esq;	ditto	John Goter, jun.	ditto
Thomas Green	ditto	James Spearing, jun.	ditto
Thomas Compton	ditto	Harry Woodward,	ditto
William Cooper	ditto	Harry Green	ditto

O F F I C E R S

OFFICERS of the CORPORATION

William Knapp, Esq; Mayor.

His Grace the Duke of Chandos, High-Steward.

Henry Penton, Esq; Recorder.

A L D E R M E N .

Thomas Waldron

Nicholas Purdue Smith

James Spearing

George Durnford

John Wooll

James White

Henry Penton

Sir Paulet St. John Bart.

Mr. Robert Clarke, Town Clerk.

N U M B E R V I I I .

A List of the STEWARDS of the NATIVES Society,  
from their Institution.

August the 26, 1669

**T**. Muspratt, Mayor

Lancelott Barrows

Richard Tipper, Senr.

James Barfoot

William Craddock, Mayor

John Badger

Thomas Cropp

Thomas Davis

John Fletcher

Henry Badger

Lancelott Kerby

Nicholas Taylor

Richard Lane

Benjamin Harfield

John Strong

Andrew Stone

William Lardner

John Churcher

William Taylor

William Waldron

John Whithead

Thomas Munday

Nicholas Mearsh

John Gauntlett

Thomas George

Richard Spearing

William Clarke

John Bliffett

John Hayfin

○

Matthew

Matthew Imber	William Clemont
Jonathan Waldron	Matthew Thompson
Richard Tipper	John Feldew
Arthur Matthew	John Ofman
Charles Traffles	Thomas George
Roger Lane	Richard Spearing
William Mosse	John Taylor
Philip Taylor	Thomas Oades
William Barfoot	Michael Fitchett
Michael Seeds	William Mitchell
William Mitchael	John Tayler
John Fletches	John Jeffery
Henry Badger	William Horill
Samuel Waldron	Thomas Tarleton
Lancelott Kerby	James Mitchell
Nicholas Taylor	Richard Loversuch
John Thorpe	William Barfoot
Michael Fitchett	John Blissett
Thomas Cropp	William Serfshall
James Barfoot	Israel Vanderplank
John Lampard	William Fletcher
William Fletcher	Robert Beale
John Badger	Nicholas Taylor
Benjamin Harfield	Henry Wiltshire
William Horril	William Oades
William Clarke	James Morecroft
William Oades	James King
Charles Marner	Jerome Addams
William Webb	William Webb
Thomas Tarleton	Thomas Tarleton
Hugh Tipper	Thomas Yeman
William Fitchet	John Blissett
Joseph Horril	Joseph Horril
William Mansick	Matthew Nicholson
Edward Brown	William Taylor
John Ecton	John Hellier
Matthew Nicholson	Leonard Efy
Leonard Efy	John Taylor

Thomas

Thomas Vinn  
 John Broadway  
 Thomas Oades  
 Andrew Goodman  
 Thomas Davis  
 John Gauntlett  
 Richard Leverfuch  
 Henry Wiltshire  
 Alexander Oram  
 John White  
 Nicholas Taylor  
 Phillip Oades  
 John Purdue  
 Henry Sershall  
 Jeremiah Addams  
 John Wilkes  
 John Broadway  
 Richard Craddock  
 James Morecroft  
 Francis Whitear  
 Richard Smith  
 Thomas Yew  
 John Gauntlett  
 Thomas Collier  
 James Simes  
 Henry Allifen  
 Phillip Oades  
 James Barefoot  
 William Sershall  
 Richard Lawrence, junr.  
 John White  
 Nicholas Hodson  
 Thomas George  
 Nicholas Riley  
 John Osman  
 William Oades  
 George Todd  
 Robert Taylor

Thomas Vinn  
 Joseph Biden  
 Edmund Knapp  
 John Brooker  
 Nicholas Purdue  
 Thomas Fussell  
 William Spearing  
 William Webb, junr.  
 Peter Allin  
 Thomas Oades  
 Alexander Oram  
 Edward Butler  
 Thomas Collier  
 William Baynes  
 John Rimes  
 Ambrose Tarleton  
 James Simes  
 John Taylor  
 Edward Russell  
 Benjamin Creed  
 James Barefoot  
 Andrew Veskes  
 Stephen Nutter  
 Robert Mitchell  
 James Mitchell  
 Nicholas Kifey  
 John Middleton  
 Nicholas Chapman  
 William Webb, junr.  
 Henry Clarke  
 Edmund Imber  
 John Newell  
 Richard Lawrence, senr.  
 John Primmer, junr.  
 William Richardson  
 John Collins, junr.  
 Peter Allin  
 Andrew Moses

Edward Butler	Robert Taylor
William Baynes	Thomas Fussell
Joseph Biden	John Oades
James Bye	Thomas Vinn
Joseph Hortell	Richard Mills
John Osman	Joseph Clark
Robert Taylor	Henry Cuel
John Taylor	Edward Reeves
Edward Russell	Thomas George
Thomas Oram	Thomas Oades
Stephen Nutcher	Thomas Broadway
Henry Cuel	Edward Whebell
John Wedger	Charles White
John Oades	Thomas Taylor
Ambrose Tarleton	William Oram
John Shore	Thomas Pool
Richard Crawley	Ambrose Tarlton, junr.
John Gauntlett	John Lawrence
William Oram	Richard Osman
John Allison	Edward Bradley
Matthew Urcholson	George Todd, junr.
Robert Taylor	Richard Smith, junr.
William Waldron	Richard Spearing, junr.
William Spearing	Nicholas Tombs
Richard Osman	John Vitman
Richard Crawley	Nicholas Munday
James King, junr.	Thomas Vinn
Thomas Imber	John Vanderplanck
John Gauntlett, junr.	Alexander Anderson
Henry Clarke	Thomas Strong
Robert Waldron	James King, junr.
Thomas White	William Strong
John Primmer	Richard Mitchel, junr.
Henry Ghost	Phillip Taylor
Richard Crosswell	Thomas Taylor
Henry Oades	Edward Bradley
Thomas Oram	Thomas Broadway
Henry Lawrence	John Creed

Richard



Richard Spearing, junr.  
 John Creed  
 James Grigg  
 James White  
 William Prior  
 Andrew Vokes, junr.  
 John Wilkes, junr.  
 David Compigne, junr.  
 Thomas Waldron  
 Philip Newbolt  
 Arthur Good, junr.  
 Henry Clark  
 Thomas Fussell  
 William Cole  
 Charles White  
 William Taylor  
 John Vanderplank  
 William Moody  
 William Smith  
 Richard Lawrence  
 Joseph Biden  
 John Tayler  
 Nicholas Riley  
 William Strong  
 John Wilkes  
 Richard Mitchell  
 Robert Hayes  
 Nicholas Tombs  
 James Grigg  
 John Merriott  
 John Collins  
 John Merriott  
 John Collins  
 Robert Hayes  
 John Waight  
 Richard Collier  
 Thomas Collier  
 Joseph Green

Henry Earle  
 Phillip Newbolt  
 Thomas Waldron  
 William Prior  
 Richard Mitchel  
 David Compigne  
 John Creed  
 Henry Vokes  
 John Middleton  
 John Cuel  
 Thomas Brereton  
 Thomas Harfield  
 John Meaifey  
 William Olding  
 Daniel Smith  
 John Rought  
 William Collins  
 John Christmas  
 William Eastman  
 John Whitehead  
 John Oram  
 Marvin Fifildew  
 William Barton  
 John Cuel  
 John Meaifey  
 John Collins  
 Thomas G. Waller  
 James Poulson  
 Richard Holloway  
 Thomas Brereton  
 John Childs  
 John Brereton  
 John Barrett  
 Thomas Burdon  
 Richard Bassett  
 Richard Mitchell  
 John Lawrence  
 John Spencer

John Knapp  
 James Cradock  
 William Cave  
 John Waight  
 John Earley  
 John Moody  
 John Fry  
 Richard Smith  
 Edward Gater  
 William Silver  
 William Hayes

John Collins  
 T. G. Waller  
 John Wooll  
 Carew Gauntlett  
 Richard Holloway  
 James Poulfom  
 John Burdon  
 William Kernot  
 Thomas Brereton  
 Lawrence Darking  
 John Silver

## N U M B E R IX.

A List of the STEWARDS of the ALIENS Society,  
 from their Institution.

**W**ILLIAM Prior  
 Thomas Widmore  
 John Harnsworth  
 Ralph Miller  
 Richard Cole  
 James Lashford  
 John Alchorne  
 John Cooper  
 Thomas Piffel  
 Samuel Smith  
 Edward Yalden  
 Henry Coltman  
 Oliver Abbot  
 William Holloway  
 William Prior  
 Thomas Widmore  
 Roger Grigg  
 James White  
 John Gibbs

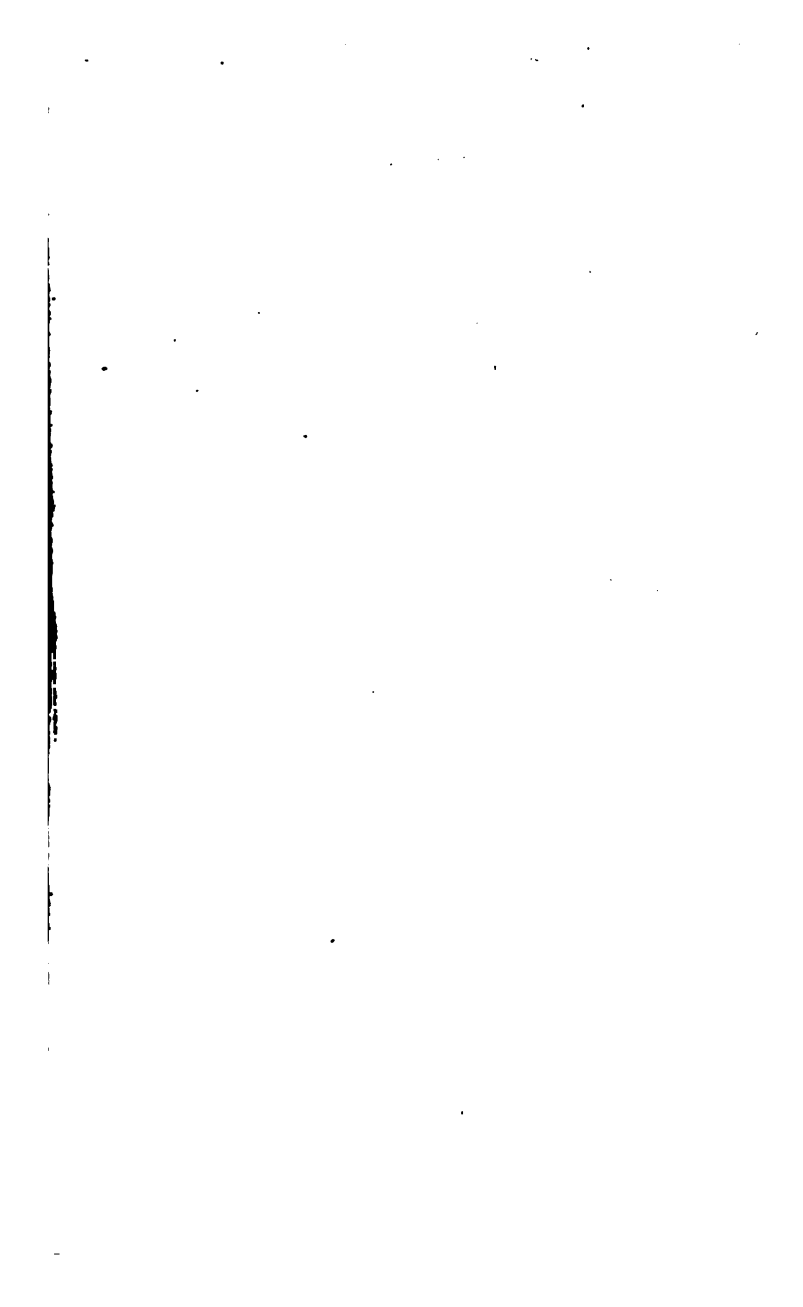
Thomas Lipscombe  
 Thomas Broadway  
 John Blake  
 John Skurmer  
 Jeremiah Attwick  
 William Porter  
 John Silver  
 William Thomas  
 Thomas Waghorn  
 John Silver  
 Ambrose Holoway  
 John Batterson  
 William Olding  
 Samuel Kent  
 James Lashford  
 William Laurance  
 Edward Palmer  
 James Cutler  
 Francis Harris

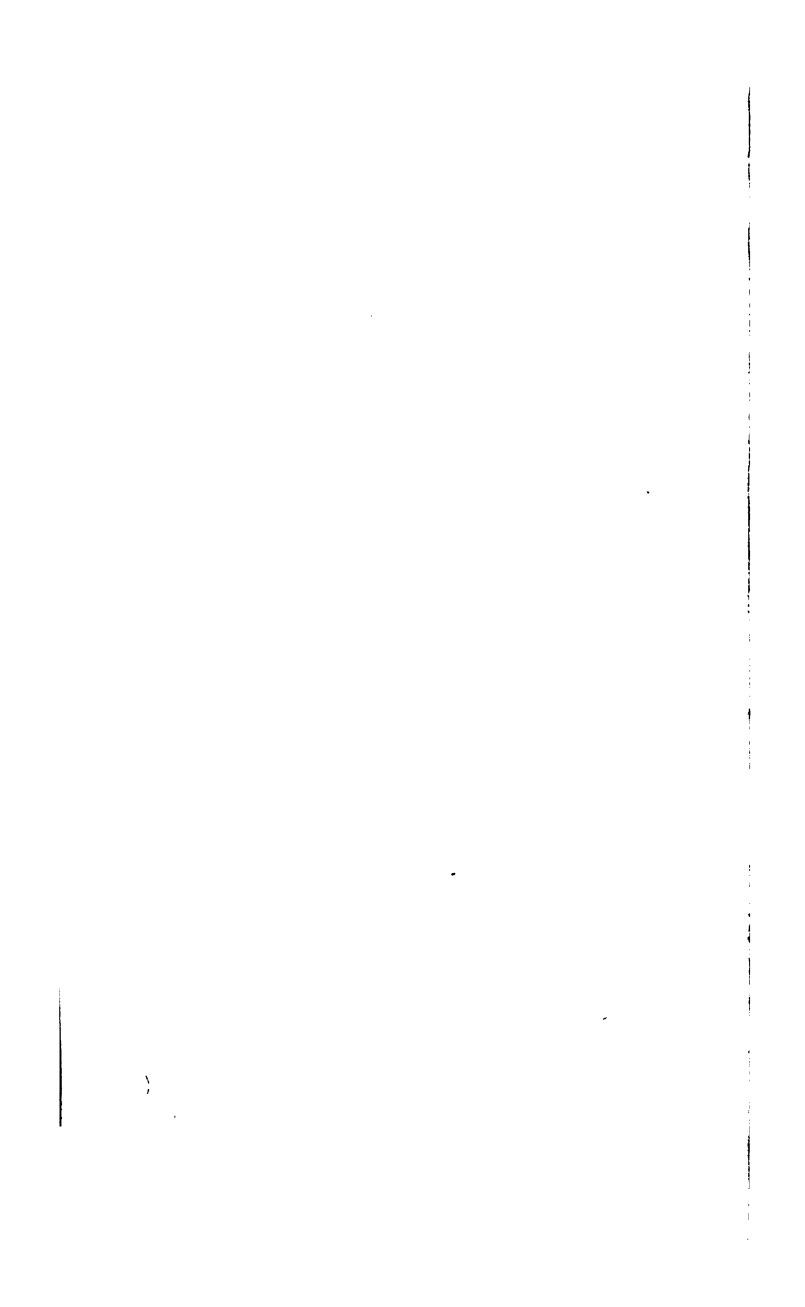
William

William Abree  
 Abraham Wren  
 John Allen  
 Edward Charker  
 Thomas Widmore  
 John Blake  
 John Bradburn  
 Daniel Lathford  
 William Porter  
 John Lyne  
 John Ray  
 Alexander Pyot  
 William Abree  
 Thomas Edwards  
 Joseph Barr  
 Michael Prince  
 William Slade  
 John Smith  
 John Robinson  
 Edmund Bodington  
 John Dofwell  
 John Day  
 Isaac Hooper  
 Edward Irwing  
 John Brereton  
 Thomas Earle  
 Daniel Page  
 Benjamin Nevill  
 Thomas Cawdery  
 Thomas Chubb  
 Edward Charker  
 Robert Mountain  
 James Crick  
 Robert Wagstaffe

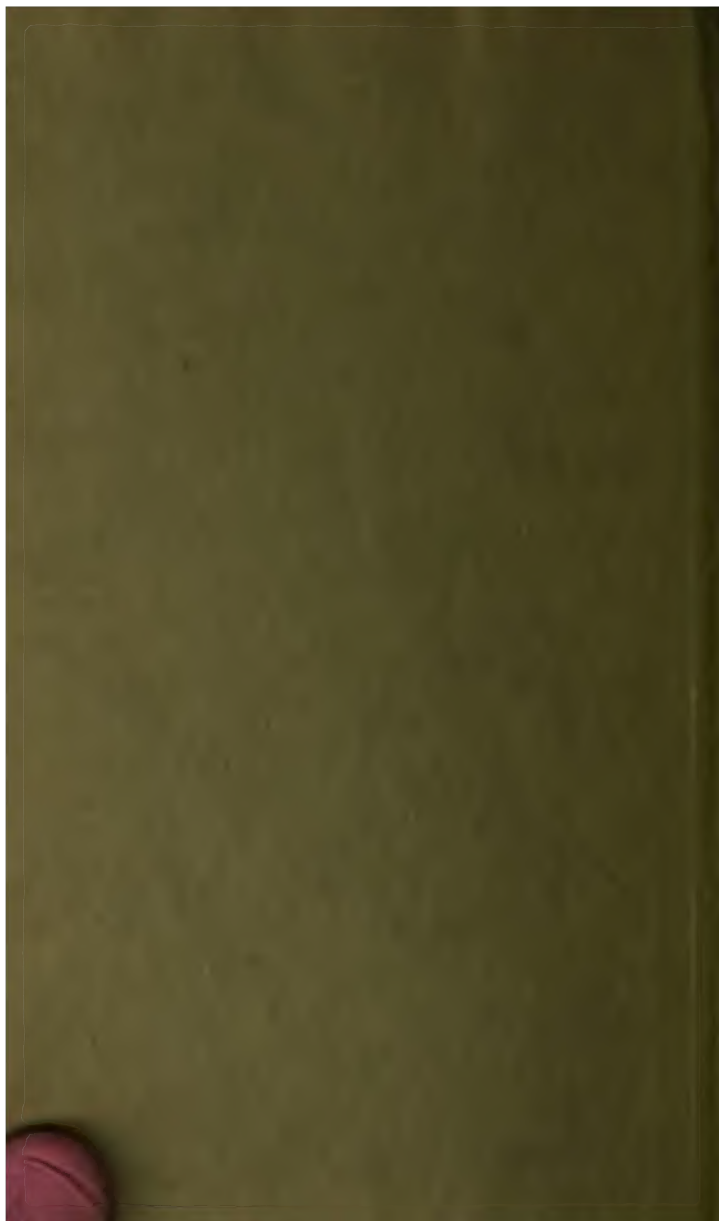
Peter Binstead  
 Edward Billet  
 Charles Darking  
 Stephen Aylward  
 William Greenville  
 James Dibsdale  
 John Minchen  
 Henry Wiltshire  
 William Staples  
 John Chapman  
 Edward Noyes  
 Richard Biggs  
 Henry Miles  
 John Trimmer  
 Samuel Kent  
 James Randall  
 Edward Palmer  
 Robert Stanford  
 Joseph Barr  
 John Dofwell  
 John Ray  
 John Hannington  
 Charles Darking  
 William Lavender  
 John Wade  
 George Feacham  
 James Dibsdale  
 John Puffer  
 Henry Wiltshire  
 Timothy Denham  
 Charles Lyford  
 Edward Smith  
 Samuel Kent  
 William Meader

38











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